

Education Report

1868

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Sms.'.

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No. 1534.

MADRAS, 15th July 1868.

From.

E. B. POWELL, Esq., C.S.I.,

Director of Public Instruction.

THE HON'BLE R. S. ELLIS, C.B.,

Chief Secretary to Government,

Fort St. George.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1867-68. The Reports of the Inspectors of Schools, and those which have been received from the Principals of Colleges, are attached as Appendixes to my Report.

2. On the 31st March 1867, the total number of Colleges and Schools connected with the Educational Department was 1,386, with an attendance of 51,118 Scholars; and on the 31st March 1868, there were 1,687 Institutions, attended by 62,975 Pupils. These figures correspond to an increase of 301 in the number of schools, and of 11,986 in the number of scholars; but it is to be observed that, while the augmentation of pupils is correctly represented by the latter number, that of schools is in reality less than 301. This circumstance arises from the fact that, in last year's Report, a school containing a College Department for educating youths beyond the Matriculation standard, as well as a School Department for convey-

ing instruction up to that standard, was reckoned as a single Institution; while now, in accordance with the instructions given by the Government of India, and communicated in Order of the Madras Government, No. 15 of the 17th January last, the two departments are entered separately, and the Institution is thus counted twice. The institutions treated in this manner are 14 in number; accordingly, the real increase in the number of schools is 287. Normal Schools have been reckoned as single institutions in all cases. There is an apparent increase of nine Government Institutions, but of these six are given by the separation of departments just noticed; the remaining three correspond to a Taluq School established in the district of Vizagapatam, and two Elementary Schools set on foot in the Gumsur Hills. The comparative non-extension of Government Schools, with the increase of Private Schools under inspection, is in accordance with the policy laid down by Government. It is to be noted that, while the number of Government Schools has increased to a very trifling extent, the attendance at such schools has risen by 732; and this, notwithstanding that the junior classes in some Government Institutions have been abolished. The only district in which there has been a falling off of scholars, both in Government and Private Schools, is South Arcot, where the decrease in attendance is 127. In Kurnool, the aggregate attendance for both descriptions of schools is also slightly below that for 1866-67, the falling off showing itself in Private Schools. Kurnool must be allowed to be the most backward of all the districts of this Presidency.

3. In the 1st Educational Division, the number of Schools has increased by 37, or, if the double reckoning of the Church Missionary School at Masulipatam be allowed for, by 36; the increase in the number of pupils is 1,793, 401 belonging to Government Schools, of which, as already mentioned, three were established during the year. The spread of education attaches to all four of the districts constituting the division, but principally to the Godavari, and least to the Kistna District.

4. In the 2nd Division, the number of schools has risen apparently by 66, or allowing for the double reckoning of Bellary Provincial School, by 65. The additional number of scholars is 1,084, 71 belonging to Government Institutions. The increased action of the Department pertains to the three districts, Bellary, Cuddapah and Nellore, and chiefly to Cuddapah, while no progress has been made in Kurnool.

5. In the 3rd Division, there is an apparent increase of 20, and a real one of 13 schools: the attendance has risen by 2,063 on the whole, but that for Government Institutions has decreased by 95. This diminution is partly accounted for by the abolition during the year of the lowest class at the Presidency College; besides this, however, there has been a falling off in the attendance for South Arcot.

6. For the 4th Division the number of schools has risen, apparently by 62, and in reality by 58; the number of pupils has increased by 1,829, 287 being the augmentation of attendance at Government schools. The increased action belongs chiefly to the districts of Tanjore and Salem.

7. The 5th Division shews an increase of 62 schools and of 2,253 scholars, 46 of the latter belonging to Government Institutions; the advance is shared among all three of the districts constituting the division, but pertains principally to Tinnevely.

8. In the Sub-Division of Malabar and Canara, the number of schools has risen, apparently by 74, and in reality by 73, and that of pupils by 2,835, the attendance at Government schools having increased by 22. In connexion with the last number, it is to be remarked that the lowest class of the Provincial School at Calicut was abolished at the close of 1867, the work of instruction up to the standard of the 2nd Class being left to the Private schools at the station.

9. The following Tables shew the distribution of the schools
Distribution of Schools. in the several districts:—
and Pupils.

1st.—With reference to the agency by which they are managed.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Government Colleges and Schools.			Private Colleges and Schools receiving Grants-in-Aid.			Private Schools under Inspection but not receiving Grant-in-Aid.			Total number of Pupils.	Divisions.	Total number of Pupils according to Divisions.	Total number of Pupils in Government Schools according to Divisions.
	Number of Pupils.	Schools supported by a Rate.	Number of Pupils.	Established by Missionary Societies.	Number of Pupils.	Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Pupils.				
Gajiam.....	22	1,176	...	...	...	7	321	1	27	30	1,524	...	2,066
Vizagapatam.....	8	430	2	...	...	14	654	4	237	28	1,402	...	...
Godavari.....	5	417	69	2	131	39	1,636	1	80	116	3,330	First.	7,391
Kistna.....	1	43	...	6	...	19	588	...	...	26	1,135	...	...
Bellary.....	4	445	3	3	414	3	155	1	36	19	1,134	...	...
Kurnool.....	1	91	...	...	...	3	88	1	23	5	202	Second.	6,251
Cuddapah.....	1	195	...	...	...	7	250	39	543	47	997	...	732
Nellore.....	...	...	5	4	372	58	1,374	169	1,960	226	3,918	...	...
Madras.....	19	1,879	1	45	5,514	34	3,362	7	300	106	11,282	Third.	12,729
South Arcot.....	10	677	8	5	130	5	366	...	...	28	1,447	...	2,556
North Arcot.....	7	1,102	...	2	214	42	947	12	192	63	2,455	...	...
Salem.....	6	755	...	...	...	4	121	...	17	25	1,438	Fourth.	10,259
Tanjore.....	8	1,057	...	27	2,376	13	899	25	504	73	4,836	...	3,271
Trichinopoly.....	2	357	...	9	674	12	374	8	125	31	1,530	...	...
Coimbatore.....	6	387	5	1	30	114	2,824	260	4,057	386	7,479	...	...
Madura.....	3	446	...	3	227	33	1,174	44	1,002	83	2,849	Fifth.	20,479
Tinnevely.....	...	...	...	263	9,280	8	550	22	321	293	10,151	...	833
Malabar.....	7	825	11	5	572	3	238	21	1,052	47	3,814	Malabar and Canara.	5,866
South Canara.....	5	474	...	16	651	7	240	24	516	55	2,052	...	1,299
Total.....	115	10,757	107	490	21,211	435	16,574	630	10,992	1,657	62,975	.....	62,975

N. H.—The Trichinopoly and Vellore Normal Schools are under the Inspector of the 3rd Division, though they are included among the schools of the 4th Division; the number of pupils in them is 251 and 216 respectively.

The Calicut Provincial School is included among the schools in the Sub-Division of Malabar and South Canara; but it is actually supervised by the Inspector of the 5th Division; the number of pupils in it is 207.

2nd.—With reference to the standard of instruction :—

Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.	REMARKS.
30	1,524	
28	1,402	
116	3,330	
26	1,135	
19	1,134	a Of these 27 are girls.
5	202	
47	997	
226	3,918	
106	1,282	b Of these 79 are girls.
28	1,447	c Of these 44 are girls.
63	2,455	
25	1,438	d Of these 10 are girls.
73	4,836	e Of these 23 are girls.
21	1,530	f Of these 1 is a girl.
386	7,479	g Of these 19 are girls.
83	2,849	
293	10,151	h Of these 973 are girls.
47	3,814	i Of these 56 are girls.
55	2,052	j Of these 7 are girls.
1,687	62,975	k Of these 1239 are girls.

ict, 6 attend the Village Schools in the

10. Of the 62,975 pupils entered in the foregoing statements—

537 are Europeans.
 4,124 „ East Indians.
 9,095 „ Native Christians.
 17,308 „ Hindus.
 1,911 „ Mahomedans.

62,975

Also, of the number, 6,510 are girls; of whom

172 are Europeans.
 1,545 „ East Indians.
 3,030 „ Native Christians.
 1,761 „ Hindus.
 2 „ Mahomedans.

6,510

The numbers studying different languages are as follow :—

LANGUAGE.	English.	Greek.	Latin.	Sanscrit.	Hindustani.	Persian.	Urdu.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	Canarése.	Tulu.	German.
Number of Pupils instructed in it.	32,159	74	242	325	553	107	962	16,182	36,343	3,583	1,792	321	19

As many of the pupils study more than one language, the same youths enter the foregoing numbers twice or oftener.

11. Annexed is a table placing in comparison, for the several districts of the Presidency, the number of schools and that of scholars for 1862-63, with the numbers for the year under review. It will be seen that the number of Government Schools has diminished by 16, while the aggregate attendance at such Institutions has increased by 1,617. The diminution in the number of schools is accounted for by the abolition of some of the Elementary Hill Schools, by the disconnexion of the Yeomiah Schools with the Department, and by the removal from the list of Government Institutions of the Tahsil and Samut Schools, formerly existing in the Godaveri District. It is probable that the Hill Schools will be re-established in more favorable localities when efficient teachers can be secured. The Yeomiah Schools were Mahomedan institutions of a religious and charitable

character, in which the Koran was read, but no secular instruction of any value was afforded. On a representation being made of their utter worthlessness in an educational point of view, Government were pleased in their Order No. 266 of the 23rd October 1863, to give the following instructions:—"The Yeomiah Schools.* * * should in future be excluded from the Returns as well as from the Educational Budget. The Yeomiahs are charitable grants made by the former Government, which have been continued by the British Government, and should be charged in the annual budget to the head of charitable allowances." The Tashil and Samut Schools, though no longer bearing these designations, have in some instances a renewed existence under another name. To appreciate fully the rise in the attendance at Government schools, it is necessary to take into account, not only the diminution in the number of such Institutions, but also the fact that at Combaconum Provincial College, and some of the more advanced Provincial and Zillah Schools, the lowest classes have been abolished, and Aided Schools, commonly termed Town Schools, established in their room. On the 31st March last the aggregate attendance at these schools amounted to 839. Taking the totals for the Presidency, the number of schools in connexion with the Department has more than doubled, and the number of pupils has increased by upwards of 91 per cent. in the five years from the close of 1862-63, to the close of 1867-68. The progress is no doubt very unequal for different districts; the figures for Kurnool are altogether unsatisfactory, and those for some other districts, though decidedly better, indicate that very much remains to be accomplished before the Department can be said to have even a tolerable hold upon the population.

CLASSIFIED BY ALLEGATIONS				Private Colleges and Schools receiving Grants-in-Aid.		Private Schools under inspection, which have not received Grants.		Number of Pupils.		Total Colleges and Schools		Total number of Pupils.		REMARKS.
ary Societies.				Established by other than Missionary Societies.	Number of Pupils.	Private Schools under inspection, which have not received Grants.	Number of Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools	Total number of Pupils.					
...	1	62	1	39	28	1,004	a	3 Hill Schools and the Russelcondah						
...	7	321	1	27	30	1,524		Normal Class have been abolished.						
...	8	307	1	89	16	635	b	Taluq School at Gunapur has been es-						
...	14	654	4	237	28	1,402		tablished.						
1	2	113	...	...	115	2,597	c	7 Tahsil and Samut Schools have been						
2	39	1,767	1	80	116	3,330		closed, and the Cen. Sch., Narsapur, was						
3	3	600	...	...	7	633		made a Grant-in-aid Sch. Some of the						
6	19	1,092	...	...	26	1,135		Vil. Rate Schools have been abolished.						
5	2	427	1	37	12	828	d	The Anglo-Vernacular School, Penna-						
8	3	549	1	36	19	1,134		conda, has been closed.						
...	...	...	...	...	1	133	e	The Bellary Prov. Sch. is counted twice.						
...	3	88	1	23	5	202	f	These were the Gospel Society's Vil-						
...	1	54	21	396	23	568		lage Schools which do not now appear						
...	7	259	39	543	47	997		in the Inspector's Returns.						
2	...	124	...	...	9	204	g	These were the Yeomiah Schools in						
4	58	1,747	159	1,960	26	3,918		Nellore established during the time of						
1	2	97	...	...	12	1,126		the Nabob's government. They have						
2	42	1,161	12	192	63	2,455		been disconnected with the Dept.						
24	14	4,097	14	1,497	69	7,580	h	3 Yeomiah Schools have been discor-						
45	34	8,876	47	300	106	11,282		netted with the Department.						
...	...	...	4	229	13	851	i	Taluq School, Tripatti, has been estab.						
5	...	496	...	...	28	1,447	j	The Presidency Medical and Civil En-						
...	...	...	...	...	5	447		gineering Colleges are counted twice.						
4	14	666	1	17	25	1,438	k	Taluq School, Trikalore, has been estab.						
9	...	812	23	545	40	1,983	l	Taluq School, Namk, has been estab.						
27	13	3,275	25	504	73	4,836	m	Tal. Sch. at Kattalam has been closed						
5	53	1,579	75	1,180	140	3,164	n	The Combaconum Provincial College						
1	114	2,854	260	4,057	386	7,479		is counted twice.						
1	...	68	24	326	17	651	o	Tal. Sch. at Anamalai has been abolished						
9	12	1,048	8	125	31	1,530	p	These were the Gospel Society's Eran-						
1	...	56	5	177	10	618		galore and Trichinopoly Miss. Schs. Of						
3	33	1,401	44	1,002	83	2,849		these, the Inspectors Returns for 1867-68						
89	2	6,748	79	1,587	270	8,335		contain only 7—5 of the Erungalore						
263	8	9,830	22	321	293	10,151		and 2 of the Trichinopoly Mission—the						
5	3	437	...	...	13	630		remaining one being the Roman Catho-						
16	7	891	24	516	55	2,052		lic Convent School at Porathagady,						
1	2	288	...	...	9	917		The Taluq School at Permagady has						
5	3	810	21	1,052	47	3,814		been closed.						
247	94	15,869	238	6,102	809	32,904		The Taluq School at Mulki has been						
400	435	37,785	630	10,992	1,637	62,975		constituted a Rate School.						
153	341	21,916	392	4,890	878	30,071		The Provincial School at Mangalore has						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		been established.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		The Calicut Provincial School is count-						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		ed twice.						

12. The Inspecting Agency of the Department comprised the following Officers on the 31st March 1868:—

Inspectors of Schools	5
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Malabar & Canara ...	1
Other Deputy Inspectors of Schools	27
Inspecting Schoolmasters	10
Superintendent of Hill Schools.. ..	1
	<u>34</u>

13. Mr. Bowers, the Inspector of the 1st Division, continued on leave during the past year, his duties being performed by Mr. H. B. Grigg. Changes occurred among the Subordinate Inspecting Officers of the 2nd, 3rd and 5th Divisions, and the Sub-Division of Malabar and South Canara; some of these were made with a view to allow of measures being taken to bring lower class schools into connexion with the Department, so as to secure their improvement.

14. A table shewing the chief features in the work of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors, will be found in the Appendix.

15. Subjoined is a summary of the actual expenditure during the year under review.

CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE DURING 1867-68.					
	From Imperial Funds.			From Local Funds.		
	R\$.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges.	34,110	8	5	...	...	...
Inspection and its subsidiary charges.	1,01,735	10	11	...	...	...
Instruction (including all educational expenditure not coming under the above heads)...	5,74,893	12	4	1,32,657	14	10
Total...	7,10,739	15	8	1,32,657	14	10

16. The only changes in the University regulations requiring notice in the present Report, are certain relating to the fees to be charged for admission to examinations in Arts. From 1868-69 the fee at Matriculation is fixed at Rupees 8, instead of Rupees 5; that at the First Examination in Arts at Rupees 15, instead of Rupees 10; and that at the Bachelor of Arts examination, at Rupees 30, instead of Rupees 25.

17. The following statement exhibits the results of the various examinations held by the University of Madras from the establishment of that body in 1857 to the close of last official year.

STATEMENT of Results of University Examinations from 1857 to 1868.

YEARS.	Matriculation Examination.			First Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Arts Examination.			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Laws Examination.		
	PASSED.			PASSED.			PASSED.			PASSED.			PASSED.		
	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Number of Candidates examined.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	REMARKS.
1857-58 { Sept. 1857	29	7	No Examination.	2	2	No Examination.	2	2	No Examination.	do.	do.	No Examination.	do.	do.	Besides the results tabulated in the Statement, a Candidate obtained the Degree of M. D. in 1854-55, and another that of L. M. and S. in 1867-68.
1858-59 { Feb. 1858.	11	7	do.	9	1	do.	9	1	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	3	
1859-60	22	8	do.	10	2	do.	10	2	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	2	
1860-61	35	13	do.	15	6	do.	15	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	2	
1861-62	49	33	do.	6	5	do.	6	5	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	2	
1862-63	58	47	do.	12	6	do.	12	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	2	
1863-64	93	50	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	1	10	1	1	
1864-65	137	39	167	39	11	29	10	1	5	4	4	3	2	2	
1865-66	120	109	214	53	23	8	6	2	...	...	...	2	4	3
1866-67	142	164	250	57	59	18	11	2	10	4	3	Total...
1867-68	128	210	350	71	46	24	13	1	...	...	...	14	3	11
	847	734	1063	239	143	149	76	13	11	5	...	57	18	19	

18. In 1867-68 came into operation the new rule requiring a candidate at the Matriculation examination to secure one-third of the maximum marks in English instead of one-fourth, as previously demanded. The change might have been expected to reduce the number of candidates for the year; such, however, was not the effect, 1,066 offering themselves for examination in December 1867, against 895 in December 1866. At the same time the increase of the minimum in English may be held to account for the comparatively small advance in the number of matriculated students; for 1866-67 the number was 306, while for the year under review, it rose no higher than 338.

19. The progress of Anglo-Vernacular education in Private Schools is shown by 210 passed candidates proceeding from such Institutions, while only 128 came from Government Schools: the former number exceeds that for 1866-67 by 46, the latter falls short of the corresponding one for that year by 14. The falling off in regard to Government Schools is perhaps mainly due to a greatly diminished number of matriculated students at Combaconum Provincial College; on this point it is to be remarked that during the past year the College has had for the first time a second year as well as a first year Collegiate class, in consequence of which the Matriculation Class was unable to obtain as large a share of attention from the senior teachers as fell to it in former years. The number of Private Schools which sent up successful candidates to the Matriculation examination of 1867-68, was 44 against 40 for 1866-67; the steady and very considerable increase shewn by the numbers for former years, 19, 25 and 40, has consequently received a check, most probably from the increase in the minimum in English.

20. While, as already pointed out, the majority of matriculated candidates came from Private Schools, the case is different in respect to the higher University examinations; of the candidates who passed the First examination in Arts in 1867-68, 71 came from Government and 46 from Private Schools. Here there is a decided falling off on the part of the latter Institutions, as for 1866-67 the numbers stood at 57 for Government, and 59 for Private Schools. The total number of passed candidates at the First Arts test is only greater by one than that for the previous year.

21. The results of the Bachelor of Arts examination, for 1867-68 show a slight improvement over those for 1866-67, the total number of Bachelors being greater by one, and one of the candi-

dates for 1867-68, having secured a place in the 1st class, while nothing higher than a 2nd class was obtained the previous year.

22. The Bachelor of Laws examination was attended by 14 candidates, of whom 10 succeeded in passing, 7 being placed in the 2nd and the rest in the 3rd class. Up to the close of 1866-67, the graduates in Law numbered 23; the addition of 10 during the past year must therefore be regarded as a satisfactory result.

23. During the year under review, the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery was conferred upon an ex-student of the Medical College, who claimed it under a Resolution passed by the Senate of the University in 1864. According to the regulations now in force, the above degree has been replaced by that of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery.

24. The annexed tables give the particular Institutions at which the successful candidates in the late Matriculation, First Arts and Bachelor of Arts examinations completed their course of studies, according to the lists published under the authority of the University.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Name of Institution.	Number in both Classes.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	
Presidency College.....	30
Provincial College, Combaconum.....	13
Do. School, Bellary.....	7
Do. Do. Calicut.....	11
Do. Do. Mangalore ..	2
Zillah School, Berhampore.....	3
Do. Rajahmundry.....	2
Do. Salem	8
Do. Chittoor.....	12
Do. Madura.....	10
Do. Cuddapah.	3
Do. Kurnool.....	1
Madrasa-i-Azam.....	2
Normal School, Madras.....	8
Do. Trichinopoly.....	2
Do. Vizagapatam.....	4
Do. Vellore.....	1
Do. Cannanore.....	7

Name of Institution.	Number in both Classes.
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS—(continued.)	
Anglo-Vernacular School, Mayaveram.....	1
Normal Class, Nursapur.....	1
	128
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	
Doveton College.....	8
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore.....	11
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.....	20
Saint Joseph's College, Negapatam.....	4
Anglo-Vernacular School, Sydapett.....	5
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Coimbatore.....	4
Gospel Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens.....	9
Patcheappa's Central Institution, Madras.....	13
Bishop Cotton's School, Bangalore.....	4
High School, Trivandram.....	12
Wesleyan Mission School, Mysore.....	4
Wesleyan Mission School, Bangalore.....	3
Church Mission Anglo-Vern. School, Masulipatam...	4
Patcheappa's Branch School, Conjeveram.....	3
Military Male Orphan Asylum.....	2
High School, Bangalore.....	10
Wesleyan Mission School, Manargudy.....	2
Do. Institution, Royapetta.....	2
Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary.....	4
London Mission Institution, Bangalore.....	5
Grammar School, Ootacamund.....	8
Government School, Hassan.....	3
Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery.	4
Saint Aloysius' School, Vizagapatam.....	2
Church Mission School, Ellore.....	1
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.....	1
London Mission School, Madras.....	6
Forest Hill, Kert, England.....	1
Gospel Mission Seminary, VEDIARPURAM.....	4
Anglo-Vernacular School, Royapetta.....	1
Church Mission Native English School, Palamcottah.	6
Rate School, Palghaut.....	2
Hindu School, Vizagapatam.....	1
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School.....	4
Gospel Society's School, Trichinopoly.....	3
Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevely....	2
Lutheran Mission School, Tranquebar.....	2

Name of Institution.	Number in both Classes.
Wardlaw Institution, Bellary.....	3
Saint Andrew's Parochial School, Bangalore.....	3
Native Education Institution, Bangalore.....	1
Free Church Mission School, Nellore.....	1
Wesleyan Mission High School, Trichinopoly.....	2
Chundrically Seminary.....	2
Central School, Narsapur	1
Private tuition.....	17
	210
FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.	
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	
Presidency College.....	29
Provincial College, Combaconum.....	18
Do. School, Bellary.....	5
Do. do. Calicut.....	3
Zillah School, Rajahmundry.....	1
Do. Madura.....	2
Do. Salem.....	2
Normal School, Madras.....	7
Do. Trichinopoly.....	1
Do. Vellore.....	1
Do. Vizagapatam.....	1
Anglo-Vernacular School, Mayaveram.....	1
	71
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	
Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.....	9
Gospel Society's High School, Tanjore.....	4
Church Mission Anglo-Vern. School, Masulipatam...	3
Wesleyan Mission School, Bangalore.....	2
High School, Trevandrum.. ..	4
American Mission School, Madura.....	1
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School	1
High School, Bangalore.....	1
Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.....	1
Ootacamund Grammar School	1
Wesleyan Mission Institution, Royapetta.....	1
Gospel Society's High School, Trichinopoly	1
Rajah's Free School, Pudukotta	1
Church Mission Native English School, Palameotta.	1
Gospel Mission Seminary.....	4
Private tuition.....	11
	46

Name of Institution.*	Number in both Classes.
BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.	
Presidency College.....	12
Gospel Mission Seminary, Sullivan's Gardens.....	1
Private tuition.....	1*
	14

25. The number of candidates corresponding to each of the optional languages in the three examinations of the Faculty of Arts is shewn beneath :—

LANGUAGES.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.		Bachelor of Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Greek.....	...	...	1	1	...	...
Latin.....	86	55	16	3	1	1
Sanscrit.....	10	1	3	2	...	...
Tamil.....	535	154	202	64	16	10
Telugu.....	203	64	59	24	7	3
Malayalam.....	98	31	35	11	...	...
Canarese.....	109	30	28	9	...	...
Hindustani.....	28	3	6	3	...	...

26. The several classes of the community to which the candidates belong are noted in the following table :—

CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY.	Matriculation Examination.		First Arts Examination.		Bachelor of Arts Examination.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Brahmins.....	539	172	202	57	9	8
Other Hindus.	312	70	77	25	12	4
East Indians...	47	40	18	8	...	...
Europeans.....	49	28	11	4	1	1
Mahomedans...	27	2	6	2	...	...
Native Christians.....	68	27	35	11	2	1

* Previously educated at the Madras Normal School.

Expenditure of the University.

27. The expenditure of the University during 1867-68 was as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	4,294	0	0
Examiners' fees	15,750	0	0
Stationery	759	7	7
Printing charges	927	0	7
Furniture	9	0	0
Postage	984	10	0
Other contingencies	1,498	12	11
Total Rupees .	24,222	15	1

The amount of fees received from candidates was Rs. 10,555.

28. Shortly after the commencement of 1867-68, Mr. Thompson returned from England and resumed charge of the Principalship of the Presidency College. Mr. Craig, the Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, was compelled by ill-health to go on leave in April 1867, and his place was taken by P. Runganada Mudali, who had distinguished himself highly as a student of the College, and had proved himself an efficient teacher in the Junior Department. Some minor changes of a temporary nature were also carried out.

29. At the close of 1867 the lowest class of the Junior Department was abolished; this move was made in conformity with the scheme originally laid down, according to which the College is ultimately to contain only matriculated students qualifying for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

30. At the close of 1867-68, the Senior Department contained 104 students against 85 for the preceding year. The attendance has made a continuous and steady advance since 1862-63, when the number of pupils was only 47; and the increase during the past year is decidedly satisfactory, when the existence of rival Institutions, such as the Provincial College at Combaconum and the Collegiate Department of the Free Church of Scotland's Central Institution, is taken into account. Of the 104 pupils, 46 belonged to either the town or the district of Madras, and the remainder to other localities, the main sources of supply being Malabar and Travancore, North Arcot, Salem, Ceylon Bellary, and South Arcot.

31. The College sent in fourteen candidates for the Bachelor of Arts degree ; of these eleven passed, one, R. Swaminadha Suba Rau, securing a place in the first class. To the First examination in Arts, twenty-eight pupils were sent up, and twenty-three passed, four being placed in the first class, which contained only ten candidates altogether. At the Matriculation examination, out of fifty-eight students who underwent the test, only twenty-nine succeeded in passing. This result is not as satisfactory as those for the higher examinations ; still the ratio of passed candidates to examinees is considerably superior to the general average for the whole Presidency, and an allowance must be made for the fact that this year the minimum in English was raised from one-fourth to one-third. Upon the whole, the College may be said to have been decidedly successful in the University examinations of 1867-68. The ordinary College examination in December last also afforded creditable results. A very serious falling off has occurred in the attendance at the Law Class. On this point a reference has been made to the Principal of the College and the Law Professor ; and it is hoped that a remedy will be found for the evil. Lectures were delivered in 1867 upon Contracts, Torts, and Mercantile Law.

32. To meet the wants of Canarese students, it is proposed to attach a teacher of Canarese to the Institution ; a similar course will have to be pursued in regard to Hindustani, when a sufficient number of matriculated Mussulman youths offer themselves for admission.

33. The new College building, which promises to be a very handsome structure, is not yet complete ; it is expected, however, to be finished about the beginning of 1869.

34. The Provincial College at Combaconum, which was raised to its present grade at the commencement of 1867, will not send up its first set of candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts till February 1869 ; the class for the instruction of such candidates in the studies of their third and final year was formed in January last.

*Provincial College,
Combaconum.*
14 Masters.
389 Pupils.

35. In December 1867, the second year College Class, which was then the highest in the Institution, was examined by various gentlemen ; the results were in general decidedly creditable ; but in Tamil there was a deficiency, which seems attributable to the disinclination of the students for the study of that language. The College sent up twenty-six candidates to the First examination in Arts ; of

these eighteen were successful, two being placed in the very small 1st class. The Matriculation examination was attended by only eighteen students, of whom twelve were passed by the Examiners: the diminution in the number of examinees upon the number for 1866-67 was the effect of an arrangement which was deemed advisable in consequence of the raising of the minimum in English at the Matriculation test. The results of the examination of the junior classes of the College were satisfactory. On the whole the Institution worked well during 1867-68: and it is worthy of notice that the numerical strength of the Senior Department, or College proper, viz., fifty-seven, is equal to that of the Senior Department of the Presidency College for the year 1863-64. "

36. Owing to the exigencies of the Educational Department, the second Master of the College had to be temporarily transferred to Calicut Provincial School; this removal, though necessary, cannot but have weakened seriously the teaching staff of the College, already scarcely competent to perform the work imposed upon it.

37. A Hindu gentleman, by name Chundraprakasa Moopnar, who was for some time a pupil in Combaconum Provincial School, has marked his appreciation of the value of the Institution by undertaking to found endowments for two scholarships of Rupees seven per mensem each, and an annual Gold Medal of the value of Rupees 100. These benefactions with the Beauchamp Medal and the Edward Bird Scholarship, constitute gratifying proofs of the interest taken in the Provincial College by the inhabitants of Tanjore.

38. While the official year extends from the 1st April to 31st March, the working year at the Medical College runs from the 1st October to the 30th

Medical College.

8 Professors.

4 Assistants.

119 Pupils.

June; it is therefore impracticable to introduce in this place a complete notice of the

operations of the College during the Session 1867-68. Brief mention will be made here of the events most worthy of remark during the past official year; and in the Appendix will be found the Report of the Principal for the Session 1866-67.

39. In June 1867, when the examinations of the College were held, there were six students in the Senior Department, 49 in the Second, and 61 in the Junior Department. One of the members of the Senior Department, having completed the prescribed course, was tested for the Diploma of the College. As however he was reported to have failed in Operative Surgery, it was determined to defer issuing

the Diploma till he should pass a satisfactory examination in that subject. The candidate has since appeared before a Board of Examiners, and has been declared to have passed in Operative Surgery. The Diploma thus qualified for is the last, which will be given; henceforward the only Academic Honors open to the students of the College will be the Degrees of the University.

40. At the close of the Session, ten students passed out from the Second Department as Assistant Apothecaries, and 22 from the Junior Department as Hospital Assistants. At the same time it was found necessary to discharge for incompetency five pupils of the Second and eleven of the Junior Department. These numerous dismissals must be allowed to constitute an unsatisfactory feature in the working of the College.

41. Several changes occurred in the Staff of the College during the year 1867-68; of these some were consequent upon the new arrangements as to Professorships, notified in G. O. G. No. 370 of the 4th April 1867. In addition, Dr. Bidie, Professor of Botany, was temporarily withdrawn from his duties, and sent as Commissioner to inquire into the ravages of the "Borer" in Mysore, Coorg, &c.

42. "The Civil Engineering College contained 117 students at the commencement, and 102 at the close of last Session. Of the latter number, seven were in the First Department, 57 in the Second, and 38 in the Special Department for Surveying and Drawing; 22 were Military students. The Abyssinian expedition led to the withdrawal of a commissioned Officer from the 1st Department, and of five Military students from the 2nd; the former, before he left, was given a special examination, on the results of which he was awarded a certificate as Assistant Engineer. The other members of the 1st Department had not completed the prescribed period at the late annual examination; they will therefore have to come up in 1868-69. Of the students in the Senior Class of the 2nd Department, 19 qualified as Taluq Overseers in the Madras Public Works Department, and the remaining 6 passed the minor test required for the Bengal Public Works Department. In the Special Department, 11 pupils secured certificates for drawing, three of the 1st grade, five of the 2nd grade, and the remainder of the 3rd; for Surveying, the results were not equally satisfactory, four pupils obtaining certificates of the

*Civil Engineering
College.*

9 Teachers.
103 Pupils.

2nd, and an equal number of certificates of the 3rd grade. The Photographic Class worked in a tolerably satisfactory manner; the cost amounted to Rupees 593-4-0, of which Rupees 70 was recovered by the sale of photographs. A course of lectures on Chemistry was delivered by Mr. Ogg, Professor of Chemistry at the Medical College; the members of the 1st Department and those of the senior class of the 2nd appear to have profited by the lectures. The conduct of the students was fair upon the whole; but three Military students and one Civil pupil had to be dismissed for misconduct, the former being remanded to their Regiments.

43. To complete the review of collegiate education, it is necessary to notice here the classes at Provincial Schools in which instruction is given beyond the Matriculation standard. At both Bellary and Calicut classes exist to prepare youths for the First examination in Arts; at the former, the class contained eleven, and at the latter ten students, on the 31st March last. The Institutions generally will be noticed under the head of Government Schools of the higher class.

44. The following statement shews the attendance and expenditure of the several Government Colleges, excluding the schools attached to them.

	General Educa- tion.	Special Educa- tion.	REMARKS.
Number of Institutions.	4	3	The Legal Branch of the Presidency College has been reckoned as a separate Institution.
Number on the Rolls during 1867-68. } (monthly average.)	139	30	
Average daily atten- dance during 1867- 68. }	122	23	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Total expenditure from Imperial Funds.....	52,038 15 8	8,625 12 9	
Total expenditure from Local Funds.....	4,280 4 2	250 0 0	

45. The Provincial School at Bellary appears to have suffered

GOVERNMENT HIGHER CLASS SCHOOLS.

Provincial Schools.

Name of School.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Bellary... ..	9	294
Calicut... ..	12	307
Mangalore	10	281
Total...	31	882

to some extent from the absence of its head master during about half of the past year; Mr. Kershaw's place was temporarily filled by the former head of the Madura Zillah School. The school sent up eleven

candidates to the Matriculation examination, of whom seven passed, two obtaining places in the 1st class. The First examination in Arts was attended by five students, three of whom were successful. The ratios of passed candidates to examinees are very fair; but the numerical weakness of the senior classes is a matter for regret. The results at inspection were generally satisfactory, improvement is however called for in the Telugu classes. The Calicut Provincial School, though it has undoubtedly advanced of late years, has not made as much progress as was hoped for. The school sent twenty-five pupils into the Matriculation, and five into the First Arts examination; of the two sets of candidates, eleven and three passed the respective tests. With regard to the large number of failures at Matriculation, it is to be observed that several of the candidates joined the Matriculation Class after the Inspector visited the institution in August 1867. Mr. Marden's report upon the school is generally favorable, but he complains that the pronunciation of English by the 5th class was very defective. Mr. Garthwaite, who inspects the Vernacular classes of the school, and whose previous reports have been more or less unfavorable, is of opinion that the study of Malayalam does not hold a sufficiently high position in the Institution. Though the aim has been to strengthen the Malayalam element in the teaching staff as far as possible, much more remains to be accomplished in this direction; and it is extremely difficult to secure a Malayalam Master capable of preparing the students for the University examinations. Towards the close of the official year, Mr. Hogarth was given leave of absence to England, and Mr. Gopal Rau was transferred from Combaconum Provincial College, and appointed Acting Head Master. The Mangalore Provincial School,

though still not occupying the position which it is intended to take, made as much progress during the past year as the educational backwardness of the district and the weakness of the teaching staff would permit. There was perhaps a little over-haste to realize aims which require for their accomplishment, not only zeal and energy, but time. Of eight students that attended the Matriculation examination, two passed. Mr. W. E. Ormsby, B. A. & LL. B. of Trinity College, Dublin, who was sent out to fill another appointment, has been placed at the head of the Provincial School; and it is to be hoped that his exertions, seconded as they no doubt will be by those of his Assistant Masters, will place the school on a level with the other institutions of its own grade. During 1868 the highest class will be one preparing students for Matriculation; but it is hoped that in the beginning of the following year it will be found practicable to establish a First Arts class. Great delay has occurred in the erection of the new building for the Provincial School.

46. The Berhampore Zillah School made some progress during

Name of School.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Berhampore ...	10	235
Rajahmundry ...	9	201
Kurruool ...	5	91
Cuddapah ...	6	195
Cuddalore ...	10	212
Chittoor ...	11	365
Salem ...	11	321
Madura ...	10	282
Madras & Azam ...	12	307
Total...	84	2,209

the past year, though it is still below the proper standard. It suffered a heavy loss in the accidental death by drowning of the 2nd Master, T. Murdi Rau, B.A. It is always difficult to get well educated men to go to Ganjam, and for some time it was impracticable to fill the vacancy left by Murdi Rau's death; at last the

2nd Master at Rajahmundry, whom it was considered highly expedient to remove to another station, was posted to Berhampore. The results at inspection were tolerably favorable; and the attendance has improved both numerically and in regularity. At the Matriculation examination, four pupils appeared, but only one passed. The new school-house has been finished and taken into occupation; it is said to be an excellent building, light and airy, but hardly large enough. The defect just mentioned will be partially met by the abolition of the lowest class, which is to take place at the close of 1868; the instruction of the pupils thus discarded will be provided for in a Town School, to which grants will be issued. The school at

Rajahmundry is still without a permanent Head Master, as the proposal for its conversion into a Provincial School, which was approved by the local Government, has not yet been disposed of by the Supreme Government. The 2nd Master was in charge during the early portion of the year; and, from the success of the pupils at the Matriculation test in 1866, it was believed that he was fairly competent to discharge temporarily the duties entrusted to him. This view, however, turned out to be erroneous; and unfortunately the school was seriously affected by the error. Several of the senior pupils left, preferring to prosecute their studies privately; and at the same time it was found that a species of feud existed between the 2nd Master and some of his subordinates. Mr. Grigg proceeded to Rajahmundry and investigated the matter carefully; and, on receiving his Report, I felt compelled to agree with him that it was necessary to remove the 2nd Master to another station. It was with much regret that I made the move, the teacher having erred more in judgment than anything else, and having performed steady hard work for several years. The school has now been placed under Cuppusawmi Sastri, formerly Head Master at Narsapur Central School, and who is to be the permanent 2nd Master when a graduate of an English University comes out to be the head of the Provincial School. The Matriculation examination was attended by 5 students, all of whom failed. The results at inspection were also unsatisfactory. The Kurnool Zillah School will take time before it reaches the position it is intended to occupy: during the past year, beside having to contend against the disadvantages arising from the backwardness of the district, and the unhealthiness of the town, it lost its Head Master who was transferred to Cuddalore; and the person appointed to act as Head Master went on leave in the beginning of 1868, since when the Senior Assistant Master has had charge of the Institution. At inspection, the English of the 5th class was found to be poor; three of the members of the class attended the Matriculation examination, and one passed. In the lower classes the boys were found deficient in Geography. The Cuddapah Zillah School has made an advance under the new Head Master; it sent up to the Matriculation examination six candidates, of whom three passed; and, at inspection, although failures occurred in certain of the classes, Mr. Fortey considered it to be in a satisfactory state upon the whole. In the Report for 1866-67, it was remarked that as certain minor changes, which had been made in the staff of the Cud-

dalore Zillah School, had not proved sufficient to bring the school into a healthy state, the Head Master would be removed. This step has since been taken, and there seems good ground for expecting that the school will shew decided improvement under the new Head Master. The Institution sent up but one candidate to the late Matriculation examination, and he proved unsuccessful. At inspection, the higher classes did not do well, but the lower ones gave evidence of improvement. The Chittoor Zillah School is perhaps the most successful of all the institutions of its grade: the classes generally are in a creditable condition; and, at the Matriculation examination, eleven out of thirteen pupils who were tested succeeded in passing. The Zillah School at Salem continues to make good progress under the present Head Master. The staff of teachers has been strengthened; and, taking into account the fluctuations necessarily occurring in a body of masters, it may be said to have been rather better than worse circumstanced than other schools during the past year. Ten of the students went up to the Matriculation examination, and seven of them passed, one obtaining a place in the 1st class. This result is satisfactory; and those of the Inspector's examination are of the same nature. A large Hall has been added to the school-house. The Madura Zillah School lost its Head Master in the course of 1867, as this gentleman joined the Educational Department of Bombay on being relieved by Mr. Kershaw of the acting Head Mastership of Bellary Provincial School. The teaching arrangements of the Institution have thus been of a temporary nature throughout the year. The senior class sent up twelve boys to the Matriculation examination; of this number, an extremely favorable proportion, ten, succeeded in passing. The school work of the junior classes was generally satisfactory, but the pronunciation of English by the 5th class was very defective. The Madrasa-i-Azam has not got a sufficiently strong staff of teachers; but allowance must be made for the difficulty in securing qualified Mussulman masters. The Inspector reported so unfavorably upon the mode of teaching in some classes, that it was considered necessary to remove one man and warn three or four others. At inspection, the boys of the 5th class, most of whom had been the year before in the 4th class, and had there appeared to much disadvantage, answered very poorly, shewing a great want of command of English. The Inspector was also struck with the slovenly and discreditable way in which the Euclid papers were written and arranged. Of the members of the

5th class, 15 went in to the Matriculation examination, but only 2 succeeded in passing. On the whole, it is clear that the promotions into the 5th class were in many cases premature; and that greater thoroughness, especially in English, must be insisted upon throughout the school. The inspection results for the lower classes were better than those in the year 1866-67.

47. In December 1867 an examination was held, as in previous years, of the 5th classes of the Provincial and Zillah Schools, and the Combaconum Provincial College; a tabular statement of the results of the examination will be found in the Appendix. When every Zillah School sends up annually a fair number of pupils to the Matriculation test, this special comparative examination may be dispensed with; at present however, as Government schools of the same nominal grade have not yet worked up to the same level, it is desirable for the examination to continue to be held. The total number of examinees in 1867 was 211, against 195 in the preceding year, and 177 in 1865.

48. The average age of the pupils was somewhat too high at the Madrisa and at the Bellary, Calicut and Mangalore schools; at Bellary is found, not only the greatest age, but the greatest inequality in age, one student being 26 and another only 13. In one school alone, the Madrisa, was the time spent in the class unduly long.

49. The results in English were poor, being most unfavorable for the schools at Cuddalore, Rajahmandri, Kurnool and Salem. The paper of questions was certainly of a difficult character, being on the English language in general, and requiring paraphrases and explanations of passages not previously studied by the pupils; still, making allowance for the character of the test, it does not seem that the knowledge of English possessed by the examinees was as good as it should have been. The answer papers generally showed improvement in regard to neatness of execution; an exception, however, has to be made in the instance of the Madrisa, the pupils of which in too many cases executed and put together their papers so negligently as to entail much unnecessary trouble upon the Examiner.

50. The marks secured in Translation were rather low, the greatest deficiencies attaching to the schools at Bellary, Cuddalore, Salem and Kurnool. The examiner in Tamil and Telugu, while not satisfied with the translations, remarks that the hand-writing of

the scholars shewed much improvement. The Malayalam translations presented great errors in Grammar and Spelling, and it appears that there was little or no improvement in these respects upon former years. The average of the marks obtained by the scholars was slightly over one-third of the maximum. As the Canarese translations came only from the newly-established school at Mangalore, which possessed but a very weak staff in 1867, it is not surprising that they were defective. The deficiencies were mainly in Spelling and Grammar; at an inspection which took place subsequently, it was found that considerable improvement had been made, owing to the defects having been brought to light at the comparative examination. The Canarese hand-writing was good.

51. A complaint is brought, and by no means for the first time, that the pupils write their names in English in a barbarous manner, and without following any principle, so that it is extremely difficult to make out the name of a youth from the word put forward to represent it in English. The attention of the Inspectors and the Heads of schools has been called to the point.

52. The examinees acquitted themselves in Mathematics in a decidedly satisfactory manner; and the Examiner remarked that he thought the results in this subject at the Matriculation examination would be favorable. This view proved to be correct; taking the cases of failure in a single subject at the Matriculation test in December last, while 266 failed in English, 15 in the Optional languages, and 14 in History and Geography, only four failed in Mathematics. The several Institutions did not differ at all widely in the averages of their marks; that at Combaconum stood at the head, with the Chittoor school as second.

53. In History and Geography, the results were fair for Bellary, Combaconum, Salem, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Mangalore, and for the Madrisa; and poor for Cuddalore. The hand-writing of some of the papers from Calicut, Cuddalore and the Madrisa was exceptionally bad.

54. To measure fairly the work of a school, it is necessary to take into account, not only the standard attained, but the number of youths that attained that standard. Its average of marks places the 5th class at Combaconum at the head, but its superiority is made greatly more striking by the fact that 58 scholars, or more than one-fourth of the total number examined, belong to the Provincial College. Next to Combaconum in largeness of attendance comes

Calicut, where 31 boys constituted the 5th class. At the other end of the scale of attendance are Kurnool, where there were only three, and Berhampore, where there were but four examinees.

55. The Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the First Division have made fair progress generally; that at Bimlipatam has fallen off, in attendance to some extent, but the completion of the new school-house, which is very nearly finished, is likely to have a favorable effect upon the numbers. The Acting Inspector holds, with Mr. Bowers, that the demand for education at Chicacole is so great as to justify the conversion of the school into one of the

GOVERNMENT MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOLS, FIRST DIVISION.			
Name of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
<i>Anglo-Vernacular Schools.</i>			
Chicacole	1	5	162
Bimlipatam	1	4	77
Elur	1	4	80
<i>Taluq Schools.</i>			
Ganjam	5	11	209
Vizagapatam	6	13	243
Godavari	2	4	112
Kistna	1	2	43
Total.	17	43	926

zillah grade. Having regard however to the more urgent wants of other places, it does not appear appropriate that there should be at present any further outlay of Government money upon the Chicacole School. The most successful of the Taluq schools in Ganjam is that at Tekkali, which has advanced in both standard and attendance. The school at Uperbhago was abolished during the year, and another school of the same grade set on foot at Purushotmapur. In the District of Vizagapatam, Taluq schools have been established in two places; one at Gunapur in Jeypore, below the Ghauts, and the other at Dimala. The former is a new school; the latter is in lieu of the school at Narsipatam, of which it was remarked in the Report for 1866-67 that, "having regard to the circumstances which militate against success, it will most probably be necessary to close the school and open another in some more favorable locality." Mr. Grigg is of opinion that new buildings should be erected for several of the struggling Taluq schools in the 1st Division; there is however difficulty in raising the requisite local subscriptions, and moreover, looking at the comparatively small support the schools receive from the people, it seems questionable whether any considerable expense should be incurred at present in providing superior accommodation.

Of the two Taluq schools in the Godavari District, that at Virava-saram has made satisfactory progress, while the one at Relanghi gave such unfavorable results at inspection, and otherwise appeared so unpromising, that the Acting Inspector recommended its transfer to Tanuku. In the Kistna District there is but one Taluq School, that at Gudur; this Institution has made a decided advance, owing mainly to a change of Head Master.

56. The two Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Second Division,

SECOND DIVISION.

Name of School.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Adeni.....	2	52
Anantipur.....	3	100
Total...	5	152

worked fairly during 1867-68; the attendance at each rose during the year, the increase for Anantipur being upwards of 23 per cent.

57. The Mylapore Anglo-Vernacular School appears to have been

THIRD DIVISION.

Name of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
<i>Anglo-Vernacular School.</i>			
Mylapore	1	3	74
<i>Taluq Schools.</i>			
Madras	5	16	339
South Arcot	9	24	405
Total...	15	43	878

fairly worked during the past year. The greatest deficiency found at inspection was in Tamil; this, though to be regretted, is not surprising, seeing that the pupils are Mussulman boys. The aggregate attendance for the Taluq schools in the Madras District rose by 32, and that for the schools in South

Arcot fell by 41: the increase for the former belongs mainly to the school at Kunnatur, and the decrease for the latter is due to the schools at Virdackellam, Kurinjipadi and Porto Novo. The school at Poonamallee is the best attended of the Taluq schools of the division; and an enlargement of the building is contemplated. It was stated in the Report for 1866-67 that some of the masters of the Taluq schools in South Arcot had to be removed for inefficiency. The teachers introduced in their places were principally normal students, who were superior to their predecessors in knowledge and in ability to teach; unfortunately in several cases the new masters have failed to conciliate and cultivate friendly relations with the inhabitants.

The attention of the Heads of the Trichinopoly and Vellore Normal Schools has been called to the above serious defect in their pupils. The schools which are the most satisfactory upon the whole are those at Trikalore, Villapuram and Tindivanam.

58. The three Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the Fourth Division.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Name of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
<i>Anglo-Vernacular Schools.</i>			
Mayaveram.....	1	5	154
Wallajahpetta.....	1	9	214
Tripatore.....	1	5	131
<i>Taluq Schools.</i>			
North Arcot.....	4	75	307
Salem.....	4	15	303
Trichinopoly.....	1	5	106
Tanjore.....	5	21	514
Total...	17	75	1,729

or upwards of 12 per cent., at the close of last year; the increase belonged to the districts of Tanjore and Salem, the numbers for the other districts having slightly fallen. The schools at Palmanair and Tripathi suffered much from sickness, and their progress was therefore considerably impeded. The schools generally are reported on favorably.

59. The attendance at the Taluq Schools of the 5th Division,

TALUQ SCHOOLS, 5TH DIVISION.

District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Coimbatore.....	6	20	347
Madura.....	2	8	164
Total...	8	28	551

which had fallen in 1866-67, rose again during the year under review. The progress of the Institutions has been satisfactory upon the whole, but the school at Dindigal suffered from having been without a Head Master for a considerable time. Complaints were made of a deficiency of

books in the District Depôts; under the new arrangements of the Book Department, which have been lately sanctioned by Government, it may be anticipated that such complaints will occur, but seldom.

60. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Chowghaut shews some

MALABAR AND CANARA.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
<i>Anglo-Vernacular School</i>			
Chowghaut.....	1	2	38
<i>Taluq Schools.</i>			
Malabar.....	2	7	191
South Canara.....	4	8	193
Total...	7	17	422

improvement, but it has disappointed the hopes which were formerly entertained of its success. Mr. Garthwaite considers that the site is not sufficiently convenient, and recommends that, when a new school-house is built, it should be placed in the Hindu quarter. Some time ago steps were taken with a

view to the erection of a school house; it seems however unnecessary, if not undesirable, to commence the building till the Institution possesses better prospects. The attendance at the Badagira Taluq School increased so considerably as to render it necessary to add to the teaching staff. Here, as at other of the Taluq schools in the Sub-Division, the Deputy Inspector believes that a rise in the numbers might be confidently reckoned on, if the school-house were enlarged. Of all the Government Middle Class schools under Mr. Garthwaite, that at Koilandi appears to be in the most satisfactory state. The schools at Kasragoda and Udapi suffered from the irregularities of some of their masters. The aggregate attendance at the Middle Class schools of the Sub-Division increased by a little more than eight per cent. during the year.

61. The attendance at the Hill schools of Gumsur improved considerably during the past year, a result

*Government Schools of
the Lower Class.*

which may be attributed to increased vigilance on the part of the Superintendent.

Thus far is satisfactory; but Mr. Grigg remarks that, so far as instruction is concerned, the schools have either remained as they were in 1866-67, or declined. I have been in correspondence with Mr. Grigg upon the subject of modifying the whole scale of establishment for the schools, and re-constituting the training class

formerly attached to the Russelcondra Taluq School; and I hope to lay the results of the correspondence before Government at an early date. Meantime some temporary arrangements for the improvement of the schools have been made. The school for Yenadis at Sriharicottah appears to have worked pretty much as usual during the year under review.

72. It was remarked in the Report for 1866-67 that the Madras

GOVERNMENT NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Name of School.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.	
		Normal Class.	Practising School.
Normal School, Madras.	12	34	202
Do. Cannanore..	6	26	137
Do. Vizagapatam.	4	32	78
Do. Trichinopoly.	4	31	220
Do. Vellore.....	5	24	192
Do. Class, Narasapur.	1	14	...
Total...	32	161	829

Normal School, which for some time had been working in an unsatisfactory manner, had been placed under fresh management shortly after close of the year. Mr. Bickle, the new Principal, who had previously been at the head of the Vizagapatam Normal School, has been at his best

endeavours to bring the school into a sound condition, and he has been supported in his efforts by his assistants; time, however, will be required before the end sought can be attained. A master, who was brought out from England to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of one of the subordinate teachers to the Head Mastership of the Normal School at Vizagapatam, had to be temporarily transferred to another Institution to meet the exigencies of the department. This rendered the staff of the Normal School weaker than it would otherwise have been; but, as the number of Normal students has been comparatively limited, the transfer can scarcely have had much injurious effect. Some other changes have been made in the staff, of a nature to improve the working of the Institution. The Normal Classes met with very bad success at the University examinations in December 1867; only four students out of seventeen passed the First Arts test, and five out of twenty-eight the Matriculation examination, while three pupils from the Practising School succeeded in matriculating out of six who went up to the examination. In the course of the year, thirteen students were appointed to masterships on salaries varying from Rupees 25 to Rupees

70 per mensem. Owing to sufficient care not having been exercised by the former Principal in the admission of youths into the Normal classes, it was found necessary to dismiss a rather large number of students; this is not likely to happen again, as it has been arranged that the Principal shall hereafter test in a careful and systematic manner all candidates for admission. The scale of Normal scholarships has also been revised and made somewhat more liberal, with a view to attracting a better class of students. It may be observed here, although the matter affects Normal schools generally and not merely the one at Madras, that in too many instances young men seek Normal studentships without any real intention to become teachers, but merely to obtain instruction gratis. This practice will be stopped when, beside the re-fund of scholarship money received, which is all that is required at present, the agreement executed by Normal students shall provide in addition for the payment of a fine proportional to the time passed in the school, whenever the students fail to serve as school-masters for the prescribed period of five years. A Form of Agreement of the description specified, is now under consideration. In the early part of last year, the Cannanore Normal School lost the benefit of Mr. Garthwaite's services as Head Master, owing to this gentleman's inspecting duties having become so onerous as to demand the whole of his time and attention. In addition to this loss, the Institution suffered others in the removal or the death of some of the subordinate Masters. Having regard to the above circumstances, credit is due to the officiating Head Master, Mr. J. Small, and his Assistants, for the way in which they worked the school during the past year; at the same time, as pointed out by Mr. Fowler in a Special Report upon the Institution, there are many points on which improvement is required. Taking the Normal Class and the Practising School together, sixteen pupils went up to the Matriculation examination in December 1867, seven proving successful; the numbers were respectively three and one for the Normal Class by itself. At the Teachers' Certificate examination, thirteen Normal students tried for certificates of the 4th, and ten for certificates of the 5th grade; twelve of the former, and eight of the latter were successful. During 1867-68, twelve students passed out and took up appointments in schools. There is an urgent necessity for strengthening the staff of teachers, and this cannot be done till the new scale submitted in the latter part of 1866 has received the approval of the Supreme Govern-

ment. Not only do the Normal students require superior instruction and training, but the Practising School has to be given a more efficient organization, in order that it may supply the place of a Zillah School, and so fulfil the expectations which the inhabitants of Cannanore were encouraged to form when they subscribed the handsome sum of Rupees 6,500 for a school-house. It is to be observed that the building to which allusion has just been made, has been completed and taken into occupation. Mr. Moss, a trained Master, who had taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Madras, was appointed Head of the Vizagapatam Normal School on the promotion of Mr. Bickle. Other changes in the staff occurred in the course of the year, the second master being appointed to succeed Cuppusawmi Sastri at Narsapore, and his place being taken by the Normal Master at the Central School. Owing to a misconception on the part of Mr. Grigg, the school was not inspected in a formal manner during 1867-68. From the Normal Classes five students went up to the Matriculation, and six to the First Arts examination; of the former four, and of the latter one passed. At the Teachers' Certificate examination, six pupils went up for the 4th grade, five succeeding; seven were examined for the 5th grade, but none passed. During the year fourteen students were posted to schools, on salaries varying between Rupees 40 and Rupees 20 per mensem. In the year under review the Trichinopoly Normal School sent out no fewer than seventeen Masters, on salaries varying from Rupees 30 to Rupees 10. For 4th grade certificates, three students were tested, two succeeding; for certificates of the 5th grade, six were examined, all of whom passed. These results must be regarded as satisfactory; and, in addition, it appears that four youths were successful at the Matriculation test, although preparation for that examination forms no part of the regular work of the Institution. The Gospel Society's School, which is situated close to the Normal School, necessarily interferes with the development of the Practising branch of the latter; but this affords no reason for regret, as the Practising branch is intended for the Normal students, and not for the general education of the inhabitants of the town. The late Head Master of the Vellore Normal School being transferred to the Madras Normal School as Vernacular Training Master, his place was supplied by the Master of the Practising branch of the Trichinopoly Normal School. During 1867-68, eleven appointments of Masters were made from Vellore, on salaries varying

65. No change of importance was made in the working of the school of Industrial Arts in 1867/68. The receipts and disbursements of the school during the year were as follow:—

School of Industrial Arts.
270 Pupils.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Superintendent's salary.....	12,000	0	0
Government allowance	7,200	0	0
Allowance for House rent	3,000	0	0
Do. for scholarships	420	0	0
Payments for work ...	12,380	6	5
School fees.....	828	12	0

Total Rs...35,829 2 5

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay of Artistic Department	2,820	0	0
Do. of Industrial do.	5,184	0	0
Remittance to Europe for tools, &c.	1,373	12	4
Cost of raw materials.	3,854	9	11
Scholarships.....	420	0	0
Prizes.....	190	0	0
Contingent expenses for tools, machinery, &c.	3,598	1	5
House rent.....	3,000	0	0
Superintendent's salary.....	12,000	0	0
Balance in hand.....	3,388	10	9

Total Rs...35,829 2 5

66. The following Statement shows the number of Government Schools, with their classification, attendance and expenditure during the year.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1867-68, (monthly average.)	Average daily attendance during 1867-68.	Total Expenditure.			
				From Imperial Funds.		From Local Funds.	
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Schools of the Higher Class.....	*14	3,419	3,106	94,004	7 3	22,002	2 0
Do. Middle Class.....	69	4,551	3,866	39,961	10 4	11,920	4 3
Do. Lower Class.....	16	495	392	2,620	0 2	..	..
Mixed Schools of the Higher Class.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Middle Class.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Lower Class.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female Schools of the Higher Class.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Middle Class.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Lower Class.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.....	6	1,095	958	50,588	5 4	4,689	0 8
Other Schools for Special Education.	+4	533	391	1,00,104	9 6	11,684	6 6
Total...	109	10,093	8,713	2,87,282	0 7	50,295	13 5

* Inclusive of the School Departments of the Presidency and Combaconum Colleges, and of the Bellary and Calicut Provincial Schools.

+ Inclusive of the School Departments of the Medical and Civil Engineering Colleges.

‡ Exclusive of Building Grants.

67. The Church Missionary Society's School at Masulipatam retains its position as the foremost of all Institutions, Government as well as Private, in the First Division. The results at inspection bore testimony to the efficient management of the present head, the Rev. Mr. Sharp: in the University examinations also the school acquitted itself well, three pupils passing the First Arts test, and seven the Matriculation examination. The attendance at the Hindu School, Vizagapatam, has fallen off slightly, owing to the opening of a new school in the town by the London Missionary Society. The progress of the school appears to have been interfered with by a want of judgment in classifying and promoting the scholars. To allow of the Institution taking rank with a superior Government School, a Head Master of good qualifications is requisite. At one period of last year it was expected that this want would be supplied; unfortunately the gentleman, an Oxford graduate, whom it was in contemplation to appoint to the Head Mastership, ultimately declined to join the school. Only one pupil passed the Matriculation examination from the Vizagapatam School. Of the other Private schools of the division, none of which can fairly be ranked in the higher class at present, the Central School at Narsapore and the Church Missionary School at Elur passed each one pupil at the Matriculation test. The progress made in the year by the former Institution was tolerably satisfactory, though in English improvement is called for. The Elur School was not in a sufficiently satisfactory state when visited by Mr. Grigg; for this the illness and consequent absence of the Head Master may partially account. The school at Coconada is in a flourishing condition, so far as attendance and financial position are concerned; on the latter point it is to be remarked that, to give permanency to the Institution the Rajah of Pittapore has munificently presented it with the very handsome sum of Rupees 24,000, to be invested in Government securities, as an Endowment Fund. At Cocanada, as elsewhere, a better Head Master is needed. The Samasthanam School at Vizianagram is reported on pretty favorably; but evidently it would be a mistake to make an immediate attempt to raise it to the grade of a Provincial School. The Maha Rajah, who has in several other ways shewn a desire to spread education among his countrymen, is engaged in founding lower grade schools at different points in his estate; these schools, if well managed, will feed the Vizianagram Institution,

and assist it in taking the position which its founder desires it to occupy. The Zemindar of Bobbili and his Dewan are stated to take more interest than they formerly did in the school supported by the former; but it appears that still the management is by no means good. The Hindu School at Masulipatam has greatly declined; and until the managers extricate themselves from the financial difficulties in which they are involved, the school cannot be expected to recover its former status. In the course of last year the Church Missionary Society attached a Normal Class, under an English trained teacher, to their vernacular school at Masulipatam; the pupils, who are intended to be masters in elementary schools, are reported on tolerably favorably.

68. The Church of Scotland's School at Nellore, which has heretofore been the most advanced Private Institution in the Second Division, has formed the subject of correspondence during the past year. The Inspector does not consider that the school meets the higher educational wants of the district; and I agree with him in this opinion. The managers, while they seem inclined to question the correctness of our views as to the standing of the school, express a desire to raise its standard; and Government, in Order No. 72 of the 21st February last, declared themselves satisfied with the explanation afforded by the Managers. In his annual Report, Mr. Fortey returns to the subject, and says he "is inclined to recommend that a Zillah School be opened at Nellore, and the more especially as there is not at present a single Government School in that District." The London Mission Boys' School at Bellary has made decided progress; the results at inspection were fair, and three pupils succeeded in passing the late Matriculation examination. There are now twenty-eight Anglo-Vernacular Schools supported by the native community in the Division; of these, eight were opened during the year; the total attendance on the 31st March last was 1,193. The progress of education in the Division was somewhat impeded by the supply of elementary books becoming exhausted.

69. The foremost Private Institution in the Third Division is the Central School of the Free Church of Scotland's Mission. Its staff of teachers is large, and contains three Europeans, beside some twelve natives holding certificates of different grades from the highest

Private Schools, 2nd Division.

Private Schools, 3rd Division.

to the lowest ; there are also about ten uncertificated masters, whose employment tends to keep down the grants made to the school. The College classes are now tolerably strong ; and next February students will for the first time go up to the Bachelor of Arts examination. At the examinations in December 1867, nine pupils passed the First Arts, and nineteen the Matriculation test. The results afforded at inspection were moderately good upon the whole, but improvement seemed required in the vernaculars. Some of the classes were rather too large ; to this, and to the youth of the teachers, may be attributed a certain laxity of discipline noted by the Inspector. In the course of the year the Institution lost the services of the Rev. Mr. Miller, to whose exertions its very satisfactory progress during the last three or four years is greatly due. The Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular School at Royapettah had not much success in the University examinations of December last ; three boys passed the Matriculation test. The answering at inspection was moderate ; in Tamil there was a manifest improvement. The fluctuations in attendance were very great during the year, the admissions and withdrawals being respectively 291 and 288 for a total of 305 scholars. The Rev. Mr. Bliss, formerly Head Master of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, having resigned his post, the grant of Rupees 400 per mensem, which was issued on his account some years ago, has lapsed, and the school has been placed under the ordinary grant-in-aid rules. Of the pupils, four passed the late Matriculation examination. The results at inspection were not very satisfactory ; and it appears that the teaching staff requires to be strengthened. Several changes in the staff of teachers at the Doveton College occurred during the year, and a considerable time elapsed between the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Bamforth, the late Head, and the arrival of his successor, Mr. Thom ; these circumstances must have affected injuriously the working of the Institution. At the Matriculation examination, eight of the students passed ; this result is decidedly creditable. The numerical strength of the High School has increased, though it is still not large, the attendance at the close of the year being only 103. The Gospel Society's School at Vepery made an advance during the year, though it scarcely occupies as good a position among the schools of Madras as was anticipated. At the Matriculation examination, four of the pupils passed, a more favorable result than had been obtained previously ; the Inspector also considered that the school had

made decided progress, and was in better working order than formerly. The Vernaculars seem to require greater attention. In the course of the year, Pacheappah Mudaliar's Central Institution was placed in connexion with the Educational Department, and received various grants amounting to about Rupees 558 per-mensem. This school, which rests on the solid foundation of a tolerably large funded capital, and is under the management of a Body of Trustees, is the most important Hindu Institution in the Presidency. For some time the trustees hesitated to connect the school with Government, although they sought and obtained permission to have it carefully examined and reported upon by the Inspector of the Division. The step they have now taken seems a most judicious one; and it may be expected that the assistance of the State will not merely enable them to put the Institution into thoroughly good working order, but will allow of their establishing new schools with the portion of their funds set free. At the late University examinations, thirteen pupils from the Central Institution passed the Matriculation test. Before closing this notice of the chief Private schools in the Third Division, it is fitting that attention should be called to the general educational work which has been done of late years in the Gospel Society's Seminary at Sullivan's Gardens. Though the Institution is professedly a Theological one, the Principal, the Rev. Mr. Symonds, has felt it incumbent upon him to bring his students forward in secular as well as in religious studies, and his exertions have been marked with decided success. Beside a very creditable number of pupils who passed the First Arts and Matriculation tests last year, one student obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, being ranked in the second class.

70. In the Fourth Division, the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore stands decidedly first among Private Schools; and second to it may be ranked the Society's Seminary at VEDIARPURUM.

Private Schools, 4th Division.

From the High School, five pupils passed the First Arts and eleven the Matriculation test; from the Seminary four students passed at each examination. VEDIARPURUM had also twelve successful candidates for Teachers' Certificates of the 5th grade. Saint Joseph's College at Negapatam has made an advance, and the Managers are desirous of rendering it the chief centre of education in Southern India for youths of the Roman Catholic religion. The College passed four students at the late Matriculation examination and a First Arts

class has now been formed. The Gospel Society's School at Trichinopoly sent up a single successful candidate to each of the First Arts and Matriculation examinations; the aims of the school in reference to these examinations were clearly too ambitious. The Wesleyan Schools at Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Manargudi appear to have worked steadily; the first named had its school-house burnt down during the year, and it is now held in another part of the cantonment.

7d. Of the Private Schools in the Fifth Division, that which has made the greatest advance is the Anglo-Vernacular School at Coimbatore: its progress is mainly due to the exertions of the Secretary to the School Committee, Mr. R. Stanes. The staff of the Institution has been very considerably strengthened of late; and the school building has been improved and enlarged. Upon the results of the Matriculation examination in December last, which were creditable to the school, five pupils having succeeded in passing, the Committee decided upon forming a class to prepare youths for the First Examination in Arts. As I informed the Secretary, the step appeared to me to be injudicious; but it indicates the desire of the Committee to meet the wishes of Government and make their Institution do the work of a superior Government School. The schools at Tinnevely and Palamcotta, which along with the one at Coimbatore are ranked in the higher grade, have worked fairly; but at both Institutions the knowledge of English was defective, and at the former the pronunciation of that language was bad. Each school passed two candidates at the Matriculation test. The Gospel Society's School at Ramnad appears to be the most advanced of the Middle Class schools in Madura. The Madura Town School, which is a feeder to the Zillah School, is the one with the largest attendance; there were upwards of 200 boys at the time of the Inspector's visit. The Boarding Schools in Tinnevely, which work under the immediate superintendence of the agents of the Church Missionary and Gospel Societies, were found at inspection in a satisfactory condition; they have made decided progress during the last few years. The Training Institutions of the Gospel Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the Christian Vernacular Education Society, situated respectively at Sawyerpurum, Palamcotta and Dindigul, were inspected by Mr. Marden in the course of last year. The Inspector's report points out that serious defects existed in the Practising Schools, and especially in that

at Palamcottah. It does not appear that any student at Sawyerpurum secured a teacher's certificate in 1867-68: at Palamcottah eleven, and at Dindigul one, passed for the 5th grade. During the year under review, the admissions into the male branch of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum were twenty-six, and the removals twenty-seven; the total number at the close of the year, was 121. The number for the female branch was 69. The receipts for the year amounted to Rupees 64,549-14-8, and the disbursements to Rupees 64,408-0-9; the average number of children was 181, and the average cost per child was Rupees 317-4-5 per annum. Of the boys, two passed the Uncovenanted Civil Service examination very creditably; and six passed in Telegraphy, two of the number being employed at once, and the other four being allowed to remain in the Asylum to complete their studies. The class in Carpentry was given up, in consequence of the withdrawal of the Sergeant who acted as instructor. The value of the garden produce raised, by the boys is estimated at over Rupees 1,049. About 677 articles of dress were made by the boys, three or four of whom were instructed to use the sewing machine. In the shoe-making class, 315 pairs of new boots were turned out, and 819 pairs were repaired. Before the close of the year, the Female Asylum lost the services of Miss Camp, whose place has been taken by Miss Blake, a lady formerly in the employ of the Wesleyan Mission. Since the termination of the year, the Asylums have suffered a still greater loss in the departure of the Rev. Mr. Whitehouse.

72. Of the ordinary Aided Schools in the Sub-Division of Malabar and Canara, perhaps the most important are Brennen's School at Tellicherry and the Cochin Boys' School. The former, which is for the present confided to the management of the Basle Mission, should occupy a higher position than it does. The Cochin Boys' School appears to have worked fairly during the year; it has fortunately extricated itself from the pecuniary difficulties in which it was involved.

73. The total number of Rate Schools entered in the returns of the year is 107, with an aggregate attendance of 3,441 pupils; some of the schools, however, have been closed. Of the 71 schools returned for the 1st Division, seven belong to the middle and the remainder to the lower class. Regarding the former, Mr. Grigg remarks that the Commissioners had

Private Schools in the Sub-Division of Malabar and South Canara.

Rate Schools.

on the whole paid more attention to their duties, though, they had not been punctual in making the cess collections. Of the Village Schools, the Acting Inspector observes as follows: "The opinion I have formed of the working of the Act, especially in small villages, is far from favorable. I believe it in several cases to be oppressive in its operation and deadening in its effects upon the masters. Given an intelligent set of Commissioners, or even one intelligent man in the set, and if he has sufficient influence, the working of the Act may be fairly successful, but otherwise it does more harm than good." In the 2nd Division there are eight Rate Schools; from the fact that the grants-in-aid are put down at only Rupees 656-12-0, while the cess collections are given at Rupees 3,204-2-11, it appears that the financial management of the Commissioners requires improvement. In the 3rd Division there are one higher and eight middle class schools. The former is the school at Sydapett, which has made very fair progress. The new school-house has been completed and taken into occupation. Of the pupils, five succeeded in passing the Matriculation test. The management of the school reflects credit upon the Commissioners, and especially upon the Honorary Secretary. The lower class Rate Schools of the Division are all in South Arcot: it will be seen from the remarks of the Inspector and the Deputy Inspector, that the difficulties they have to contend with are the apathy and ignorance of the Commissioners. No Rate Schools have been set on foot in the 4th Division. In the 5th Division there are five Rate Schools, three of the middle and two of the lower class. The working of the Education Act in Coimbatore must be admitted to have been unsatisfactory. Leaving out the Sydapett School which, though not the one with the largest attendance, is in my opinion the best managed, the Rate Schools in the Sub-Division of Malabar and Canara are those affording most satisfaction. They are thirteen in number, that at Palghaut being of the higher, and the rest of the middle class. The success of the schools is no doubt partly due to their being above the mere village type, and to their having as local Commissioners men of some intelligence; but beside this, they have had the benefit of a large amount of supervision from Mr. Garthwaite, an amount which, I imagine, could not be given by an Inspector of one of the more extensive Divisions. The Palghaut Rate School is a large one, numbering 456 pupils, and containing 16 classes or divisions of classes. For so important a

school, the staff of teachers is not sufficiently strong; in particular, a superior Head Master is required. Still, the teachers appear to have exerted themselves in the discharge of their duties; and credit is due to the 2nd Master, who has temporary charge of the school, for the way in which he has met the difficulties incidental to the control of so large an Institution. The financial management of the School Commissioners has not been of a satisfactory nature; there are heavy arrears of cess which are not likely to be recovered. According to sanctioned arrangements, the Commissioners are to manage not only the affairs of the Palghaut Schools but those of some subordinate schools; and the Head Master is to be the Inspecting Officer of the subordinate Institutions. There is danger that the scheme may not work well. If the Commissioners do not manage the Central School with the requisite care and attention, their successful management of the outlying schools seems doubtful; also the union of the duties of Head Master of the Central School and Inspector of the subordinate ones is a dangerous arrangement under any circumstances. Still, no better way of meeting the difficulties of the case offers itself at present. The Palghaut Rate School passed two candidates at the Matriculation examination in December last. Of the other Rate Schools, that at Munjery appears to be in the best condition; the expenditure, however, is heavy, compared with the attendance and standard. The school at Mulki has suffered from religious differences. It may be held to be established by experience that, when a school is of a fair standard, and is in a town or other locality where tolerably intelligent and energetic Commissioners are to be found, the Education Act may be brought into force with advantage; but that it is a mistake to apply it to Village Schools.

74. The annexed table gives a summary of the operations of the past year in improving Village Schools on the plan first introduced into the District of Coimbatore. It will be seen that the work

Village Schools under improvement upon the Coimbatore plan.

has been carried on to the greatest extent in the Districts of Coimbatore and Nellore. Hereafter the schools will receive aid according to the system of payment-for-results. The regulations belonging to this system will be found in the Appendix: they were brought into force generally from the 1st January last, but the indigenous schools previously receiving aid upon the Coimbatore plan were permitted to continue working in accordance to that plan up to the close of 1867-68. Grants to the amount of Rupees 1,996 were sanctioned last year for schools in the Sub-Division upon the system of payment-for-results; but of this sum, only Rupees 778 was actually paid within the year.

SCHEME shewing the work done in improving Village Schools.

DISTRICT.	Number of Schools receiving aid.	Number of Schools under inspection, but not receiving aid.	Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.	Amount of Grant drawn during the year.			Number of Schools in excess of that for 1866-67.	Amount of Grant drawn in excess of that issued in 1865-67.			REMARKS.
					Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
Cuddapah	...	39	39	543	(a)...	...	..	39	...	...	...	(a) Grant sanctioned, but not drawn during the year.
Nellore	51	159	210	2,932	1,229	8	0	18	442	0	0	
North Arcot	37	12	49	967	726	14	0	(b)...	188	14	0	(b) One School was closed.
Coimbatore...	99	259	358	6,056	2,223	0	0	11	146	8	0	
Madura	22	43	65	1,615	449	0	0	23	62	0	0	
Total..	209	512	721	12,113	4,628	6	0	91	839	6	0	

75. The following Statement shows the number of Private Schools, with their classification, attendance, and expenditure during the year.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTION.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE.											
				Number of Institutions.	Number on the Rolls during 1867-68 (monthly average.)	Average daily attendance during 1867-68.	Grants-in-aid given by Government.			Expenditure from all sources other than Grants-in-aid by Government.					
							Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
Boys' Schools ...	Colleges	{	Higher Class ...	...	102	96	10,421	4	0		12,511	5	3	
			Middle Class ...	*19	5,214	4,540	45,387	0	1		1,33,299	15	10		
			Lower Class ...	313	16,993	14,596	73,198	15	5		1,99,351	10	8		
Mixed Schools ...	{	{	Higher Class ...	...	16,680	14,544	18,041	10	8		45,004	10	1	
			Middle Class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lower Class ...	...	414	349	1,184	9	8		4,069	2	4	
Female Schools...	{	{	Higher Class ...	+155	4,450	3,403	...	...	...	11,626	0	0		
			Middle Class ...	...	417	394	1,187	8	0		2,588	3	11	
			Lower Class ...	* 60	3,187	2,599	4,252	6	6		36,601	10	8		
Normal Schools	{	{	Higher Class ...	+46	1,364	1,047	179	9	5		1,695	8	6		
			Middle Class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lower Class ...	4	570	454	6,841	0	0		20,977	13	5		
Other Schools for Special Education...	
Total...				1,572	49,391	42,022	1,61,193	15	9		4,64,726	0	8		

* Inclusive of the School Departments of the several Colleges.

+ The expenditure of some of these schools, and more particularly of the schools in Tinnevely, is included in that of the Boys' Schools of the Lower Class. The same plan is adopted in regard to certain of the Middle Class Female and Mixed Schools.

† This amount is the expenditure on certain schools in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts which have not received grants from Government.

76. In the Appendix will be found a statement of the grants paid in aid of the establishments of Private schools during 1867-68. The figures are drawn from the Accountant General's records, and they do not agree in all cases with those in the Returns furnished to the Inspectors. One reason of the discrepancy is no doubt that some grants sanctioned for the past year, but not drawn till after its close, are entered in the Returns, while they do not appear in the Accountant General's records. The total sum drawn in 1867-68 throughout the Presidency in salary grants is Rupees 1,51,288. In addition, Rupees 2,909 was paid in Furniture, Book, and Prize Grants; and Rupees 788 was issued upon the new system of payment-for-results. Thus the total expenditure from Imperial revenue in grants-in-aid last year is Rupees 1,54,985; this sum, compared with twelve-elevenths of the expenditure for 1866-67, which contained only eleven months, shews an increase of Rupees 22,689. Of the sum expended in salary grants the 1st Division took up Rupees 22,675; the 2nd, Rupees 8,213; the 3rd, Rupees 48,139; the 4th, Rupees 26,971; the 5th, Rupees 33,135; and the Sub-Division of Malabar and South Canara, Rupees 12,155. These figures show a decrease of grant expenditure of about 1,620 Rupees for the 1st Division; and increases for the other Divisions of about Rupees 1,860, Rupees 4,090, Rupees 7,160, Rupees 3,600 and Rupees 3,910, respectively.

77. The European Army Schools were not inspected last year by Officers of the Educational Department, as they had been placed under a special Superintendent of Army Schools. The Inspectors of Schools, however, examined fifteen sets of Native Army Schools, containing thirty-five separate schools and 867 pupils; and copies of their Reports were forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army for submission to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

78. As already stated in another part of this Report, there were, on the 31st March last, 6,510 girls under instruction in schools connected with the Educational Department. On Mr. Secretary Bayley's letter to the Madras Government, dated the 16th September 1867, being communicated to me, I requested the Inspectors of Schools to obtain, as far as might be practicable, information regarding girls studying in schools unconnected with the Department; and, to secure as much accuracy and uniformity as possible, tabular forms to be filled in

for the several districts were circulated at the same time. From the information furnished, which however does not include statistics for the Sub-Division of Malabar and South Canara, it appears that 4,295 girls were under instruction in schools unconnected with Government, either mixed, or for girls alone. Of the whole number of girls, 108 are returned as Europeans, 291 as Eurasians, 2,420 as Native Christians, 1,365 as Hindus, and 29 as Mahomedans; for 82, the nation or race is not given. Distributing the girls according to languages, of which more than one was studied in some instances, 700 are entered as learning English; 2,602, Tamil; 1,154, Telugu; 81, Canarese; 100, Uriya; 3, Mahratta; and 26, Sanscrit. No-doubt these figures are more or less inaccurate; but upon the whole the errors which attach are, it may be assumed, on the side of defect. Accordingly, the total number of girls receiving instruction in the Madras Presidency may be taken as exceeding 10,500. In almost all cases the instruction conveyed is of a very elementary stamp; and in too many instances I fear the teaching is productive of no permanent effect beyond rendering the pupils better disposed towards male education, and so paving the way for the instruction of a succeeding generation. In connexion with the present subject, it is to be noticed that sanction has been given to the establishment of a Government Female Normal School on certain conditions. A reference is now before Government, asking for authoritative decisions on a few points which require to be settled before further action is taken in the matter.

79. In the course of the year under review, the Book Department was to a certain extent reorganized, and a fresh mode of keeping its accounts was introduced. V. Kristnama Chariar, who had previously done good work as a Deputy Inspector of Schools, was appointed Curator of Government Books under the new arrangements, and assumed charge of his duties on the 1st January 1868. Hereafter it is proposed to append to the Report on Public Instruction a separate Report from the Curator of Government Books; on the present occasion it will suffice to notice here the chief points in the working of the Book Department. The Budget provision for the printing, purchase and distribution of books in 1867-68, exclusive of the cost of the fixed establishment of the Central Dépôt, was Rupees 35,000, the sum actually expended was Rupees 33,030-5-4. The number of books sold was, 1,06,477 and their value, Rupees 40,680-6-1; for 1866-67

the number of books was 74,220 and their value, Rupees 27,069-13-9. The statement beneath shews the number of copies and the value of the books corresponding to different languages.

Languages.	Number of Copies.	Value.			Remarks.
		RS.	A.	P.	
English.....	29,567	19,313	13	4	
Tamil.....	42,243	9,355	8	6	
Telugu.....	22,769	6,322	8	3	
Hindustani.....	291	172	7	0	
Uriya.....	1,655	264	4	6	
Malayalam.....	3,167	1,102	1	0	
Canarese.....	6,785	4,149	11	6	
Total...	1,06,477	40,680	6	1	

It will be observed that the price of the works in English amounts to nearly one-half of the total sale proceeds, and that of the works in Tamil to something less than one-fourth. Beside the books, a small quantity of stationery was sold realizing Rupees 368-2-2.

The following statement gives the works printed during the year. It is to be observed that the Public Instruction Press has been abolished, and that hereafter printing work for the Department will be given out on contract.

Name of Book.	Language.	Number of Copies.	REMARKS.
Selections in English Prose, No. 1...	English.....	1,000	Re-print.
Do. Poetry, No. I.	Do.....	3,000	Do.
Do. do, No. II.	Do.....	1,000	Do.
1st Book of Lessons	Tamil.....	20,000	Do.
2nd do ...	Do.	5,000	Do.
Clift's Geography...	Do.....	5,000	Do.
Practical Dictionary (Romanized) ...	Do.....	2,000	Do.
1st Book of Lessons ...	Telugu.....	5,000	Do.
2nd do ...	Do.....	4,000	Do.
3rd do ...	Do.....	3,000	Do.
Parsing and Analysis...	Do.....	500	New Publication.
Manual of Geography, Part I.	Do.....	5,000	Re-print.
Practical Dictionary (Romanized) ...	Do.....	2,000	Do.
Baskar's Ramayanam ...	Do.....	1,000	Do.
Poetical Anthology ...	Canarese.....	2,000	New Publication.
1st Book of Lessons ...	Malayalam.	5,000	Do.
Catechism of Grammar ...	Do.....	3,000	Re-print.
Do ...	Do.....	1,000	Do.
Symonds' Map of India with English names.	English.....	500	Do.
Total .	.....	69,000	

80. The expenditure of the Educational Department during 1867-68 amounted to Rupees 7,83,695-8-4, distributed under the following heads:—

		RS.	A.	P.
<i>Total Expenditure of the Educational Department.</i>	Charges in connection with the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.....	34,110	8	5
	Do. with the Inspecting Agency.....	1,01,735	10	11
	<i>Government Colleges and Schools..</i>			
	General....	1,84,053	1	5
	Special....	1,48,267	6	6
		3,32,320	7	11
	<i>Government Scholarships.</i>			
	General....	5,130	0	0
	Special....	11,051	5	1
		16,181	5	1
<i>From Imperial Revenue.</i>	Grants in aid from Imperial Revenue.....	1,60,638	15	9
	Grant to the Madras School Book Society.....	2,000	0	0
	Public Instruction Press.....	1,863	10	0
	Preparation and purchase of School Books.....	33,930	5	4
	Central Book Depôt.....	4,636	1	
	University of Madras.....	24,222	15	1
	<i>Government School Buildings.</i>			
	New Works..	67,813	11	2
	Repairs.....	2,600	7	6
		70,414	2	8
<i>Educational Building Fund.</i>	Building Grants to Private Schools.....	7,421	6	0
	<i>Charges in Government Schools borne by School fees.....</i>	50,088	2	0
<i>School Fee Fund.</i>				

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges in Government Schools borne by Donations and Subscriptions.....	4,734	4	2
Total.....	8,43,397	14	6

RS. A. P.

Deduct University fees paid to the credit of Government.....	10,555	0	0
School fees do....	8,467	0	1
Proceeds of sale of Books do.....	40,680	6	1
	59,702	6	2

Total Rupees...7,83,695 8 4

81. The total sum collected in fees at Government Colleges and Schools was Rupees 72,614-0-5; from which, after defraying charges to the amount of Rupees 50,088-2-0 in those Institutions, and paying Rupees 8,467-0-1 to the credit of Government, there remained a balance in hand at the end of the year of Rupees 14,058-14-4.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

EYRE B. POWELL,

Director of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADRAS, 15th July 1868. }

APPENDIX I.

No. 431.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
WALTAIR, 23rd May, 1868.

From

H. B. GRIGG, ESQ., B.A.,
Acting Inspector of Schools, 1st Division.

To

E. B. POWELL, ESQ., M.A., C.S.I.,
*Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.*

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Report upon the progress of education in the 1st Division, during the year ending March 31st, 1868.

2. There were at the end of the year, 201 schools in the Division with 7,391 pupils. Of these, 7,012 Hindus, 224 Mahomedans, 39 Eurasians and Europeans, Native Christians 116.

3. Of the entire number, 16 are studying for F.A., 118 for the entrance examination, 233 are in the 4th class, 871 in the 3rd, 6,153 in the elementary classes.

4. Of these 200 schools, 37 are Government with 2,066 pupils, and an average attendance of 1,660, 46 of these are Normal students; 163 are Private with 5,325 pupils, and an average attendance of 4,266, seven being Normal students.

5. Of these Private Schools, seven are supported by the Church Mission Society with 635 pupils; 6 more are under inspection, but do not receive grants, with 344 pupils; 71 are under the Education Act with 1,167 pupils, 79 under the ordinary Aid rules with 3,179 pupils.

6. Looking at the schools from an educational standard, and comparing the past with the two previous years—

GENERAL EDUCATION.

		1865-66.		1866-67.		1867-68.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Govt.	Higher Class.	2	292	2	375	2	436
	Middle Class.	15	645	17	808	18	1,014
	Lower Class.	16	487	13	446	15	570
		33	1,424	32	1,629	35	2,020
Private	Higher Class.	3	642	3	588	2	368
	Middle Class.	24	1,385	35	1,756	76	3,367
	Lower Class.	87	1,783	92	1,569	85	1,590
		114	3,815	130	3,933	163	5,325
		147	5,239	164	5,562	198	7,345
SPECIAL EDUCATION.							
{ Normal School and Classes.		3	64	2	49	2	46

7. Besides the schools shown, there are others in the Division already opened under the expectation of obtaining Government help, or not under inspection, but conducted by Mission or other agency, which cannot have under instruction much less than one thousand children. The majority of them are anxious to obtain Government assistance.

8. The total number under instruction in each District was—

DISTRICT.	1866-67.		1867-68.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjam.....	25	1,059	30	1,524
Vizagapatam	22	1,092	29	1,402
Godavari.....	97	2,472	116	3,330
Krishna.....	19	975	25	1,135
	163	5,598	200	7,391

9. This shows an increase of 37 schools in all. In Ganjam, the attendance has increased just 50 per cent, and little less in the Vizagapatam Dis-

trict. In the former district, the improved attendance is *only in part due to* the opening of new schools, the improvement having been tolerably distributed among the old schools, the latter is in greater measure attributable to the opening of new schools. The same applies with greater force to the Godavari Principal Division. In the Sub-Division of that District, it is traceable in great measure to improved status of schools already existing. The same is the case in the Krishna.

10. At the recent University examinations, two men appeared for B. A. and one for B. L. from this Division, but all failed.

At F. A. examination appeared from

		Passed.
Ganjam.....	1	...
Vizagapatam.....	7	1
Godavari.....	6	...
Krishna.....	5	4

At Matriculation—

Ganjam.....	8	3
Vizagapatam (about).....	30	8
Godavari.....	33	4
Krishna.....	14	5

For 4th Grade—

Ganjam.....	5	2
Vizagapatam.....	12	6
Godavari.....	7	6
Krishna.....	4	...

For 5th Grade—

Ganjam.....	5	1
Vizagapatam.....	15	1
Godavari.....	43	8
Krishna.....	13	...

11. In the Ganjam District the Taluq School at Upperbhago was closed, and the establishment transferred to Purushotmapur. Two Government Village Schools were also opened in the Gumsur Malialii. No Private School was closed, but new schools were opened at Srikurman, Nowpeda, Jalmur, and the Kimidi School re-organized. At Aska and Gopalpur, schools hitherto maintained by the Aska Company have been brought under inspection, and application for grants will shortly be submitted. There has also been a Town School started at Berhampur, and in three other places Anglo-Vernacular Schools will probably be started shortly.

12. In the Vizagapatam District a Government Taluq School has been opened in Gunapur, below Ghat, and the Taluq School at Narsipatam removed to Dimala. Schools under the Grant-in-aid rules were opened at Pentakota, Rajim, and Rayavaram, and at the Maharajah of Vizianagram's cost at Konada, Jami, and Vaddadi. A school has also been opened at Rayagadah in Jeypur below ghats, but it has not yet come on our rolls. It is under the Grant-in-aid rules. [A Master was sent from Ganjam. Considering the

** Since writing, this forwarded.*

feverish character of the country, I purpose* applying for a special Grant. A school has also been opened in Vizagapatam by the London Missionaries, and it is contemplated to place the school under Government inspection. Two other schools have also been opened in the district, and the Maharajah has applied to me to establish three more schools on his estates, corresponding to those recently opened, and arrangements are now being made.

13. In the Godavari District Principal Division, 16 Anglo-Vernacular Schools have been opened under the Grant-in-aid rules, exclusive of the Primary School at Cocanada. The Church Mission Girls' School at Elur has also been brought on our rolls. The Zemindari School at Tuni has been temporarily closed, owing to the misunderstanding between the Zemindar and the Masters, but it is about to be re-opened, and a Master has been recommended to the Zemindar. Two Rate Schools were closed in the Yernagudem Taluq. The schools are chiefly in the Kottapalli, Peddapu and Yernagudum Taluqs, and owe their origin to the exertions of the Deputy Inspector and the countenance of both European and Native Civil Officers.

14. In the Sub-Division, two schools under the ordinary Grant-in-aid rules have been temporarily closed for want of teachers, but six were opened, though one has not yet been brought on the rolls. Of these, four are Anglo-Vernacular Schools. One Elementary Grant-in-aid school at Kadoli has been converted into an Anglo-Vernacular School, and the same course has been followed in the Rate schools at Bhimavaram and Eludi. In the Januka Taluq, five Rate schools were closed and four more since the expiration of the year.

15. In the Krishna District, the Anglo-Vernacular School at Godivadu has been again closed, but Anglo-Vernacular Schools have been opened at Bapatla, Innakondah, Gunnavaram, Council School and Chintagontapalem, Masulipatam, and also St. Mary's Mixed School for European and Eurasian children in the same town. Five Vernacular Schools in that town have come under Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

16. Both the Zila Schools have been inspected during the year. Neither has as yet secured its position among 1st class schools. I visited Rajamandri in October, and from the causes that were fully reported to you

at the time; the state of the school, which was not favorably reported on by Mr. Bowers in 1866, was very unsatisfactory.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL HIGHER CLASSES.

Zila School, Rajamandri.

Masters.	Class.	Scholars.	
		1866-67.	1867-68.
7	4	196	201

The Assistant Master in charge, though a hard-working and efficient teacher in some subjects, was not up to the mark in English. A good deal of discontent

was felt amongst the boys, which ended in open insubordination. The Assistant Master was transferred to Berhampur as 2nd Master, and his place supplied by Cuppuswami Shastri, Head Master of the Central School, Narsapur. Eleven students went up for the Matriculation, but all failed. It is to be hoped that under Cuppuswami the higher classes of the school will be pushed forward, so that the school may be ready to take a good place among the Provincial Schools in the course of a few years. During the year, two Assistant Masters resigned, and their places were filled by men of higher attainments. The attendance remains unchanged, though the 1st class has been abolished.

17. My report upon Berhampur School has been so recently before you, that few remarks are necessary. I found that the school, as a whole, had made decided improvement in the year, though the two highest classes were still not up to the mark. The attendance has also improved both numerically

Zila School, Berhampur.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
		1866-67.	1867-68.
		179	235

ally and in regularity. The present 5th class is stronger than that at Rajamandri, but the 4th class contains only thirty-seven to fifty-seven in the latter, whilst eighty-four are in the 1st, a class which does not exist in Rajamandri, but though the general standard of the school is below that of Rajamandri, yet the results of my examination were certainly more satisfactory. It is however proposed to abolish the 1st class, at the close of the year, which the establishment of a Town School has rendered possible. Two Assistants were appointed in the year, one being a Matriculate. The death of Murdi Rau, B. A., 2nd Master, in August, is much to be regretted. His place has however been well supplied by Vyapuri; four boys appeared

at the Matriculation examination ; one passed. The school-house has been completed, and was occupied in February last.

18. During the year Mr. Bickle, who had been for some years in charge

Normal School, Vizagapatam.

Masters.	Scholars.	
	1866-67.	1867-68.
Normal, 3.	36	32
Practising, 1.	80	78

of the school, was transferred to the Normal School, Madras, and his place filled by Mr. Moss from that school. As I was under the impression that the Inspector of Normal Schools would visit Vizagapatam, I did not examine it during the

year, and therefore am not prepared to speak authoritatively, but so far as my observation goes, I am well satisfied with the new Master. At the close of the year, the 2nd Master was appointed Head Master of the Central School, Narsapur, and his place supplied by Dakshnamurti, Normal Master at that place. Six students presented themselves for the F. A., but only one succeeded. For the Entrance examination five appeared, four succeeded. At the 4th Grade examination, six students appeared, five passed. No students passed for the 5th Grade, though seven appeared. During the year, fourteen students were posted to the schools noted below ; one of them had failed at the Matriculation examination, another at the 4th Grade examination, and a third had to leave from ill-health.

NAMES.	Examination passed.	School to which sent.	Salary
G. Suryanarayana	First Arts ..	Zila School, Rajamahendri ...	RS 40
K. K. mayya...	Matriculation	Sub. School, Palavaram ..	40
K. Narayana ..	do. ...	Ta'ung Sch. ol. Ankapalli ...	30
Ch. Sitaranmachendradu	do. ...	Sub. School, Peddapur ...	35
M. Sitaranmayya...	do. ...	Zila School, Berhampur ..	35
S. Krishnamayya...	do. ...	Ta'ung School, Ankapalli ...	30
K. Kurumadha Row	4th Grade ...	Maharajah's Sch., Konada ...	20
T. Appadu...	do. ...	Zemindari Sch., Bobbi i ...	25
S. Narsinga Row...	do. ...	Maharajah's S., Srikurman.	25
V. Appalasvami...	do. ...	Sub. Sch., Kerlapudi ...	24
L. Lakshminarayana	do. ...	do. Gutala... ..	24
S. Balramasvami	None. ...	do. Kuralla...	20
A. Sitaranmayya...	None. ...	do. Pentakota...	20
Kissen Sing...	Old 9th Grade.	do. Jalmur...	20

The present strength of the classes is 4th, nine ; 3rd, seven ; 2nd, seven ; 1st, ten.

19. The following table will show the results of the Department examination for the last four years, and the district to which the candidates belonged.

DISTRICTS.	1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		Total.	
	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
Ganjam... ..	3	1	6	2	3	2	5	2	17	7
Vizagapatam	6	2	11	3	12	4	11	4	40	13
Golavari... ..	8	5	3	2	2	...	8	3	21	10
Krishna... ..	6	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	10	4
Total...	23	8	22	9	19	8	24	9	68	34

The schools from which the candidates have come are, the Hindu School, Vizagapatam; Anglo-Vernacular School, Chikakol; Zila School, Rajamandri; and the Somasthanam School, Vizianagram. So far the school cannot be considered a great success, though it has done something towards supplying two districts with better Masters; but I have met hardly one who struck me as of much promise as a teacher. The demand for certificated teachers, especially for Elementary Anglo-Vernacular Schools, is greater at present than the supply, and likely to be so. I think it very desirable to increase the number of Rupees 7 Scholarships, and to attract better men to the Vernacular Class by raising the Vernacular Scholarships to Rupees 5. The Practising School has improved during the year, and a 4th class of thirteen boys has been formed. I directed Mr. Moss to examine and reclassify the boys. His report was on the whole satisfactory.

20. The Anglo-Vernacular Schools noted in the margin were all inspected by me during the year, and at least twice by the District Deputy Inspector. They have been improving fairly, though the attendance at Bimlipatam shows a slight falling off, its strength is not in proportion to the size and importance of the

Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Schools.	Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
			1866-67.	1867-68.
Chikakol... ..	6	4	143	162
Bimlipatam	4	4	83	77
Elur	4	4	53	80

town. The leading natives, who are merchants, do not seem to take so much

interest in the education of their children as might be wished. The pupils are removed from the school at too early an age. The attendance however will probably improve, when the new school-house, which is fast approaching completion, is occupied. At Chikakol the attendance has been steadily on the increase, and I have little doubt that, with a more efficient staff of teachers, in the course of two or three years, it would bid fair to rival the Zillah School at Berhampur. The sanctioned scale is not sufficient, even when supplemented by the school fees, to provide a competent staff. Three at least of the present teachers are men of but inferior attainments. Until the recent appointment of 2nd Master, no one, excepting the Head Master, possessed a certificate higher than ninth Grade : another teacher is now needed, but the school fees will hardly bear the expenditure. Chikakol is a hundred miles from Berhampur, and to show how little the Zila School serves the purpose of a first class Central School, I may notice that there were only two Chikakol boys in that school in March last. The people wish a first class school, and though it is quite unnecessary to adopt a scale of salaries sanctioned for a Zila School, the present establishment should be remodelled so as to admit of the work of a first class school being done. When I visited the school in August, there were only three boys in the fourth class. The strength of the class is now fourteen. I cursorily examined them in English last month, and found they had been making fair progress since the inspection. An additional Master has been appointed during the year. It will be desirable, as soon as the fee will admit of the expenditure, to appoint a Telugu Paudit. With the progress of the Elur School I am generally satisfied. The numerical strength has not only risen 50 per cent., but the average attendance is higher than in either of the other schools, and in this respect it has also a slight advantage over the Church Mission School. The arrangements made with the Managers of this Institution with this view have been apparently productive of good. The number in the first class is still out of proportion to the strength of the others. This is also to some extent the case in the neighbouring school. At the inspection the two higher classes passed a tolerable examination, but the results of the second class were not so satisfactory.

21. Of the fourteen Taluk Schools in this division, all of which I visited during the year, five are located in Ganjam, four being in the northern portion of the district. During the year, the Ooperbhago School, which was established in connection with the agency for the suppression of the Meriah sacrifices, has been closed, the establishment being transferred to Purushotmapur, lying to the north of the Kurshakitryah river, between Ganjam and Aska. Desirous that the attempt should have every chance of success, I sent a Master, Venkatareddi, a man of some years' experience and approved

energy, and you will have learnt from my recent report that although the

GANJAM DISTRICT.

Telugu Schools.

Schools.	Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
			1866-67.	1867-68.
Purusotnampur ...	2	2	...	29
Ganjam ...	2	2	20	28
Ichchapur ...	2	3	36	37
Russellkondah ...	2	3	27	40
Tekkali ...	4	4	21	75
Ooperbhago ...	Abolished.			

Master was ignorant of Uriya, the progress of the school has been very satisfactory. With five exceptions, the boys are Uriyas. The Assistant Master has recently been sent to open a school at Royaguda in the Vizagapatam District, and I have recommended that an Uriya, pial teacher be, as an experi-

ment, appointed in his stead ; but should the numbers increase, as may be expected, an Uriya Telugu Assistant will also be required. A school-shed is much needed. I have submitted certain proposals on the subject for your consideration. The school at Ganjam shows some signs of improvement, and should the measures that are now about to be undertaken for the improvement of the town be successful, the school may yet prosper and the appointment of a better Head Master be practicable. You have been pleased to approve my recommendation for the continuance of the school. The Ichchapur School, though the attendance remains the same, has rather retrograded than improved. The highest class, the 2nd, is still very backward. There is no reason why a school of forty children with a good 3rd class should not be kept up. I was so displeased with the Head Master, who though not wanting in ability, is in will, that I have transferred him to Russellkondah, and you have been pleased to sanction the appointment of a Matriculated Master in his place. Though the attendance has improved, yet the latter school has done little in the year. The late Assistant Master in charge seems to have systematically neglected his duties, and otherwise misconducted himself. He was dismissed in February, and his place temporarily filled by a student from the Zillah School. The Ichchapur Master is under orders to take charge of the school. As he has been allowed this opportunity of retrieving his reputation he may exert himself, but I am not sanguine. The Tekkali School has made a considerable stride during the year, both in numbers and in progress. There now exists a 4th class, but what is more pleasing, a fairly promising 3rd class. The change is due to the appointment of another Head Master, a Matriculated Normal student, who has so far worked energetically, and to the entertainment of an Uriya Pandit. Nearly half the scholars are Uriyas, and they seem to be anxious to learn.

An extra Assistant on Rs. 5, from fees has been appointed. A school-house is much needed, subscriptions have been raised and an application submitted to you for grant.

22. The opening of a Taluq School at Gunupur below ghats has given another Government School to this district. All the schools have been visited by myself during July and August 1867, and most of them twice by the Deputy Inspector.

Taluq Schools.

Schools.	Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
			1866-67.	1867-68.
Palakonda...	2	4	49	48
Chodavaram...	2	3	34	29
Ankapalli ..	3	4	51	48
Kassimkota...	3	4	37	45
Dimala...	2	2	...	53
Gunupur...	1	2	...	20
Narsepatam...	Abolished.			

The attendance at the old schools shows little variation, but there has been a slight improvement lately at Kassimkota. The average number on the roll during the year at Ankapalli was fifty-two. The Palakondah School was not in a satisfactory state at my visit,

but the recent report of the Deputy Inspector is more favorable, and he was able to form a fourth class. There are two great obstacles to the progress of the school; the want of a school-house, and an additional English Assistant Master. The first I hope will soon be removed, as an application has already been submitted to you for grant. To supply the second, the fees not being sufficient, I applied for an extra Assistant at Government cost; you were unable to comply with my request, and though you approved the transfer of an Assistant from Kassimkotah, the rise in the attendance there, has prevented my taking action. Chodavaram stood first among the Taluq schools of this district, especially in school discipline, but the 4th class has been broken up during the year, the boys having mostly come to Vizagapatam to pursue their studies. The Ankapalli and Kassimkotah Schools both received new Head Masters during the year: matriculated Normal students. How far the progress of the schools corresponds with the presumed increased efficiency of the Masters, the next inspection will show. Since the close of the year however it has been found necessary to remove the Head Master from Ankapalli for insubordinate conduct. His place has however been supplied by a Normal student. The great need at Ankapalli is a school-house. Were this want supplied, I have little doubt of improved attendance. At present there are only 5 pupils in the 1st class. About Rs. 500 has been raised, and I endeavoured to procure additional subscriptions, but failed. I believe the best course will be to

content ourselves with a simple but durable structure of the kind proposed for Palakonda. The school at Dimala was opened in August last. There was a flourishing Village School then under the Macdonald system previously. The numbers have gradually risen, and there seems every prospect of their continuing to do so. If so, an additional teacher will be needed ere long. The progress has also been satisfactory, and a 3rd class is about to be formed. The people raised a subscription and built a shed for the school, but it was destroyed by fire, whether accidentally or maliciously is not known, but a similar fate befel the school-shed at Rayavaram in the neighbourhood. The Gunupur School, in Jeypur below ghats, was opened in August by myself. I took a Master with me. I found considerable difficulty in securing one through fear of fever, but this man has suffered little. A considerable portion of the town was recently destroyed by fire, and this appears to have affected the attendance; there seems however a fair prospect of success. The Deputy Inspector visited the place in March, and submitted a tolerably favourable report. Uriya has presented no difficulty in this school as the people, even Uriyas have mostly a colloquial knowledge of Telugu.

23. The Viravusiram School was visited by me in December last.

GODAVARI DISTRICT.
Taluq Schools.

Schools.	Masters	Classes.	Scholars.	
			1866-67.	1867-68.
Viravusiram	3	4	75	86
Relangi	2	2	44	36

The report which I then submitted was very favorable, so far as the higher classes were concerned. The Master is an industrious and careful teacher. The numbers have slightly fallen off, since my visit, owing chiefly to the

dismissal of several from the highest class, as the staff would not admit of the formation of a fifth class. There are at present only three teachers. A good English Assistant is much wanted, but as the proposal submitted soon after to you with regard to the raising the rate of fees, in this and other schools of the division, has not been as yet approved, no action has been taken in the matter, the present monthly balance of fees being inadequate. I am inclined to think that in course of time it will be desirable to assimilate the course of study in this, and one or two other Taluq schools, to that of an Anglo-Vernacular School. The school building hardly accommodates the present number. I directed the Deputy Inspector to endeavour to secure

subscriptions for its enlargement, but have not heard the result.* With regard to the Relangi School visited about the same time, my report

* Received since writing this.

was very unfavourable. Though the attendance shows little variation, yet the progress had been next to nothing. The third class has been abolished, and I see little chance of one being formed next year, even if then. The advisability of continuing the school here seems to me very doubtful, and I gave my reasons at length in my report recommending its transfer to Tanuku, the principal village in the taluq, but I have not as yet received any instructions from you on the subject.

24. This school, owing to the unpopularity of the late Head Master,

Taluq School.

School.	Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.	
			1866-67.	1867-68.
Gudur	2	3	16	43

had fallen very low. He was replaced in July by a Master from the Zila School, Rajamandri, and the result was much improvement in the attendance. There were thirty-one on the rolls when I visited the

school in December. The weakness of the 1st class was very unsatisfactory, and as I learnt it was in some way connected with the Assistant Master, he was transferred to a Private school, and his place has been filled by another man. The change has been beneficial. The class numbers fifteen lads. In language they were on a par with a 4th class, but were very backward in non-language subjects. A school-house is much needed, and I believe contributions are being raised for the purpose.

25. Of these schools, thirteen were visited by me in March last, in

GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Hill Schools of Gumsur.

Schools.			Scholars.			Masters.	Grades.	Schools having classes.		
1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.			4	3	2
16	13	15	487	446	570	21	Fifteen, 5th.	5	11	4

company with the Deputy Inspector. There were upon the rolls 546, of whom 412 were present. The attendance has considerably improved during the year,

and two schools opened, but that sanctioned for Balligudah was not, as the Junior Agent failed to induce the Patros to send their sons to reside at Balligudah. I believe the improved attendance is due to more vigilant attention to his duties on the part of the Superintendent, as also the more trustworthy character of the returns. But the schools themselves, so far as instruction

goes, had in many cases, either remained as they were, or declined. This is discouraging, considering the simplification of the course of study, and the fact that the masters were put through course of instruction for two months during the year. I have so recently submitted a detailed report, and with my recommendations for changes both in the establishment and management, as well as with regard to the reconstitution of the Normal class, that I abstain from further remarks here. The temporary arrangements, with regard to the disposition and pay of Masters, approved by you, was carried out. Towards the close of the year Samabundo Putnayak, the master of Posara, died. Gopinath Mahanti, a holder of 9th grade certificate, has been appointed in his place.

26. The class was examined in December last. I formed a very un-

Narsapur.

Masters.	Classes.	Scholars.		
		1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
1	2	17	13	14

favourable opinion, of the pupils, and considered the transfer of the class to a more central station called for. I suggested Rajahmandri, but you were unable to approve my recommendation from the

want of accommodation, and the fear of attracting a wrong class of students. You have however raised the value of the scholarships at Narsapur. This will, I hope, be of some avail, but the transfer of the class elsewhere should be carried out as soon as circumstances will admit. During the year, three students passed for 4th Grade, two for the 5th. One ex-student passed the Entrance examination; two the 4th Grade and one the 5th Grade. Eight students have been posted to schools. Since the close of the year, Dakshnamurti, Normal Master, has been transferred to the Vizagapatam Normal School, and his place supplied by I. Ramabraham, from the Church Mission School of Masulipatam, holder of F. A. certificate.

27. Last year I placed three schools in this grade; this year I have

Private Schools, Higher class.

excluded the Hindu School, Masulipatam, as it no longer educates up to the Matriculation standard, but I have still permitted the Hindu School, Vizagapatam, a place amongst higher class Institutions, though its claims are hardly superior to those of the Central School, Narsapur, the Somasthanam School, Vizianagaram, the Hindu School, Cocanada, and the Church Mission School, Elur, all of which train for the entrance examination.

28. In point of numbers as well as general proficiency stands the

Church Mission School, Masulipatam. I visited the school in November, and was able to report very favorably as regards the progress of the pupils and the thoroughness of the instruction given, as well as on its general management. The success of the school in the recent University examination was satisfactory.

Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
		1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68
Two 1st, three 2nd, four 3rd. } 11 Not receiving aid.	9	250	264	271

Three out of four pupils for the F. A. passed and the fourth failed in English only. Seven passed for the entrance examination, one in the first class : allowing in the words of your recent Proceedings, "that the higher portion of the school is still too much subdivided, and that consequently there is too lavish an expenditure of teaching power," I believe that this school, which has already done much for the education of the Krishna District, bids fair, under the Rev. Mr. Sharp's management, to rise to higher efficiency than it has heretofore attained, and that the defect noted will be gradually removed.

29. The attendance in the school has been considerably higher than at

Hindu School, Vizagapatam.

Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
			1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
9 1	Two Uncov., one 2nd, two 3rd, four 5th. } Not receiving aid.	5	258	204	197

the close of the last quarter. The falling off is due to the re-opening of an Anglo-Vernacular School by the London Mission Society. Since the close of the year the numbers have fallen even lower. This propensity for deserting for a new school is unfortunate, as it was not the wish of the promoters

of the new school to draw pupils from the other leading schools of the town, but I have little doubt that the attendance will again rise when the novelty has ceased to attract. There is room in Vizagapatam for another school without affecting perceptibly the attendance of those existing. The school was inspected in September last. The Masters had evidently devoted themselves earnestly to their work, but the injudicious classification of the

pupils, and premature promotions had acted prejudicially. The classes however were re-organized afterwards, I was informed, in accordance with the results of my examination. There had been too much forcing. The writing also of the school was in general unsatisfactory; five pupils presented themselves for matriculation, but only one passed against two in 1866. A Head master of higher attainments is desirable, though the present is a hard-working respectable man.

30. The four schools mentioned in para 27, claim to be so classed as they train boys for the University, though they have not as yet secured a position among 1st class schools.

The higher Middle class Schools.

31. This school has been deprived of the services of Cupusvami Shastri, removed to Rajamandri in December. His place has now been supplied by K. Krishnamurti Puntulu, Assistant Master Normal School, Vizagapatam. The Normal Master Dakshnamurti Shastri was in charge for four months.

Central School, Narsapur.

Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
			1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
6	Two 3rd, two 4th, two 5th. }	5	130	138	145

The continuance of a Government Master is a great boon to the school. The attendance has been good during the year; and on the whole the progress tolerably satisfactory: I visited the school in December. The discipline and order of the school was all that could be wished, but both divisions of the 4th class struck me as below the mark in English, especially the lower, which is not a division in the proper sense, but a class mid-way between the 4th and 3rd classes. The teacher had not had sufficient experience. The lower classes did very creditably; five pupils appeared at the entrance examination, one passed.

32. This school has been making steady progress under its Head Master C. Arnachal-layya Shastri, but it is not as yet in a position to be constituted a Provincial School. This is much desired by the Maharajah, and his policy is very laudable; and as the Branch Schools, which he has

Somasthanam School, Vizianagram.

Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
			1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
7	One 1st, two 3rd, one 4th, 3 Uncov. }	5	120	136	149

opened on his estates rise in importance, the usefulness of a superior Central School will be greatly extended. The appointment of the graduate of an English University as Head Master will be the first step in that direction, and I am hopeful that the school will have made sufficient progress in the course of the current, to justify the carrying out of the Maharajah's wishes in the following year. At present I think the benefit would not be commensurate with the cost. Four boys appeared at the entrance examination, but all failed. During the year two extra teachers were appointed, one a Matriculate, the other a Shastri. In accordance with my suggestion the Maharajah erected a large shed for a Primary School, and instructions have been given to abolish the 1st class. Two teachers have been selected. So soon as it can be conveniently arranged, the school should be located in the heart of the town.

33. The increase in numbers in this school is due to the formation of

Hindu School, Coconada.

Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
			1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
9	Four 3rd, four 4th, one Uncovenanted.	5	139	173	227

a Primary School, which had been included with the upper school. I visited Coconada in October. The progress made by the school has been fairly satisfactory, but I had to call attention to several defects. The appointment of a

Head Master of higher attainments is desirable, though the present Master is a hard-working and fairly competent teacher. With the general management of the school I have every reason to be satisfied. Four boys appeared for the entrance examination, but failed. In a monetary point of view the school is flourishing, and its funds have been swelled by a generous gift of Rs. 24,000, from the Rajah of Pittapur. The Primary School is progressing, and an application for a Government grant has been submitted to you.

34. This school was inspected in November last. The state of the

Church Mission School, Elur.

Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
			1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
7	One 1st, two 3rd, two 5th, two Uncov.	5	112	97	100
1	Not receiving aid.				

school at that time could not be considered satisfactory. The 5th class contained seven boys, the majority of whom had been upwards of four years in the class; five boys went up for the Matriculation examina-

tion, but only one passed. The cross division of the classes into Mus-

salman and Telugu is, I think, prejudicial. It would be better to have a distinct Mussalman section for the younger boys. The present Head Master's health has also tended to retard progress.

35. I pass on now to speak of the middle class schools of the Division, taking the better institutions first in order.

36. Owing to the want of a Head Master of high attainments, this school has fallen from the first rank. There is at present no 5th class. My report on the school, visited in December, was satisfactory, so far as the general standard of the middle and lower classes, is concerned, but the progress in the

Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
			1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
6	Two 3rd, three 5th, one Un-covenanted.	5	134	165	117

4th class was not satisfactory. This class had suffered from frequent absence of the Acting Head Master, who had been for several months an invalid. The Committee were exhorted to settle the financial difficulties of the school ; until this is done, it would not be advisable to contract any additional responsibilities which must be the case, if a superior Head Master is engaged.

37. The school was under the charge of an East Indian Master from Bishop's College, Calcutta, during the last four months of 1866. A 5th class was formed, and the numbers rose to upwards of a hundred. This Master, however, resigned his appointment at Christmas, and at the time of my visit, the school was under

Onslow Institution, Chatterpur.

Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
			1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
2 4	One 3rd, one Uncov. Not receiving aid.	4	60	46	63

the care of a Mr. Stewart, who had been provisionally engaged by the Rev. Mr. Ottley. The attendance had fallen, and it had been found necessary to abolish the 5th class. In some respects the school had made progress during the year, especially in Telugu, owing to the appointment of a Shastri. A more efficient staff of teachers however is needed. I have suggested a change in the management which, if carried out, will probably prove beneficial.

38. Since my visit in November last, the attendance had improved.

Church Mission School, Bezarah.

Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
			1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
3 1	Two 3rd, one 5th. Not receiving aid.	4	57	52	46

At that date there were 33 on the rolls. Since Mr. Bowers' visit in 1866 the 5th class had been abolished. The result of my examination in English and non-language subjects was not so satisfactory as might be wished. I re-

marked in my report, "From hearing the Masters teach, I am of opinion that had they worked zealously, far better results would have been attained." What struck me as especially wanting was energetic supervision.

39. Though the number on the rolls is about the same as at the close

Hindu School, Guntur.

Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
			1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
3 1	One 3rd, one 5th, one Un-covenanted.	4	103	66	62

of 1866-67, yet it is a great improvement upon the average during two quarters of the year just closed. The master, who had been engaged early in 1867 left in June, and for several months an

Assistant Master of small attainments was in charge. Just before my visit in January, a competent Head Master was engaged. Certain changes were made in the management, and it is to be hoped, that under the patronage of some leading officials, the school may become an efficient institution. Education has made little or no progress in the sub-division of the Krishna District, and a good school at Guntur is a great desideratum.

40. This school was not visited by me, but by the Deputy Inspector.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, AMALPUR.

Godavari Principal Division.

Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
			1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
3	One 3rd, one 5th, one Un-covenanted.	4	50	37	53

His report upon it is satisfactory. A 4th class of ten pupils was formed. Changes have taken place in the staff of teachers. The present Head Master appears efficient.

41. The other private Anglo-Vernacular Schools requiring sepa-

rate notice are Parla Kimidi, Swukodu in Godavari Sub-Division, and the Zemindari schools at Pittapur and Jaggampeta. These I have noticed under other heads.

42. I pass on to speak of middle class schools supported, in whole or

Zemindari Schools, Ganjam District.

Schools.	Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
				1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68
Parla Kimidi.	6	One 3rd, three 5th, two Un.	4	54	40	110
Mandasa ...	2	One 4th, one 5th. ...	2	17	21	35
Chikati ...	3	One 4th, two Uncov. ...	3	...	34	40
Somepeta ..	2	Two Uncov...	2	...	25	23
Srikurman ..	1	4th ...	2	...	...	27

in part, by local Zemindars or the Court of Wards. The Parla Kimidi School was re-organized, in August last and arrangements made for the future management of the school by a local Committee, of which the Col-

lector is the President. The attendance continues satisfactory, and the school (at least some classes,) has made fair progress since my first visit. I recently spent a day at Kimidi, and re-classified the boys. The great want of the school is a more efficient staff of teachers; the Head Master is decidedly wanting in energy. I recommended the Managers to apply for another English Teacher and a new Head Master. A large thatch shed has been built for the junior classes. The Mandasa School, owing to a misunderstanding between the Manager and the late Head Master, has not made much progress. The present Head Master, will, I hope, improve matters. The Chikati School has made considerable progress. The Zemindar Manager, is a man of more education than the usual run of managers, and it is to him that the success of the school is chiefly due, as the people are indifferent. The Zemindar's children attend. Both Assistants are paid solely by the Zemindar. The Somepeta School is chiefly maintained by subscriptions, but the Court of Wards contribute Rs. 10 monthly. The progress made, has not been as much as might be wished, and unless the Head Master qualifies himself for the 4th Grade, his place should be supplied by a better man. Subscriptions have been raised for a school-house, and an application for grant will probably shortly be submitted. The Srikurman School being one of the four schools established by the Maharajah of Vizianagaram in October last, has made satisfactory progress. The Head Master is a Normal student. The highest class is on a par with a third class in a Taluq School. A building has been purchased for the school. There is every prospect of a good school being formed here in time.

43. The school at Bobbili has been making tolerable progress. I visited it in August

Zemindari Schools, Vizagapatam District.

Schools.	Grades.	Scholars.		
		1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Bobbili	3 One 3rd, one 4th, 1 Un...	52	28	50
Canada	2 One 4th, one Uncov.	...	...	30
Jami	One 4th, one 5th.	...	...	20
Vadadi	Two Un.	...	...	38

last. Since a 4th class has been formed. The Rajah and his Dewan seem to take rather more interest in it, but its management is by no means good. The salaries of the Masters are paid irregularly.

They have however appointed a Telugu Pandit at their own cost, and applied to me for another English Assistant. The Maharajah's Branch Schools in this district have not been as yet visited by me, but the Deputy Inspector reports favorably of their progress, though at Jami, owing apparently to the unpopularity of the Master, the attendance has fallen off lately. Each school has a Telugu Assistant. These schools are likely to be very useful. The Maharajah has applied to me for Masters for three more schools of the same kind, but I have as yet only secured two teachers.

44. The Rajah of Pittapur has shown himself very anxious to improve his school, which has hitherto been entirely supported by himself. He engaged a Head Master on Rs. 80,

Zemindari Schools, Godavari District.

Schools.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
			1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Jaggampetta..	One 3rd, two Un.	4	39	70	59
Pittapur	One 3rd, three Un	5	45	49	80

but the progress has not been very satisfactory. A 5th class was prematurely formed. In some

subjects the boys of the lower classes answered fairly at my inspection. The Rajah has applied for Government assistance, and arrangements are now being made. The effect of this step will probably be very beneficial. The Jaggampetta School has advanced much in the year. It was inspected in October. A more energetic man is needed for Head Master. The Assistant Master, whose grant was then sanctioned, seems hardly to deserve assistance, and unless the Deputy Inspector reports more favorably, his grant will be

stopped. The Rajah seems to be interested in the school, but his continued ill health prevents active supervision.

45. Of the Zemindari Schools in the Kristna District, only two were

Zemindari Schools, Kristna District.

Schools.	Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
				1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Vallur ..	2	One 3rd, one 5th.	3	...	25	35
Chilkalappettah	1	One 5th.	3	...	15	19
Jaggayappettah..	2	One 4th. one 5th.	2	...	54	31
Tirvur ...	1	...	2	...	25	12

visited by me, but the Deputy Inspector has seen the others. That at Vallur is progressing, but no great progress can be expected, unless the Zemindar enforces system. The Head Master

is a fairly efficient teacher. The attendance at Chilkalappettah is small, but the boys did creditably. The Master, though holding an 8th grade certificate, approaches the 4th grade. The high rate of fee interferes with the attendance. The pupils who attend are sons of the ex-Zemindar's dependents. Of Jaggayapetta, the Deputy Inspector says: "This school I inspected in August last. At the time the scheme of studies was very defective; History and Geography were left out of the course; Telugu was badly taught. I believe the managers availed themselves of my instructions. The subjects taught by the Head Master were got up well." The attendance at Tirvur has fallen off owing apparently to the unhealthiness of last cold season. The Deputy Inspector reports that at his visit, the highest class was the 2nd, corresponding to the same class in a Taluq school. There were then seven boys in it; now only two.

46. These schools, excepting Achanta, were visited by me; the first two

Middle Class Rate Schools.

District.	Schools.	Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
					1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Vizag.	Parvatipur ...	2	Two Un.	2	...	34	40
	Gajapatinagaram.	2	Two 5th	2	...	35	37
Godavari.	Achanta ...	2	...	3	34	40	42
	Sivakodu ...	3	One 4th, two 5th	4	...	46	54
	Palkol ...	2	One 4th, one 5th	3	43	17	47
	Bhimavarum ...	2	One 4th.	3	...	...	37
	Undi ...	1	One 4th.	3	28	21	22

in August last. These are still in an elementary stage, and have only two classes. In November last, I submitted a detailed report with a revised set

of rules, which was called for. I have however not as yet received instructions. Awaiting the approval of Government of these rules, I have delayed to forward bills for grant. Financially the schools may be said to be flourishing, as they have a considerable balance in the Savings' Bank, as the school expenditure is at present small. The collections however are irregularly made, but on the whole, I think the Commissioners have paid more attention to their duties this year. At Purvatipur, a school-house is much needed, and arrangements are being made for the erection of one. The Zemindar of Belgam has consented to give the land, and subscriptions have been raised. I hope before long a formal application will be submitted to you. On the Achanta School, the Deputy Inspector remarks, "The Achanta School has been getting on tolerably well, and promises to rise rapidly under the present Masters, who zealously carry on their duties." No report has been submitted to you as yet on the three remaining schools. I was much pleased with the Sivakodu School, which has a good 4th class. The Head Master struck me as a hard-working and efficient teacher. The progress seems chiefly due to the praiseworthy interest taken in the school by the Sub-Magistrate, Ellur Venkkaya. The Palkol School was in a very sorry condition at my visit, owing in great measure to the unpopularity of the Masters. One has already been removed. Hence the improved attendance. Bhimavaram was until the beginning of the year an ordinary Village School. The people however were very anxious for an English teacher. The school has been progressing. There is a third class. Another Rate School at Undi has since been raised to the Anglo-Vernacular School standard, but application for grant has not yet been submitted. It is noteworthy that in all these villages the people have voluntarily imposed on themselves an additional rate, chiefly in the form of a house-tax, to meet the increased expenditure.

47. The first of these I recently visited. It was opened about six months ago, and

Lower Middle Class Schools, Ganjam District.

Schools.	Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
				1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Jalnur ..	1	One 5th	1.	..	..	30
Nowpedda...	1	One Un- covt.	2	...	..	20

has made satisfactory progress, though the Master first sent, not being liked, has been removed. The Nowpedda School having been very recently started, was not visited.

48. These schools were established in May and June 1867. They

Vizagapatam District.

Schools.	Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
				1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Rajam ...	1	One 3rd. ...	2	...	..	32
Rayavaram..	2	One 4th, one Uncov.	2	...	...	34
Pentakota ...	1	One Uncov...	2	...	...	11

were visited in July and Aug. by me. The first two have been, I learn from the Deputy Inspector's latest reports, doing satisfactorily, that at Rayavaram taking the lead. The schools are maintained chiefly by people attached to the District Munsiff's Courts located in these villages. Pentakota has been very unfortunate. The first teacher had to be removed, and the present is not popular; besides the managers have been at variance through party quarrels. They wish a change of masters, and I am in hopes that, when they have one of their own choosing, matters will improve.

49. Of the fourteen Lower Middle Class Schools in this Division, four-

Godavari Principal Division.

Schools.	Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
				1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Dowlesveram ..	3	One 3rd, one 5th, one Un.	3	...	65	77
T. S. Rajamandri	2	Two Uncov.	2	...	58	86
Kottapalli ...	1	One 5th ...	2	...	...	26
Rajthadevuparum	2	One 3rd, one 5th.	2	...	...	29
Korukonda ..	1	.....	3	...	...	30

teen were opened during the year. In the Rajamandri Taluq there are five, three being in the Kottapalli Division of that taluq. The school at Dowlesveram was not in a satisfactory state when I visited it in November. The

Head Master was not equal to his work, and the boys were not classed according to merit. Since then the Managers have employed an experienced Head Master and the classes have been re-organized. A good school-house is a great want. The Town School, Rajamandri, has been progressing satisfactorily, and is answering the purpose for which it was established. The present Manager has resolved to put it under the result system from the beginning of this year. It is entirely supported by fees. Since my visit the school has been transferred to a more convenient quarter of the town. The schools in the Kottapalli Division were opened towards the end of the year. Two were visited and organized by the Deputy Inspector P. Chinna-

tambi Setti, who reports, "that the school at Ragadevupuram, will take the lead both in numbers and importance." The Korukondah School has been put under the result system from the beginning of the year.

50. The new schools in the taluq, owe their origin to the praise-

Peddapur Taluq.

Schools.	Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
				1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Peddapur ...	3	One 3rd, two 5th ...	3	42	55	51
Prattipad ...	1	... ..	3	...	38	29
Elesvaram ...	1	One 5th ...	2	...	29	29
Seripuram ...	1	do. ...	3	...	...	21
Lingamparru...	1	... ..	2	...	...	26
Rantalapudi...	1	... ..	2	...	...	20
Tirmala ...	1	... ..	2	...	...	16
Kirlampudi ...	2	One 4th, one Uncov. ...	2	...	...	56
Rangapuram..	1	One 5th ...	2	...	...	16

worthy exertions of the Sub-Magistrate of the Elesvaram Division. The school at Peddapur has been in existence since 1866. The school was re-organized early in the year, and a Normal student was sent as Head Master. I visited it in October, and reported fairly of its progress. A better Te-

lugu teacher is needed. The Deputy Inspector reports : "The subscriptions have again suffered. The Komities during the last Jamabundy complained to the Collector and represented their unwillingness to continue their subscriptions ; thinking the Collector gave some countenance to their complaint, they stopped their subscriptions altogether," all the other schools, excepting that recently opened at Ragapur, were visited by Chinnatambi Setti. He reports, "The school at Kerlampudi will take the lead. Except the schools at Tirmala and Rantalapudi, the others are progressing fairly. The instruction imparted in most is but elementary." In accounting for the arrears into which these schools fell, the Deputy Inspector writes, "The mode in which money is raised for those schools is different from that pursued in the case of private schools in general. After the proposal to establish a school is agreed upon, a list of pupils that will attend the school is drawn up, apparently with the consent of the parents, and on ascertaining the probable number of pupils, the estimated cost of establishment is distributed, and the rate per head is thus known and settled. The difficulty that attends this system of finance, is that the unwilling party stops his boy from school on some pretext or other and with the boy stops the subscription too."

51. In this taluq the Deputy Inspector reports, "up to September

• *Ramachendrapur Taluq.*

Schools.	Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
				1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Gollalapalem.	1	One 5th.	2	...	..	24
Aravattam....	1	One Un.	2	...	..	16
Vella.....	2	Two 5th.	2	...	...	33

spread of education in the taluq." Arrangements have been made for opening two new schools at Ramachendrapur and Kota.

52. This taluq was transferred in 1866 to Chinnatambi Setti. To-

• *Ernagudem Taluq.*

Schools.	Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
				1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Covvur....	2	One 1st, one U.	2	..	...	27
Polavaram....	1	One Un.	3	..	..	44
Gutala	2	One 4th, one U.	2	..	..	54
Ernagudem...	2	One 5th.	3	..	31	34

last, there were no schools which deserve mention. The opening of two schools at Gollalapalem and Aravattam, villages within ten miles of Cocanada, has produced an impetus and desire for the

towards the close of that year a school was started at Ernagudem, and early in that under review, at the other three places. Except Ernagudem, the Master of which had but recently died, I visited and reported on these schools. The first

two schools had made respectable progress, considering the short time they had been in work, but neither of them was popular, owing to the heavy charge of the establishment. The people were not unwilling to pay, but they said they would be contented with inferior Masters. Their wishes have been attended to; the Head Master of Covvur was transferred to Dowlesveram and that of Polavaram to Vizianagram. The place of the first has been supplied by a pupil of the Zillah School, but a fitting Master has not been found for the second. The Gutala School was started on a less expensive scale and bids fair under its present Head Master to become efficient. The Ernagudem School suffered in the matter of subscriptions owing to the transfer of the Tahsildar elsewhere and the resignation of one of the Managers. The Head Master died of fever. His place has been filled by a teacher of lower attainments, but more suitable to the character of the school.

53. Besides these schools there are, in the Principal Division three of

Schools.	Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
				1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Coringa.....	2	One 3rd, one Un.	3	...	...	29
Tallarevu... ..	2	One 3rd, one Un.	3	...	33	33
Guttinadevi..	1	...	2	...	...	20

the same kind at Coringa, at Tallarevu in its neighbourhood, and at Guttinadevi in the Amalapur Taluq, but they were not visited by me. A school existed at Coringa before, but was revived during

the past year. The report of the Deputy Inspector on the two first is tolerably satisfactory, and the standard approaches to a third class in a Zila School, but he complains of the attendance in both schools as "characterized by irregularity, and the most irregular attendants were from the class of subscribers." The last school has only recently been opened.

54. The first three schools were visited by me, the last two by the

GODAVARI DIVISION.
Lower Middle Class Schools.

Schools.	Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
				1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Tannuku ..	2	One 5th, one Un.	3	51	59	68
Manepalli ..	2	One 4th, one 5th.	3	...	...	40
Kadali ..	1	One 4th,	3	...	...	27
Akvidu ..	2	Two 5th,	3	...	...	35
Kamur ..	1	One 4th.	2	...	...	42

Deputy Inspector. The school at Tannuku is very promising, but a Head Master, of much higher attainments than the present, is needed, but the people do not seem willing to raise a larger subscription. There was once a Samut School here, but

the people refused to introduce the Act, so the school was closed. The school was revived under the ordinary Aid rules in 1865. The standard attained is that of a 3rd class Taluq school. I have recommended the transfer of the Relangi establishment here, as above mentioned. The standard attained in Kadali and Manepalli is that of a 3rd class Taluq school. The teachers are attentive to their work and the progress has been fair. The schools however, especially Kadali, were deficient in school apparatus and furniture. Of Akvidu and Kamur, the Deputy Inspector S. Nadhamuni Mudalyar reports. "At Akvidu the senior class is composed of lads of fifteen and sixteen years of age, and all of them are studious and very

anxious to learn. At Kamur the standard is very elementary, though it was established a fortnight earlier than the Akvidu School."

55. The attendance at Bapatla has fallen off since my visit in January,

KRISHNA DISTRICT.
Middle Class Schools.

Schools.	Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
				1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Bapatla ...	1	One Un.	2	...	...	10
Innakondah..	1	One 4th.	2	...	...	11
Gunnavaram.	1	One Un.	2	...	...	30
Elementary A. V. Sch., Guntur. ...	1	One 5th.	3	...	...	10

owing to the Master there in the school, having left, and the new Head Master, a matriculated teacher in the Ongole School, not having joined. The school was not in a satisfactory condition, and the course of study very defective. Te-

lugu was also much neglected, but better things may be looked for now, as a certificated Assistant has been engaged. The school at Innakondah owes its origin to the encouragement given by Venkatachalem, Deputy Collector. It has however fallen off lately owing to his absence on other duty. It remains to be seen whether the school has a better fate reserved for it than the Government school which was tried here. Gunnavuram I visited, it is little above an ordinary village school, but a little English is taught. The school does not make much pretence but seems popular, and promises to be useful. The Elementary School at Guntur will probably before long be absorbed into a larger school, as that improves. .

56. These schools, excepting the first two named, were in existence as

Petta Schools in Masulipatam.

Schools.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
			1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Balrampetta.. (O. S.).	One 5th. three Un.	4	...	...	64
Chintagontapalem.	One 5th. one Un.	2	...	...	30
Thornhill- petta.	One 5th. one Un	3	...	...	25
Goringupeta..	One 5th.	3	...	136	26
Old Ramar- nepeta Modi- lyar School..	Two 5th.	3	...	...	27

Village schools last year, but the standard has been raised. They were visited during my stay in Bunder. The Balrampetta School, only recently, started has lately been visited by the Deputy Inspector, who remarks "of all Pettah Schools, the one at Balrampetah is

best as regards standard, but least stable as regards finance." It is on a par with a good Taluq school. The other schools are getting on tolerably. The existence of so many schools in one town is rather to be regretted, but it is rendered necessary by the extent of the town and the decline of the Hindu school. Another good school in a more central position would be a great gain.

57. Passing over to Government Hill Schools in Ganjam, the Vernacular schools of this Division appropriately fall under three heads:—(1) Those under the ordinary Aid rules; (2) Those under Major Macdonald's system; (3) Those under the Act.

58. The first named is under the charge of Mr. Thornton, a trained English Master.

ORDINARY AID SCHOOLS.

Krishna District.

Schools.	Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
				1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
C.M.Ver.Sch. Masali.	7	One 1st, two 5th, four Un., 3 not receiving aid.	9	121	122	140
2 Ver. Sch.do.	2	One 5th, one Un.	3	...	...	47
C.M.Ver.Sch. Achavaram.	1	...	4	...	...	18
„ Prattipad.	1	...	4	...	38	29
Ver.Sch., Pedagollapalem	1	One Un.	2	...	19	16

It was visited in December: The

highest class, as you are aware, is a Normal Class.

There were then seven boys in it.

They were generally rather young for Normal students and had not been much exercised in teaching, but the majority appeared intelligent lads, and will

doubtless prove

useful as village teachers. On the state of the school generally, I quote "considering the inferior capacity of the boys taught, most of whom belong to the lower castes and the consequent difficulty in obtaining efficient teachers, the condition of the school must be considered highly satisfactory." The other two schools are quite elementary; one has since then been placed under the result system. The two Church Mission village schools were visited by the Deputy Inspector. His report was submitted to you. These also will, I believe, seek assistance under that system. The last named lies between Masulipatam and Narsapur. The Deputy Inspector reports "that the school does not thrive well, and the Managers find it difficult to collect the subscriptions," the boys however seemed to have answered creditably.

59. In the Sub Division Godavari there are five schools ; of these, I visited Mukkamala. The course was still very elementary. The school was held on a pial. The Managers seem however to wish to improve matters. Of the others, the Deputy Inspector writes. " The one at Yelamanchili has risen in importance as well as in attendance. Instruction

Schools.	Masters.	Grades.	Classes.	Scholars.		
				1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Yelamanchili	2	One 4th, one 5th.	2	...	...	10
Mukkamala...	1	One 5th.	2	...	...	27
Vendra ...	1	One 5th.	2	...	...	12
Royakodur ...	1	One Un.	2	..	...	33
P. Vemavarani	1	...	1	...	...	14

in English is now imparted. A teacher on Rupees 16 has been employed since 1st March last. * * * Of the rest, that at Vendra is in a remarkably low condition, while that at Royakodur is working satisfactorily."

60. During the year six schools of this description were opened and

Vizagapatam Village Schools.

Schools.	Scholars.		
	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.
Nine. ...	427	276	330

six closed. Most of those in existence early in the year were visited by me. Two schools only were efficiently conducted, one in Waltair and the other in the Vizagapatam town. They were nearly on a

par with some of the elementary Anglo-Vernacular Schools. That in Vizagapatam has been closed, the children having left for the new Mission School. Two schools were re-placed by those of a higher grade, namely, at Dimala and Jami. The schools were regularly inspected quarterly by the Deputy Inspector Vedantachari. He remarks that most of the Masters followed the imbecile routine of ordinary pial Masters, and consequently little progress was made, but that the schools showed some improvement since the system had been amended by the Inspector. That system however ceased with the year, and it remains to be seen whether the revised result scheme will introduce more life into such of the schools as may seek help under it.

61. Besides the middle class schools under the Act, I examined one or

RATE SCHOOLS.
Godavari District.

Talugs.	Scholar.		Scholars.	
	1866-67.	1867-68.	1866-67.	1867-68.
<i>Sub Division.</i>				
Narsapur ...	24	24	288	347
Undi... ..	28	28	488	414
Tanuka ...	10	5	110	74
<i>Principal Division.</i>				
Yernagudem ...	4	2	42	29

two of the village grade in the Nürsapur and Undi taluqs. I did not see any in Tanuku, as they were with one exception about to be closed. Five were closed soon after the receipt of the G. O.* suspending the operation of the Act, the remaining four, as the cess had been collected,

I permitted to continue till the close of the year. The opinion I have formed of the working of the Act, especially in small villages, is far from satisfactory. I believe it in several cases to be oppressive in its operation and deadening in its effects upon the Masters. Given an intelligent set of Commissioners, or even one intelligent man in the set, and if he has sufficient influence, the working of the Act may be fairly successful, but otherwise it does more harm than good; were it not for the influence brought to bear by the Revenue Officers, though excluded expressly by the Act from interference, the Act would be a dead letter in many villages. The machinery originally desired for the supervision and improvement of these schools has been discarded and what can be excepted from Masters of such humble standing and attainments, when left to themselves; or to dependence on men more ignorant than themselves. The schools have done good work; whether they will continue to do is a question, I shall consider elsewhere. The attendance in the Nursapur Taluq has improved, but in Undi it has decreased slightly, owing to one or two schools being practically closed. The Deputy Inspector reports "in my last tour in the Nursapur Taluq, it struck me that in several cases efforts had been made by the teachers to improve their schools. The schools in the Undi Taluq seem also likely to put on a favorable appearance during the administration of the taluq under the present Tahsildar, Rahmoddin Sahib." Of the two Rate Schools in the Eernagudem Taluq, I visited one, Chagallu. There though the attendance is fair, not a single child among the ryots attends, and they alone pay the rate. The attendance at the other, Tadimalla, is only six.

62. This school I visited in November, and examined the female teachers. I considered the school to be satisfactorily conducted and deserving of encouragement.

Girls' School, Eern.

* No. 386, dated 12th December 1867.

The attainments of the teachers, though very low, were sufficient to warrant me in recommending them for small salary grants. The school has however from the beginning of the year been placed under the result system, and a certificated Mistress has been employed.

63. An impetus has been given to female education in this Division during the year, owing to the intelligent and liberal interest taken in the matter by the Maharajah of Vizianagram. He has opened schools in Vizianagram and Itajanandri. A native Girls' School has also been in working for twelve months in Vizagapatam. In my letter No. 185, of date 28th February 1868, I wrote as follows:—

“ There are at present thirteen purely girls* and ten mixed schools in the Northern Circars, with a total number of 580 girls under instruction ; of these 81 are in the mixed schools. Of these 23 schools, three have been established by Natives, five by Roman Catholic Missionaries, one by Baptist Mission Society, three in connection with the London Mission Society, and eleven by the Church Mission Society.”

64. The schools of three of the four Regiments stationed in the Di-

Regimental Schools of

33rd.					31st.					19th.					
Telugu.		Hindustani.			Telugu.		Hindustani.			Telugu.		Hindustani.			
Classes.		Classes.			Classes.		Classes.			Classes.		Classes.			
1st.	2nd.	3d.	4th.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Total.	
4	4	6	17	31	10	6	10	24	50	7	6	4	4	27	
							A	B							
							4	4	6	27	13	8	8	29	
														</	

vision
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very

unsatisfactory, and I see no hope of improvement, until Government make a more liberal provision for Masters. What can be expected, when Rupees 21 are considered sufficient to provide two Masters and meet contingent charges, but even were Government unwilling to increase the allowance, I am under the impression (but speak under correction) that the sepoys would willingly contribute either directly, or in the shape of school fees, towards the cost of better teachers. In two of the three Regiments above mentioned, the Officers pay a Master to teach English. Speaking of this in my report on the schools of the 19th Regiment, I observed, "I would suggest that it would be a reform productive of the greatest good, could the present subscription

schools existing I believe in many Regiments be in some way amalgamated with the Regimental schools. Even now were the teaching staff united and some slight organization introduced, far better results might be attained without additional cost." The school of the European Veterans, Vizagapatam, was not visited, as that has been transferred to the Inspector of Army Schools.

65. The Orphan Asylum at Vizagapatam I visited in September. My

Protestant Orphan Asylum, Vizagapatam.

Classes.	3rd.		2nd.		1st.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	
Boys..		6	11	4	...
Girls..		4		8	7

report was not favorable. I made certain suggestions in it, but as I have not as yet received the annual report, I am not aware to what extent these suggestions have been adopted. One great fault was the excessive time given in

the class of elder boys to Scripture.

66. There are now under instruction four minors, the two Beradi and two Barwa. The two former were absent at my

Minor Wards under the Court of Wards.

visit to Chatterpur, the elder Barwa minor was unable to attend, being indisposed. The younger boy was examined by the Deputy Inspector, who reports tolerably favorably of his progress and abilities. All are under the care of J. Narayanamurti, who has taken the place of J. Kameshon, whilst otherwise employed.

67. The school was started in October last. It is chiefly supported by

St. Mary's School, Masulipatam.

the subscriptions of the residents, and is under the management of a Committee. It is intended to provide instruction for the East Indian children, male and female of the town. The number of such is small. The mistress was obtained from the Madras Military Orphan Asylum. She receives a grant of Rupees 15, and has been instructed to appear at the next certificate examination.

68. My immediate subordinates, the several Deputy Inspectors have,

Deputy Inspectors.

I believe, zealously performed their duties. The Deputy Inspector of the Krishna District has however been most successful in opening new Grant-in-aid Schools in the Godavari District.

69. The more the present system of salary grants becomes known, the

Observations on the working of Grant-in-aid system.

more it seems to be appreciated by the people. No doubt the condition of many of the smaller schools is very unstable, and their permanence

a matter of grave doubt, but I think we have advanced to some, perhaps very, small extent, in gaining the confidence of the people, by showing them that we have only their advantage at heart. It has been my main desire to arouse their interest and secure their confidence and co-operation, and with this view I have endeavoured to accommodate the present rules as far as possible to the circumstances of each case, without sacrificing their main objects, namely, efficient schools and efficient teachers; yet however desirable it may be that the progress of education should be estimated by quality not quantity, still it has always struck me that the first step is to popularize our teaching, and when we have gained the sympathy of the people, and familiarized them with that teaching, allowing it to take hold upon their imagination, we shall then be able better to organize and systematize, and exact thorough efficiency. Government should demand a full return for the money given, but that return will be no less full because it lingers.

70. In conclusion, I beg to apologize for the late submission of this report, but it has been detained through the delay in sending in returns to this office. Even now, I have been compelled to close the numerical return for Aided schools, though one return has not yet been received. The returns still due are the Financial and Numerical return from Government and Aided schools with the statement of school fees. These will be submitted as soon as possible.

APPENDIX II.

No. 137.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
NELLORE, 11th May 1868.

From

HENRY FORTEY, ESQ., M.A.,
Inspector of Schools, 2nd Division.

To

E. B. POWELL, ESQ., M. A. & C. S. I.,
Director of Public Instruction.

SIR,—I have the honor to report on the progress of education in the
Submits Report. 2nd Division during the official year 1867-68.

2. Until August last I had only two Deputies to assist me in the work
of inspection, but in that month a third Deputy
Addition to Inspecting Inspector was appointed, and I have now one
Agency. working in the Nellore District, and another in
the Cuddapah District, and a third whose charge comprises the Districts of
Bellary and Kurnool.

3. The appointment of a fourth Deputy Inspector, a measure which
has already received your sanction, will ensure a
Another Deputy Inspec- more perfect inspection of the village schools, but
tor required.

I have hitherto been unable to secure the services
of a competent person. Most of the Masters in the schools under my superin-
tendence who are otherwise well qualified, are Tamil men, and therefore im-
perfectly acquainted with the Telugu language, a thorough knowledge of
which is essential to a Deputy Inspector in this Division.

4. The schools under inspection in this Division may be conveniently
classified as Government schools, Private schools
Classification of Schools. above the grade of Village schools, and Village
schools, I subjoin a comparative statement shewing the number of schools.

of each class, and the number of pupils attending them, at the commencement and close of the year under review.

NAMES.	31st March 1867.		31st March 1868.	
	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Government Schools ...	5	663	5	732
Private Schools above the grade of Village Schools ...	34	1,685	42	2,041
Village Schools	192	2,820	249	3,475

5. This table shews that while the number of Government schools has remained unaltered, the aggregate number of pupils attending them has increased from 663 to 732, or rather more than 10 per cent., that the number of Private schools (above the grade of village schools) under inspection has increased by 8, and the attendance from 1,685 to 2,041, or 21 per cent., and that the number of village schools under inspection has increased from 192 to 249, and the attendance from 2,826 to 3,475, or nearly 23 per cent.

6. These results may I think be regarded as satisfactory, but in order to form a just estimate of the progress made, it is necessary to explain that an increase in the number of pupils examined does not imply a corresponding increase in the numbers of those under instruction. A fraction only of the total number of village schools has been inspected, and the figures in the above table, so far as they relate to them, are merely an indication of increased activity on the part of the inspecting officers, accompanied however, it is to be presumed, by benefit to the schools inspected. The increased attendance at Private schools of a higher class is however almost entirely due to the establishment, during the year, of additional schools of that class.

7. Of the eight Anglo-Vernacular Schools opened during the year, three are situated in the Bellary District, at Hospett, Narraindevakerry, and Allur; two in the Kurnool District at Yeldurty and Nundial; and three in the Nellore District at Kundapur, Naidupet, and Varigondah.

8. Two Private schools were closed during the year, namely, those at Cumbun and Royachote. This closing of Private schools, although a matter for regret, is easily accounted for when we consider the manner in which many of them originated.

Owing their existence, as they frequently do, less to any real desire for education on the part of the people, than to the exertions and influence of individual public officers, they possess no inherent vitality sufficient to render them independent of such adventitious support. When their promoters are no longer in a position to afford them any further assistance, they gradually decline, and at last are closed from the insufficiency of the fees and subscriptions to meet the expense of their maintenance.

9. I now proceed to notice in detail the schools in the Division, and will commence with those supported entirely by Government.

Order in which Schools are noticed.

10. The Provincial School at Bellary was inspected in March last. The number of pupils on the rolls was then 308, of whom 288 were present at the examination. The Provincial School, Bellary. The school is divided into seven classes, the 7th or highest class consisting of pupils who have passed the Matriculation examination, and are reading for the First examination in Arts, and the 6th class of those who are reading for the Matriculation examination.

11. Mr. Kershaw, the Head Master, was absent on leave for six months of the past year, his place being supplied by Mr. Best, the Head Master of the Zillah School at Madura. Although I have no wish to remark on Mr. Best's management of the school, I am bound to say that Mr. Kershaw's unavoidable absence was, in my opinion, prejudicial to its interests, and I believe that its success at the late University examinations would have been greater had his health admitted of his remaining at his post.

12. This school sent up eleven candidates to the Matriculation examination, held in December last; seven of these were successful, two being placed in the 1st class, and obtaining Government scholarships. Five candidates appeared for the F. A. examination, of whom three passed. A fair proportion therefore of the candidates from this school succeeded in passing, and the only subject for regret is that the higher classes were not numerically stronger. There are now eleven pupils reading for the F. A. examination, and eighteen for the Matriculation examination, and, as the lower classes are stronger than at any previous time, I trust that the number sent up to the University examinations will gradually increase, and, that in the course of a year or two, this school may be considered worthy of promotion to the rank of a Provincial College. The fifth class passed a fair examination in all the subjects studied, gaining 41 per cent. of the total marks assigned to English Literature, 49 per cent. in Mathematics, and 38 per cent. in History and Geography. In Telegu they were examined by the Deputy Inspector who reports that "the results on the whole may be pronounced to be not unsatisfactory." The classes below the fifth were all found to be in a

satisfactory state. In no case did the average marks gained in any subject fall below one-third of the total marks assigned to it.

13. The Zillah School at Cuddapah was inspected in February last. There were then 172 pupils on the rolls, divided into five classes. The examination of the fifth class was conducted almost entirely by means of written question papers, and the pupils acquitted themselves fairly. Three of them subsequently passed the Matriculation examination. The fourth class and third class Division B. also passed a fair examination, except that the third B. failed to gain more than one-fourth of the marks assigned to Arithmetic. The third class Division A. did not satisfy me. Their marks were poor in English, History, and Geography. The second and 1st classes do not call for particular remark. The school is on the whole in a satisfactory state, reflecting credit on the Head and Assistant Masters.

14. The Zillah School at Kurnool was examined in October last. There were then 123 boys on the rolls, divided into five classes. Mr. Perrett, the late Head Master of this school, was, immediately after the inspection, transferred to the Zillah School at Cuddalore, and Mr. McCarthy, who was appointed to succeed him, has been on leave ever since; so that the school has now for some months been under the care of the 2nd Master. There were only four boys in the fifth class. Of these three passed a fair examination in most subjects, but their knowledge of English was poor and their attempts to paraphrase were, with one exception, miserable failures. Three of these boys presented themselves at the last Matriculation examination, and one passed. The fourth, third, and second classes passed a fair examination, but they all failed more or less in Geography, and as this is a subject which native boys learn with ease and pleasure, it is clear to me that it had not been carefully taught. The first class does not call for special remark. The standard attained in this school is still low, and it will require considerable exertion on the part of the masters to raise it to that expected from a Zillah School. I may remark however that the town of Kurnool has been severely visited by endemic cholera and fever during the last two or three years, and this abnormal unhealthiness of the station has considerably retarded the development of the school.

15. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Anantapur was inspected in November last. It was attended by ninety-two boys, divided into four classes. The Head-master S. Shunmogum, manages the school very well, as is evidenced by the fact that the attendance is remarkably regular. He is also a very good teacher, as far as his knowledge goes, but if the school is to be further developed, it will be necessary to place it under the charge of a master

*Anglo-Vernacular
School, Anantapur.*

who has passed the F. A. examination. The classes on the whole acquitted themselves creditably, but the 3rd class were deficient in Arithmetic and Geography.

16. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Adoni was examined in March last. The number on the rolls was fifty-two, divided into three classes. The pupils passed a fair examination, but their classification was defective, there being thirty-two boys in the lowest class, twelve in the 2nd, and only eight in the 3rd or highest. The Head-master was directed to make some promotions so as to reduce this great inequality.

17. I proceed now to give some account of the Private Schools under inspection, and will commence with those under European management.

18. The London Mission Boys' School at Bellary was inspected in July last. The pupils, 155 in number, were divided into five classes. The 5th class was examined by means of written question papers. I was well satisfied with their answers in Mathematics, but thought them deficient in English and History. Of seven, however, who appeared at the late Matriculation examination, three succeeded in passing, and this is a greater success than was attained by any other Private School in the 2nd Division. The classes below the 5th passed a fair examination. There was nothing in their condition to call for special remark. The school is under the superintendence of the Rev. J. B. Coles of the London Mission, (who teaches in it for several hours daily) and is very well managed.

19. I have lately, at Mr. Coles' request inspected three Girls' Schools supported by the Mission. One of these schools was in the Mission compound and the other two in the Town. The children in the former school read and wrote Canarese and knew a little (very little) Arithmetic and Geography. The highest class, numbering eight girls, also read the Infant School Reader (in English) very well. The schools in the town were not so far advanced, but many of the girls had been taught to read Telugu or Canarese pretty fairly. They were, however, very backward in Arithmetic.

20. The Roman Catholic Schools under the management of the Rev. P. Doyle were inspected in March last. There are three classes in the Boys' school, and the total number of pupils is 47. The attendance in former years was considerably greater, but the falling off may be accounted for by the fact that it is chiefly attended by the children of camp-followers and others connected with the European Military force, which, at the time of my inspection, was much smaller than usual. The highest class read and wrote English fairly, worked

sums in Arithmetic as far as Compound proportion, and had read eight chapters of Morris' History of India. They had also begun Euclid and Algebra. There were twenty-five children in the Girls' school. The highest class consisted of seven girls, who were able to read and write English pretty fairly, to work sums in the 4 simple rules of Arithmetic, and to point out places in the Map of India. There is also a Boys' school in the Infantry Lines, attended by forty-eight children. The standard attained in this is lower than that in the Boys' school already mentioned, but a fair amount of useful information is imparted, and the boys in the highest class read and wrote English fairly, and had a tolerable knowledge of Arithmetic.

21. In August last, there were in the Bellary Protestant Orphanage eighteen boys and twenty-two girls. The boys were divided into three classes, and those in the highest class were able to read and write, work sums in Arithmetic as far as Vulgar Fractions, and answer questions on the Geography of Europe, and the earlier chapters of Morris' History of India. The pupils had made considerable progress since the date of my previous inspection, and this I attribute to the efficiency of the present, as compared with former teachers. The state of the Girls' school was not so satisfactory, but the teacher in charge of it, Miss Shrieves, had only been employed a short time at the date of my visit, so that she was not responsible for deficiencies. The school receives no grant from Government, but was inspected at the request of the Secretary to the Committee.

22. The Free Church Mission Schools at Nellore, were inspected in December last. As the Boys' school is the most important in the District, and the only school in the town of Nellore at which a good English education is professed to be given, its condition is a matter of some importance. The Head-master is an intelligent and industrious young man, who has passed the Matriculation examination, but so large a school, (the number of pupils is now 200) requires for its efficient superintendence, a Head-master of more mature age, and higher attainments. Although a considerable amount of useful knowledge is imparted in this school, the standard attained is still low, as may be inferred from the circumstance that at the late Matriculation examination only one candidate appeared from this school, and he was unsuccessful. Although, in previous reports, I pointed out that no material amendment could be expected, unless a competent Head-master were appointed, I am not aware that any steps have yet been taken to meet this want, and I consider that the inhabitants of so large and populous a town, ought no longer to be entirely dependent on this school for the means of educating their children. I am therefore inclined to recommend that a

Zillah School be opened at Nellore, and the more especially as there is not at present a single Government School in that District.

23. In one of the streets of the town there is another. Boys' school for primary education, supported also by the Free Church Mission. This was formerly a common Pāl school, and, after it had been very much improved by the late Deputy Inspector, Sama Row, it was taken under the protection of the Scotch Mission. There were sixty-four boys present at the time of my inspection, divided into three classes. The boys in the highest class were learning English, Arithmetic, Geography and History of India, and had made fair progress.

24. There are two Girls' schools in the town also supported by this Mission. The total number of girls I examined was eighty; of these ten were able to read Telugu pretty well, six wrote tolerably from Dictation, and answered easy questions on the Geography of Asia, and three were able to work sums in Simple Addition. As so many children attend the schools, it is much to be wished that they could be better instructed.

25. The Christ Church Mixed School at Kurnool was inspected in October last, and was found to be in an unsatisfactory state. There were thirty-two boys present, divided into five classes. The Grammar, Writing, and Arithmetic, of the boys in the highest class, were all unsatisfactory, and in the class immediately below this, I find by reference to my report, that of six boys present, two wrote badly, and the rest not at all. The children are almost all of European or Eurasian parentage, and there is great difficulty in procuring competent Eurasian Masters for christian schools in up-country towns.

26 I come now to the Anglo-Vernacular Schools supported by natives, the great majority of which however receive grants from Government. The following is a list of them as they stood on the 31st of March last:—

Anglo-Vernacular Schools supported by Natives.

District.	Places.	Pupils on 31st Mar. 1867.	Pupils on 31st Mar. 1868.	Classes.	Teachers.	Monthly salary of Masters.	Monthly Government Grants.
Bellary ...	Hospett ...	21	2	1		Rs. 55.	Rs. 27½.
	Narriandevakerry. ...	46	3	3		Rs. 50, 18 & 12.	Rs. 25.
	Allur ...	35	3	2		Rs. 30 and 12.	Rs. 10 and 4.
	Gooty ...	48	36	3	1	Rs. 40.	Rs. 20.
	Tadpatri ...	23	36	3	1	Rs. 18.	Rs. 6.
Cuddapah.	Harpunhully ...	46	46	3	2	Rs. 30 and 18.	Rs. 10 and 6.
	Madanapilli ...	20	11	2	1	Rs. 30.	None.
	Kadry ...	43	31	4	3	Rs. 40, 15 & 7.	Rs. 13, 5, 4 & 5.
	Sidhout ...	36	34	2	2	Rs. 30 and 15.	Rs. 10 and 5.
	Jamalmadgu ...	45	42	4	3	Rs. 60, 30 & 10.	Rs. 30 and 10.
Kurnool...	Voilpaud ...	22	57	3	1	Rs. 20.	None.
	Pullampett ...	29	26	3	1	Rs. 30.	Rs. 10.
	Pudatore ...	54	58	4	4	Rs. 60, 30, 20 & 10.	Rs. 30, 10 & 6, 10, 8.
	Puttecondah ...	24	30	3	1	Rs. 25.	Rs. 8, 5, 4.
	Nundial ...	23	3	2		Rs. 25 and 8.	None.
Nellore ...	Yeldoorty ...	28	1	1		Rs. 20.	Rs. 6, 10, 8.
	Ongole ...	72	76	3	4	Rs. 40, 25, 20 & 10.	20, 12½, 10 & 3, 5, 4.
	Cavally ...	52	56	4	3	Rs. 32, 9 and 5.	Rs. 8 and 3.
	China Analur ...	42	32	3	3	Rs. 20, 5 and 4.	Rs. 10.
	Allur ...	45	51	3	3	Rs. 25, 15 and 8.	Rs. 12½, 7½, & 4.
Nellore ...	Kaligiri ...	50	37	3	3	Rs. 21, 5 and 3.	Rs. 10½.
	Brahmanakraka ...	31	35	2	2	Rs. 15 and 5.	Rs. 5.
	Gudur ...	43	70	3	4	Rs. 30, 15, 15 & 6.	Rs. 15, 5 and 5.
	Udaygiri ...	47	45	3	2	Rs. 40 and 6.	Rs. 20.
	Rapur ...	28	38	3	2	Rs. 35 and 15.	Rs. 17½ and 7½.
Nellore ...	Naidupett ...	...	86	4	4	Rs. 30, 22½, 6, 28	Rs. 15, 10 & 14.
	Cundacoor ...	...	64	3	3	Rs. 15, 14 & 10.	Rs. 5 and 7.
	Varigondah ...	...	23	2	1	Rs. 18.	None.
Total...		851	1193	82	60	Rs. 1,341	Rs. 485-8-0.

27. Eight of these schools have been opened during the past year, and the total number is now 28, with an attendance of 1,193 pupils taught by 60 Masters whose salaries amount in all to Rupees 1,341 per mensem, of which sum Rupees 455-8 per mensem is paid by Government.

28. Of these schools, 12 are in the Nellore District, 7 in the Cuddapah District, 6 in the Bellary District, and 3 in the Kurnool District.

29. Of the Masters employed, 2 have passed the F. A. examination, 9 the Matriculation examination, 1 holds a 4th grade certificate, 6 hold 5th grade certificates, and the rest are uncertificated.

30. The Kurnool District is the most backward, but I trust that, by the co-operation of the Revenue authorities, some improvement may shortly be effected.

31. To give an account of each of the schools included in the above list would extend this report to a great length without any corresponding advantage. Many of them having been recently established are in a very elementary state, and consequently differ but little from one another; and therefore from a brief description of a few, their general condition may be inferred.

32. When I examined the Puddatur School, 60 boys were present. The 4th, or highest class was examined in the supplement to the 4th Book of Lessons, Morris' History of India, Arithmetic to Decimal fractions inclusive, and the Geography of Europe, and answered fairly in all subjects. The lower classes had made corresponding progress. The school house is a good substantial building, erected at a cost of Rupees 4,264, of which sum one-half was contributed by Government.

33. The school at Jamalmadgu is not quite so far advanced as that at Puddatur. I found 45 boys on the rolls, of whom 41 were present. They were divided into three classes, and the highest class read the 3rd Book of Lessons, Morris' History of India, Arithmetic as far as Vulgar fractions, and the Geography of Asia. This school is also provided with a well built school house erected at a cost of Rupees 2,666, of which Government paid the half.

34. The school at Harpunhully is attended by forty-eight boys, and the progress made by the third or highest class is the same as at Jamalmadgu. The people had subscribed Rupees 500 towards the erection of a suitable building, and the Tahsildar, who takes great interest in the school, informed me that when Rupees 800 had been collected, he would apply for an equal sum from Government.

35. The school at Ghooty was formerly supported by the late Mr. Hathaway, but since his death, it has been maintained by the native community, with assistance from Government. Although the nominal attendance at the time of my visit was forty-three, I found only twenty-eight boys actually present. The pupils, in the highest of the three classes into which the school is divided, were reading the supplement to the fourth Book of Lessons, Morris' History of India, Arithmetic to Vulgar fractions, and the Geography of Europe and Asia. But their knowledge of these subjects was defective, and taking this circumstance in connection with irregularity in the attendance, the state of this school must be pronounced unsatisfactory.

36. The following is an extract from my report on the school at Gudur in the Nellore District. "This school has *Gudur School.* . . . "been in existence rather more than twelve months and the progress made is on the whole fair, but there are some serious defects on the teaching and management." The school hours of the younger boys who learn Telugu only, are not the same as those of the higher classes in which English is taught. In fact, the pupils of the first class attend school for eight hours daily, and only five of those hours coincide with the hours during which the other classes attend. This arrangement is bad for two reasons, 1st, young children cannot study for eight hours daily, and when they are not studying, they ought not to be confined in a school-room; 2ndly, it is very expedient that the Assistant Masters should teach in the absence of the Head Master. One of the Assistant Masters was formerly a village school master, and in the absence of supervision is likely to return to the system of instruction adopted in the common schools. The Head Master appears to me to be wanting in energy and judgment; many of the boys in the lower classes seem to have been neglected, and in the third class, the pupils did not answer well in "Geography and Arithmetic."

37. An Anglo-Vernacular School was opened at Naidupett, in the *Naidupett School.* Nellore District, on the 25th of October last. This school was established by His Highness the Rajah of Vencatagerry, and the expenses are met by a small increase in the land-tax paid by the ryots in the Naidupett Division. At the time of my inspection seventy-four boys were present, divided into five classes, one of which was a Hindustanee class attended by Mussulmans only. Owing to the short time the school had been in existence, much progress was not to be expected, but the teaching and management appeared to be good.

38. The number of village schools under inspection is now 249, with an aggregate attendance of 3,475 pupils. Of these schools fifty-one receive grants from Government amounting in all to Rupees 329-8-0 per quarter, and the attendance in them is 975.

39. But few additional schools have been brought under inspection in the Nellore District, for six or eight months ago a system of "payment-for-results," differing from that previously in force received the sanction of Government; and since that time the Deputy Inspector and his Assistants have been to a great extent employed in visiting the schools already under inspection, in order to explain to the Masters the conditions under which grants will be given in future.

40. In the beginning of October last a Deputy Inspector was appointed to the Cuddapah District, and at the close of the year the number of schools under inspection in that district was thirty-nine with an attendance of 543 pupils.

41. The Deputy Inspector in this district (Sama Row) is an active, intelligent man, but the great want of Elementary Vernacular Books in the Depôt at Cuddapah during the last few months, has prevented his effecting much amelioration in the state of the village schools, up to the present time. The following is an extract from Sama Row's Report. * * * "Having represented to the village school masters the disadvantages arising from the use of the cadjan books and the benefit arising from imparting instruction through the agency of printed books, many of them agreed to adopt my suggestions and purchase them. It is always preferable to strike the iron when it is hot, but unfortunately I was not placed in a position to do so. I went to the Book-Depôt and enquired for books, but to my great regret, I obtained only twenty-nine copies of the First Book of Lessons. These were immediately distributed to about three schools, while to the others I held out hopes of supplying them soon. This was about the 20th of October last, and I was not able to get another supply until the 24th ultimo, that is, after an interval of five months. I now beg to leave it to you to judge how far this delay was prejudicial to my exertions. * * * I beg to bring prominently to your notice, that the majority of village school masters in this district are not so easily susceptible of improvement as those in Coimbatore or Nellore, nor are the villagers to be easily persuaded and brought to our side." * * *

42. When I last visited Nellore I inspected nine of the village schools. taken at random, in different parts of the district, and I must say that in my opinion a real improvement in them had been effected. They were all provided with printed books, and divided into classes; and in all of them a certain proportion of the pupils were able to read and write in the Vernacular and work examples in the four Simple Rules of Arithmetic.

43. Some of the schools examined rose above this standard, as will be seen from the following extract from my notes on a school in the town of Nellore, the Master of which receives a grant of Rupees 10 per quarter.

Lutchmanarun's Pital School.

Lutchmanarasu's Prial School in the Town of Nellore.

Class.	Number.		Subject.	Text Book.	REMARKS.
	On Roll.	At Exm.			
1st.	8	8	Tel. Reading ...	.....	Can read letters, and write them on slates.
1st Dn. B.	7	6	Tel. Reading ... Arithmetic ...	First Book of Lessons, 12 pp.	Can read and write little sentences. Know the Multiplication table to 5 times 5.
2nd Dn. A.	7	6	Tel. Reading ... Tel. Writing ... Arithmetic ... Tel. Poetry ...	First Book of Lessons, 40 pp. Dictation Niti Sangraham	Read very fairly. Write very well. Multiplication table. Could recite ten stanzas.
2nd Dn. B.	10	9	Tel. Reading ... Tel. Writing ... Arithmetic ... English Reading. Tel. Poetry ...	Second Book of Lessons, 12 pp. Dictation ... To simple Multiplication. First Book, 6 pp. Niti Sangraham	Read pretty fairly. Satisfactory. Moderate. Could read letters and monosyllabic words. Could recite fifteen stanzas & understood the meaning.
3rd.	8	8	Tel. Reading ... Tel. Writing ... Arithmetic ... Geography ... English Reading.	Third Book of Lessons, 18 pp. Dictation ... Four Simple & Compound Rules. Map of India ... First Book to p. 16.	Read very fairly and knew a little Grammar. Spelling & Hand-writing good. Satisfactory. Could answer a few easy questions. Could read easy sentences and understood the meaning.

44. The Educational Act has been applied to several schools in this Division during the past year. Its object is to ensure their stability by making them independent of voluntary subscriptions, but it does not as yet work very satisfactorily. The Commissioners are, generally speaking, very unwilling to enforce the penal clauses, and the consequence is, that the collection of the cess falls into arrears, in the same way as the collection of the subscriptions did formerly.

45. The Army Schools inspected during the year are those attached to the 1st Light Cavalry, and to the 20th, 28th, 34th and 38th Regiments of Native Infantry. In all these schools the children receive some useful instruction, as far as regards reading and writing, but the teaching of Arithmetic and Geography is almost nominal. The salaries of the Masters vary from Rupees 6 to Rupees 9 a month, and of course no one who has received a fair education will give his services for so small a remuneration.

46. In conclusion I beg to say that the Deputy Inspectors in this division have worked very steadily during the year and have given me every satisfaction.

APPENDIX III.

No. 407.

MADRAS, 19th June 1868.

From

J. TOWNSHEND FOWLER, Esq., F. S. A.,
Inspector of Normal Schools and Presidency Division.

To

E. B. POWELL, Esq., M. A., C. S. I.,
Director of Public Instruction.

SIR,—I have the honor to send on my general report for the official year 1867-68.

2. There were in the Division, at the end of the year, 131 schools with 12,203 pupils.

3. Of the 12,203 pupils,

293	are Europeans.
2,640	„ East Indians.
1,072	„ Native Christians.
7,544	„ Hindus.
654	„ Mahomedans.

Of the entire number,

10,112	receive instruction in English.
82	do. Greek.
187	do. Latin.
151	do. Sanscrit.
107	do. Persian.
1,825	do. Telugu.
7,300	do. Tamil.
545	do. Hindustani.

4. Of the 131 schools,

23 with 2,201 pupils are Government for general instruction.

* 3 „ 89(a) „ are Government Normal Schools.

49 „ 5,634 „ are Mission Schools.

(a) Normal Students:

* I omit the various Normal Schools, Government and Private, at Vizagapatam, Sawyerpooram, &c., which are merely under my inspection but not considered to be included in my Division.

40 with 3,567 pupils are other than Mission.

7 " 300 " are under inspection, but receiving no Grant
(these are all Mission Schools.)

9 " 501 " are schools supported by a local rate under
Act VI of 1863.

5. Classifying the schools differently,
36 are of the 1st Class.
94 " 2nd do.
1 " 3rd do.

6. Out of the whole number of 12,203 pupils,
2,597 are girls; of whom
114 are Europeans.
1,109 " East Indians.
265 " Native Christians.
1,109 " Hindus.

7. The following figures compare 1866-67 with 1867-68 in some
particulars.

	In 1866-67.	In 1867-68.
Total number of Pupils	10,190	12,203
Number of Europeans.....	337	293
Do. Native Christians.....	752	1,072
Do. Girls.....	1,960	2,597
Number learning English.....	8,771	10,112
Do. Latin.....	201	187
Do. Telugu.....	1,241	1,825
Do. Tamil.....	6,194	7,300
Do. Hindustani.....	541	545

The general increase in the number of pupils during the year is therefore within a small fraction of 20 per cent. The large increase in the number of Native Christians; in the number of girls, and in the number of Telugu boys is noteworthy.

The increase is due, not to the establishment of new schools, but to the bringing into connexion with Government, under the Grant-in-aid rules, schools not previously so connected. Pachiappa's High School, for example, now included in my returns, had 390 pupils on the roll on the 31st March; and the Church of Scotland's School on the North Beach, Madras, also now for the first time brought under inspection, numbered 510 on the same date; these two schools therefore account for not much less than a half of the total increase.

8. The total outlay on the Government schools in the Division amounted to Rupees 69,687-15-5, of which Rupees 62,327-6-11 was received

from Government, and the remainder paid out of the fees ; the total receipts from this source in the same schools having been Rupees 10,624-2-1.

The total outlay on schools under inspection, exceeded two and a half lacs, amounting exactly to Rupees 251,565-11-5, towards which Government contributed Rupees 56,275-1-8 ; i. e., between one-fourth and one-fifth, or 22·3 per cent., the sum contributed by Government being to that expended by the Managers in the proportion of 56,275 to 195,290, or 2 to 7. The amount of school fees realized in the inspected schools during the year amounted to Rupees 49,251-7-6, so the amount paid directly by the people themselves for the education of their children in non-Government schools was less than that paid for them by Government by a little over Rupees 7,000.

It may further be interesting to observe that, while in Government schools the fees amount to something more than one-seventh of the total outlay ; in Aided schools they amount to about one-fifth. The smaller proportion of fees to total outlay in the Government schools is partly due to the fact that three of these are Normal, in which the students pay no fees, but are, on the contrary, stipendiary scholars, on whose account some Rupees 6,500 was drawn during the year ; if this is deducted, the proportion of fees to total expenditure will be considerably increased.

9. In speaking of particular schools I propose to follow the order of my last report ; so dispose first of the Normal Schools.

10. *Government Normal School, Madras.*—Regarding the Madras Normal School, I may quote from my report recently submitted. The Normal classes were in a very unsatisfactory state when the present Principal took charge of the school towards the close of June 1867. And since that time they have suffered from temporary provision only having been made for part of the instruction. For four months after the transfer of Mr. Moss to Vizagapatam, no one took his place. Then Mr. Kenny acted for two months, till the arrival of Mr. C. W. Burroughs, B.A., who had been selected by the Secretary of State for the post. He, however, had but just time to get acquainted with his classes, when he was transferred to Combaconum, and the post is still vacant.

One other change in the staff may be noticed. G. P. Savandranayagum Pillay, B.A., who had for several years held the appointment of Assistant Vernacular Training Master, having turned his attention to Law, resigned in January ; and was succeeded by J. M. Velu Pillay, who had for several years very successfully conducted the Normal School at Vellore. From his steady adherence to his profession, and the much needed example he thus holds out to the students, combined with his sound Tamil scholarship, Velu Pillay is perhaps better fitted for the post than any one else who could have been selected, and his good influence is already felt.

11. Nor has it been only or, indeed, mainly, from weakness or changes

in the staff that the Normal classes have been unsatisfactory. They were formed of youths, of whom many ought never to have been allowed to join them. In previous reports I stated that there had been a sad want of judgment in admitting students; that numbers joined and then left; that, as a consequence, the school was lowered in general estimation and the general style of those who sought admission into it very inferior to what it ought to be. The discipline too had been excessively lax.

12. After he had been in charge some time, Mr. Bickle had occasion to make several reports to me regarding the inefficiency of some students, and the irregularity and idleness of others, and he experienced very considerable difficulty in his endeavours to bring about improvement. It was, however, thought better not to dismiss any students until after the December examinations, the results of which would confirm the opinions formed of their relative ability, while the time then elapsed under Mr. Bickle's management would have been sufficient to enable to him to see which were likely to improve and which not.

13. Taking all these into consideration it was, in January, determined to dismiss 14 from whom nothing was to be expected. One other was also dismissed for unfair practices in connexion with the Matriculation examination.

14. During the official year 1867-68, thirteen students withdrew on their own account, of whom three have, in accordance with the terms of their agreement, refunded the amounts drawn as scholarships money by them; while the remaining ten have not yet done so, though called on. A separate letter on this matter is now before you for disposal, recommending that, on their failure to refund by the close of June, legal proceedings should be taken to compel them to do so.

15. The following thirteen appointments, four to Government and nine to Aided schools, were made during the official year.

Name.	Grade of School.	Locality.	Position.	Salary.		
				RS.	A.	P.
V. Parthasarathi Aiyenger.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Puddalore	Head Master.	60	0	0
Mahomed Hussein.	Madriasa-i-Azam.	Madras	Asst. Master.	25	0	0
P. Subbromaya	Govindu Naidu's Primary.	Do	Do	30	0	0
K. Sundram	Wesleyan Mission.	Do	Do	40	0	0
G. S. Seshaiya	Normal	Vellore	Do	40	0	0
A. Ramayangar	Wesleyan Mission.	St. Thos' Mount	Do	50	0	0
D. Narayanaya	Ch. Scotland's do.	Madras	Do	50	0	0
Mahomed Soliman.	Do	Vellore	Do	40	0	0
S. Devarajaya	Normal	Trichinopoly	Do	60	0	0
V. Kanayala	Wesleyan Mission.	St. Thos' Mount	Do	30	0	0
N. Devarajulu	Govindu's Primary	Madras	Do	25	0	0
S. Vartha Chari	Grant-in-aid	Calicut	Head Master.	35	0	0
David Joseph	Zilla	Madura	Asst. do.	70	0	0

16. The following figures shew the results for the institution of the Matriculation and First Arts examinations of December last.

FIRST IN ARTS EXAMINATION.

	Number examined.	Number passed.
Fees paid by Government ...	9	3
Fees paid by themselves... ..	8	2

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

	Number examined.	Number passed.
Fees paid by Government	6	
Fees paid by themselves...	22	

In the last 22 are included several of those since dismissed ; who were not expected to pass. I quote from the Principal's report on the above. He says :—" These results for the higher class are exceedingly unsatisfactory, and for the lower simply disgraceful. It is but right to state, however, that many of the students of both classes attended the examinations in opposition to my wishes, their failure having been a matter of perfect certainty ; but I was quite powerless to prevent them. A repetition of this must be expected until the Senate of the University introduce some rule which would enable the Heads of Schools to prevent evidently unqualified candidates from attending their examinations.

" An educational institution constituted as this is, in which a fourth or more of the time of every student is employed either in teaching or in special studies, can scarcely hope to prove as successful in the examinations as others where the sole business of the students is to study the subjects required for them. Nor is the curtailment of their time the only drawback. The circumstance that interferes most with their studies is the continual interruption to which they are subject ; for, as often as the week comes round for a student to be engaged in the Practising schools, he is deprived for that length of time, of the assistance in his studies which the others receive, whose duty does not call them away from their class ; and he is obliged to make up the deficiency as best he can. . Were it possible for the students to dispose of the strictly professional part of their work in one continuous period of three or four months, and be left at liberty for the

remainder of the year to devote their whole attention to the subjects required for the examinations, they would have a far better chance of success than at present."

17. The last part of the preceding quotation raises a question of great importance, which will require to be considered separately.

I do not consider that the Normal classes could possibly have done any thing satisfactory at the close of 1867. And even during the present year, nothing very striking is to be expected; though improvement may safely be calculated on. Even after all the elimination that has taken place, the general calibre of the classes is small. Mr. Bickle has, I know, exercised the greatest care in his selection of new admissions; and the changes in the rates of scholarships recently sanctioned by you may be expected to have a good effect, but any rise in the general standard of the Normal classes can only be gradual; and is to be brought about only by persevering exertion. The hackneyed quotation *Facilis descensus Averni, &c.*, applies to few things more forcibly than to a school which has sunk in estimation and become encumbered with an inferior class of students. The desirability of bettering the prospects of Masters who have been Normal students, and of promoting those of them who are properly qualified to the higher posts in the department in preference to untrained men need not be insisted on.

I would further mention as most necessary, the filling up of the post vacated by Mr. Moss; and less change in the staff. If the Normal School is made a convenience of for the sake of other institutions, whether in Madras or out of it, of course it must suffer.

18. The special work of the Normal classes, the practice and theory of teaching, has been tested by me. This naturally falls under four heads:

- (1.) Ability to teach as shewn in a lesson given before me.
- (2.) Knowledge of the theory of teaching and school-keeping as evidenced in an examination in method.
- (3.) The criticism lessons.
- (4.) The note-books in which are recorded the results of the criticism lessons.

20. While there was much that was crude and inexact, I thought the lessons generally gave signs of increased attention to the subject. A defect common to many of the teachers was want of command over a class. One cause of this is the youth of the students; but another, equally influential, is want of teaching power. Really good teaching will go far to secure order and attention. Only seven of the twenty-eight gain as many as 90 marks out of the maximum of 185; and the general average is 82. In the case of most of the students, much more practice in teaching is necessary, and sounder knowledge; both requiring time.

21. *Theory of teaching &c.*—The paper set on method, together with the students' answer papers, twenty-eight in number, accompanies this report. The following table shews the marks awarded by me for the answers.

Number.	Method.	Number.	Method.
	100.		100.
1	56	15	18
2	21	16	22
3	26	17	22
4	38	18	24
5	30	19	14
6	20	20	16
7	20	21	17
8	42	22	17
9	33	23	29
10	16	24	39
11	27	25	16
12	23	26	22
13	22	27	28
14	37	28	38
Average...			26

This shews an improvement on the last report, when twenty-eight was the highest number of marks gained, and the average 17.7. But I do not think the subject yet receives sufficient attention; as a case or two will shew. Question III. of my paper runs thus: In a well conducted school, work to be done at home should be given to the pupils. What work would you give in this way? and how is this to be connected with the work done in school? "*This is an important question and should be gone into fully.*" This question I have given more than once before; and a full answer has been published, so that there is no excuse for a Normal student being unable to give at least a tolerably good answer to it. Yet one youth (S. Subarayalu) gives the following. "In a well conducted school work to be done at home should be disagreeable and should not be connected with the school work."

The 2nd question in the paper is as follows :—Describe how you think Geography should be taught, shewing,

First.—How the subject may best be begun with little boys.

Second.—What order (that is, what countries, or parts of the subject) should be taken after a class has been introduced to the subject.

Third.—The order in which the Geography of a particular country should be treated.

Fourth.—The manner of conducting an ordinary lesson. • •

This question too I have set repeatedly ; it was in fact quoted, and the answers to it animadverted on in my last full report on the Normal School. Moreover, a full answer to it has been published. Yet, in spite of this, the following are two of the answers to the questions in the papers before me. “I would show them clearly what Geography meant, and without going minutely, explain them the form of the world and then the great divisions of it.”

Another, “The teacher should teach little boys (beginners) first the difficult parts or continents into which the earth is divided ; the parts of the ocean and lands and their technical terms. Then he should go on teaching the different countries and principal rivers and mountains in each continent.

I think the best way is to teach technical terms first,”—and a third “In giving an ordinary lesson to Geography, first give an account, if necessary, of the relation which our earth bears to the system.”

I cannot but think that such answers as these shew that the sources of information available have not been made use of.” The first question of my paper had not been answered in so many words ; though a good answer to it could easily be made out of matter which is available. It runs thus : “What relation ought there to be between oral teaching and the teaching of books ?” One student, whose paper is one of the first seven, answers it thus : “Considering the oral teaching and the teaching of books with their respective advantages which are peculiar to each, it is thought advisable to allow the first mode to partake of the properties of the second and vice versa.” The only inference to be drawn from such gibberish as this, is that the writer uses words without attaching any meaning to them ; or that, having nothing to say, he tries to make the Examiner believe that he has something to say.

To secure a sounder knowledge of method, I would suggest that every student in the Normal School, who has passed either the Matriculation or the First of Arts examination, should be required to write weekly, out of school hours, a full answer to one important question in method. Every two months there might be a written examination in school of what had been gone over. In this way a good knowledge of the subject might gradu-

ally be acquired. At the very least such a plan would render impossible such disgraceful answers as are quoted above. I may repeat that, though there is improvement visible in the students' knowledge of method, much more is called for.

22. Before disposing of this subject, I may quote a remark in Mr. Bickle's report, recently submitted to you. Speaking of the text-book in method, he says: "With regard to the text-book itself, the greatest number of those who have to study it find it too difficult of comprehension to be able to pass a satisfactory examination in it, and until an easier book is substituted for it, the results obtained will doubtless continue more or less unsatisfactory." This seems to shew a misapprehension of the object of the book; which a reference to the preface might have removed. It is there said:—"The following notes, of lectures originally delivered to Normal students, are meant chiefly as hints to lead teachers to think on their work. Before they can be understood they must be studied; for, being brief, they are imperfectly adapted for private reading, the object in view in drawing them up having been to provide a basis for instruction amplified at the time it was given." The object of the book is "to provide a basis for instruction amplified at the time it is given." If it is expected that merely putting students to read the book will give them much knowledge of method, then I fear but little knowledge of the subject will ever be possessed by Normal students. Oral explanations, printed supplementary matters and full descriptions of the methods of teaching particular subjects are all wanted in addition to the book. There are many books on method, reports on education, &c. in the library of the Normal School; and a Master who is anxious to handle the subject thoroughly, will—I speak from my own experience—find it desirable to avail himself of all these helps; and to cull from each what best suits his purpose. Instruction in teaching, whether in connexion with reading the theory, or in illustrating the practice in criticism and model lessons, can never effect much if it is considered that each lesson may just be taken up as it comes round. As Mr. Bickle's remarks do seem to imply something of this, I think it necessary to express the above opinion.

23. *The Criticism Lessons.*—Regarding the criticism lessons, I quote from Mr. Bickle's report, which runs thus:—"The most important feature in the special work of the students was undoubtedly the criticism lessons. They excited far more interest, and were looked forward to with more eagerness, than any other part of their duties. They were usually appointed several days before the time for giving them, so that ample time was allowed for their preparation. The provision made in the time table for the delivery of the lesson and the criticisms thereon was only an hour and a half, but it was always found necessary to exceed that time. Ordinarily instead of finishing at five, the proceedings extended to half past, and sometimes even

so late as six. All the superior Masters and all the students, except those engaged in Practising schools, were present, and the proceedings were conducted by the former in rotation, though each delivered his opinion of the lesson after the student's criticisms had been obtained. Every student present on the occasion, was afterwards required to record his remarks in a book provided for the purpose, which were subsequently examined by the Master who presided."

The plan of the Masters presiding in rotation is, I think, a good one, and it is very satisfactory that the Principal is able to report increased interest in the criticism lessons.

As I have in previous reports gone fully into this portion of the work of the school, I need not make any lengthy remarks in this report; but may say that I have been pretty well satisfied with what I have seen on the last two occasions of my being present while it was going on.

24. *Students' Note Books.*—The books in which remarks are entered on the lessons for criticism are more satisfactory than formerly. The notes are fuller and better; and corrected for each lesson by the Master who presides on the occasion; the corrections applying as well to the language as to the matter. I do not know that this part of the work could be done in a better way.

25. In reporting on my inspection of the Tamil and Telugu Practising schools, which form part of the Institution, I said "the numbers are small, but the attendance was remarkably good, less than 4 per cent. having been absent."

The highest class is the 5th, the standard of which is not very much below that for the Matriculation examination; indeed, some members of it have generally presented themselves for that examination; I therefore examined the class almost entirely by means of papers.

The general averages of marks gained by the class are as follows:—

SUBJECT.		English.	English Dictation.	Vernacular	Vernacular Dictation.	Geometry.	Algebra.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.
Marks.	Maximum. ...	100	20	100	20	70	70	70	50	50	550
	Gained. ...	28	13	42	16	19	39	32	23	21	233

Geometry and English are the two subjects mainly defective. On the whole, two-thirds of the class did creditably and one-third poorly. Mr. Bickle reports that six boys of the class presented themselves for the Matriculation examination in December last.

the class in my examination, gaining the fol-

2. T. Ramalinga Pillai.....	335	} Nearly equal.
1. T. Sreenevasa Rao.....	341	
3. C. M. Rungachari.....	290	

The first two stand within five of each other in the University list, and could not have differed in their totals by more than three marks; in my examination they differ by five. The third goes in the list from 188th down to 252nd, in my results he falls to 290 marks.

That these perfectly independent results so nearly coincide, seems to me worth pointing out. A loose decrying of some of the results of the University examinations has been too common; mostly, however, I imagine, by or on behalf of unsuccessful candidates. My own examinations being conducted entirely by myself, except in the Vernacular languages, their results are, as I of course believe, to be depended on; and such remarkable coincidences as the above would, if possible, strengthen this belief. And, though it would be presumptuous to say that, because the University Examiners' results agree with mine, therefore they are reliable; still the fact of the results of the two examinations agreeing in so remarkable a manner, cannot but strengthen the confidence felt in both."

26. It is unnecessary here to go into particulars regarding every class. In summing up in my report, I said, "The Tamil school I consider to have given decided evidence of an advance both in standard and soundness of instruction. Improvement has also taken place in the Telugu school, though not to the same extent as in the Tamil. The Telugu language falls much too low, while the Tamil is nearly fair.

Exactness in the meanings of English words; ability to write correct sentences; Grammar and Geography are the points calling for increased attention this year. Further, where a 4th or a 3rd class is entrusted much to Normal students for its instruction, a very close supervision, with frequent examination in all the subjects taught in it, is necessary.

Mr. Morgan is deserving of credit for the improvement already brought about; and I hope to see, as one sign of this being appreciated, an increase in the numbers of the Practising schools after the summer vacation."

27. Of the school generally, I said, in concluding my report:—"There are in the Normal School evident marks of effort and advance; and there is every reason to expect that the same will continue, and be more marked

during the present year. At the same time it is well to remember that the getting the Normal classes filled with well qualified students, and raising their general tone and knowledge, are things which can be done only gradually and in the course of time.

I believe the Masters generally to have worked hard ; the Practising schools certainly shew Mr. Morgan to deserve credit for their improved state ; and from what I have observed while at the school, I believe that the Principal and Mr. Duncan have done their best with the Normal

28. *Normal School, Trichinopoly.*—The only change calling for notice in the staff of the Normal School, Trichinopoly, is the transfer of Y. Amurthanayagam Pillai to act as Head Master of the Normal School, Vellore ; his place at Trichinopoly being filled by the appointment of S. Devarajier, a student of the Normal School, Madras.

29. The Normal class supplied seventeen masters during the year, as follow :—

No.	NAMES.	Where sent to.	In what capacity.	Salary.	Remarks as to the grade passed for salary, &c.
1	V. Singaperumaul Naidu.	Talug School, Husur, Salem.	Hd. Master	30	4th Gr. & Matriculated
2	S. Ramasami Naidu...	Do. Vellapuram, South Arcot.	Asst. do.	12	5th Grade.
3	M. Rama Row ...	Do. Punrooty ...	Hd. do.	25	4th do. & Matriculated.
4	S. Ragaviyengar ...	Cuddalore Zilla School	School Asst	20	4th do. from the Fees.
5	M. R. Gopauliyar ...	Kuringipadi Talug Sch.	Asst. Master	12	5th do.
6	D. Swamidasa Pillai...	Wes. Mis. Sch., Tanjore	do.	15	4th do.
7	R. Ramachendra Row.	Rate Schl., Manargudy	Hd. Master	16	5th do.
8	K. Chinusasawmy Iyer.	Trickalore Talug Schl.	Asst. do.	12	5th do. 2 Rs. from Fees.
9	M. Nallasami Pillai ...	Darampuri do	Do. do.	15	5th do.
10	P. Armuthaniengur ...	Tandaugorai	Sole Master	12	5th do. Rs. 6 from Local Fund.
11	Verasamiyengar ...	Charkarpolyum	...	...	Died of Cholera.
12	Balakishuaiyer ...	Verdachelum	Hd. Master	20	4th Grade.
13	K. Narsimachari	Vaithalai	do.	20	5th do. 10 Rs. from Local Fund.
14	K. Rungasamiyenger.	Theruvada, Maruthoor	School Asst	10	5th do.
15	Muttusawmaianger...	Moothorasa, Nellore...	Hd. Master	20	5th do. 10 Rs. from Local Fund.
16	R. Annasami	Manatchavallore	do.	15	Rs. 10 from Local Fund
17	S. Annaswami	Mulliamuthu	do.	15	Do. do.

This is considerably above the average number.

30. The larger the number leaving the Normal classes to take up appointments, the better is the Normal School doing its proper work. But for the Practising School, just the reverse is true ; the only removals from it, as from a school generally, that can be approved of, being those of pupils entering on some occupation. And looked at in this light the state of the

Practising School at Trichinopoly is very unsatisfactory ; the numbers for the year being as follow :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.
171	304	255	220

As much as can be done in the way of regulations has been done by limiting the number of times at which applicants are admitted. It is unfortunate that the S. P. G. Society's High School is located within a few yards of the Normal School ; as this probably has much to do with boys removing from one to the other.

With the exception of this excessive fluctuation in the numbers of the Practising School, the Normal School at Trichinopoly has continued to be satisfactorily conducted by D. Seshia. (The results of the examinations passed by its students I shall speak of further on.)

31. *Normal School, Vellore.*—It has already been stated that J. M. Velu Pillai (alias J. Moses) was removed from the Head Mastership of the Normal School, Vellore, towards the close of the official year, and that his place was supplied by Y. Amurthanayagum Pillai. On the latter's first taking charge, the misconduct of two students caused some trouble, but the working of the school was affected only to a small extent, and that only temporarily.

32. The appointments from Vellore were eleven in number, as follow :—

No.	Names.	What passed for.	Where sent to, and on what salary.
1	P. Artinachella Mudali ...	5th Grade.	Vellore Normal School, Rs. 12—recently raised to 20 Rs.
2	V. Subramiah ...	4th do.	Taluq School, Cuddalore, Rs. 20.
3	A. Strinevassa Muduli ...	5th do.	Church of Scot. Mis. Sch., Rs. 14.
4	T. Kristnasami Pillai ...	5th do.	Kunnatur Taluq School, Rs. 10.
5	S. Mieunda Davey ...	5th do.	Arnee do. Rs. 10 from fees.
6	K. Survothama Row ...	5th do.	Normal Sch., Trichinopoly, Rs. 18.
7	S. Rungasawmia Naidu ...	Old 9th do.	Othbankarai Aided School, Rs. 20.
8	T. Devaram Mudali ...	5th do.	Taluq Sch. Arcot, Rs. 10 from fees.
9	K. Vencatakistua Iyengar..	4th do.	Denkenkotti Aided Sch., Rs. 30.
10	K. Kothandaramiah ...	5th do.	Taluq School, Trichalore, Rs. 12.
11	A. Gopal Mudali ...	4th do.	Do. Trivellore, salary not known.

33. The professional work of the school, the theory and practice of teaching, has continued to receive its due share of attention.

34. The numbers for the Practising School shew a slight increase, being as follow :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.
182	108	98	192

At the last inspection of the Practising School the classes, with one exception, were in a satisfactory state, the general average of marks gained by every class, except the highest, having exceeded half the maximum.

35. *Normal School, Cannanore.*—The Normal School at Cannanore has been inspected by me for the first time during the year under review.

I found six Masters, twenty-nine Normal students, and 276 boys at the time of my visit.

36. The following is a list of the Masters :—

Name.	What passed for.	Date of appointment.	Salary.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
J. Small	Old 4th Grade and Matriculation.	Master in charge, Dec. 1865.	100	Drawing Rs. 150 while in charge.
J. P. Lewis	3rd Grade	Actg. 2nd Master, July 1865.	55	
U. Govindan	Matriculation	Actg. 3rd Master, Feb. 1866.	35	
D. Kuriyappen	Do.	School Assistant.	30	Actg. for the Actg. 3rd Master, who is on leave.
P. Rego	Do.	Do.	25	
P. Kauaren	5th Grade	Do.	10	Fixed pay Rs. 10, & an allowance of ½ anna for every boy in the Primary branch.

37. Of the 29 students of the Normal school, one was admitted towards the close of 1865 ; eleven during 1866, thirteen during 1867, and four during January 1868.

The following is a list of the Scholarships held :

	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	
One	on 12	8 = 12	8		} Rupees 195 monthly expenditure on scholarships.
Three	on 10	0 = 30	0		
Eleven	on 7	8 = 82	8		
Fourteen	on 5	0 = 70	0		

Of the twenty-nine students twelve have passed ; as follows :—

Three the Matriculation and for the 4th Grade.

Five for the 4th Grade.

Four „ 5th Grade.

Of the class, 3 are returned as preparing for the Matriculation examination of December 1868, eight as reading for the 4th Grade examination, and nine for the 5th Grade. Three are entered as “being trained for appointment,” which means that their whole time is devoted to teaching in the Practising School. This arrangement is adopted, Mr. Small informed me, with students who have passed as high an examination as they are likely to pass ; the three just referred to have passed for the 4th Grade. Two students who passed the Matriculation examination in December last are now similarly engaged in teaching till their appointment.

This plan seems to me of value in two ways. First, it renders the students better fitted for their work. Secondly, it strengthens the teaching staff of the schools : it should not, however, extend beyond three months for any student, unless he were particularly deficient as a teacher.

I observed the working of the Normal class particularly, and will now remark on a lesson on Method ; also on a Criticism and a Model lesson.

38. *Lesson on Method.*—Mr. Small began this lesson by calling on some of the students to repeat some of the “principles” laid down in the table of contents in Fowler’s “Discipline and Instruction ;” and six were so repeated, and questioned on ; but this part was not quite satisfactory, in that the explanations given and received were not all correct, *e. g.* “A lesson is not given till it is received” was said by Mr. Small to mean, “A teacher must question on old lessons before beginning a new one,” which, though a very good principle, is not the meaning of the words professed to be explained. More superficial still was the explanation of the words “side by side,” in “The existence of two languages side by side is a great gain for teaching purposes ;” which were taken as referring to the mechanical arrangement, side by side, of translations on a black board !! I am afraid that if the principles generally are not better seen through than these explanations would imply, the students can never get much insight into the real principles of teaching. Mr. Small’s method, on the other hand seemed to me worthy of approval. To have the “principles” laid down, learnt by heart, as a basis for explanation, illustration and elaboration, *might* be a step towards imparting a really good knowledge of the essentials of teaching.

39. *The Criticism lesson.*—The lesson taken for criticism was translation from the Second Reader, the aim of the lesson being to show how the infinitive was to be rendered. This may be noted as a good feature. I do not know of any one thing that produces greater results than the plan of making some strong point in every lesson. The main points of a subject are, by

such a course, all brought prominently forward in turn, and presented in a form that secures their comprehension. The teacher was rather slow, but he was careful not to allow anything to pass before it was understood. During the lesson Mr. Lewis went in and out among the students, looking at their note books, and giving them hints when they were in error, or omitted to note something noteworthy.

After the class lesson was completed, Mr. Small called on a student for his remarks, and made some himself. He also asked the Assistant Masters for anything they had to say. After this Mr. Small asked David Curiappen for any remarks he might have to make on the work of the students employed in the school during the previous week, when he complained of certain students being in the habit of leaving their work, on which practice Mr. Small animadverted. He then found fault with the simultaneous answering allowed by the teachers with inaccuracies in their writing on the board; and with the want of order he had observed in the classes.

The method of conducting this very important part of the school work was thus good, whatever shortcomings there may have been in working it out; and, if continued in a systematic way, must produce good results.

40. *The Model Lesson.*—After rather a long break, Mr. Lewis took the fourth class of the Practising School in Geography, the Normal students being observers of the lesson, which was meant as a model. The subject of the lesson was Arracan. The master endeavoured to give interest to his lesson by comparing Arracan with the boys' own province, Malabar; and this was well carried out. But for the lesson, the term 'model' seemed to me a misnomer. In vivâ voce teaching, or lecturing, however interesting to listen to, I have no faith whatever as a means of imparting knowledge. *What is to become a boy's own must rest on his own work as a basis.* A 'model' Geography lesson should thus be exactly of the kind every student has to take when he is sent into the Practising school to teach, viz., based on some portion of a text-book previously set and learnt by heart by the class. The teacher's part of the lesson consists naturally of two parts, testing the work of the boys, and adding supplementary matter of his own; and his art is shewn by the manner in which he interweaves the two, bringing in his supplementary and illustrative matter in such a way as to make it seem not extraneous and disconnected with the lesson, but as natural and even necessary to his testing of the boys' own work. The lesson that I heard might be called a 'show' lesson, but it was certainly not a 'model' one. The confusion of the two is by no means confined to Cannanore. In a former report on the Madras Normal School, I complained that the lessons criticized were not of the character of those given as part of the ordinary work in the school. Until this point is more clearly seen, and acted on, the Model and Criticism lessons given in our Normal schools will not effect a tenth of what they are capable of effecting.

Mr. Lewis' lesson, as an *occasional lesson*, was well conceived ; but in going through it he failed to allow to each part its proper portion of time ; time was, moreover, wasted on easy questions ; to speak technically he had not due regard to "economy of time;" the consequence was, that he did not nearly get through what he had laid down.

41. I gave the Normal students two papers, one on Method and another on Arithmetic. The following table shews the marks I have awarded them for their answers.

NAMES.	Method.	Arithmetic.	Total.
	100.	60.	160.
S. Kanagasabapati	32	16	48
V. Krishnayan	38	26	64
T. Maharajah Pillai	14	15	29
Gangadaren Iyer	31	22	53
C. Rama Rau	38	12	50
Kunnatadatil Kunni Kutti	24	12	36
K. Nicholas	33	9	42
K. Anantakrishna Raju	7	5	12
Poovadun Bappu	4	15	19
Mathew Thomas	15	14	29
Chalakkaran Raman	10	...	10
Kotayi Kannan	12	10	22
Kunnatadil Kannan	5	...	5
P. Kannan	17	10	27
M. Kelu Numbrai	24	22	46
P. C. Kannaran	13	7	20
K. Govindan	33	20	53
E. Govindan	5	12	17
S. Chinnikantan	12	8	20
Mahomed Khan	...	21	21
Averages...	19	13	32

In Method, nineteen papers were written, and six of these gain over 30 marks each, while ten have each 15 marks or less ; and the average number of marks gained is $19\frac{1}{2}$ out of the maximum of 100, or something less than one-fifth.

As a matter of fact, all the eight questions in the paper have been set by me before on different occasions, and five of them have been fully and completely answered in books which are available ; while the other three have been answered more or less fully ; I am therefore disappointed with the results. The plan of conducting the lessons on Method, as described in para. 5, well carried out, should have prepared the students to give good answers to three-fourths of the questions. I found, moreover, that Mr. Small had taken the pains to collect all the questions ever set by me in Method and copy them into a book ; his plans must therefore be pronounced better in conception than in execution.

I do not think it necessary to go fully into the paper, and will only remark that there was not a single practical description given as a reply to "Describe the manner of conducting an ordinary lesson in Geography."

The paper given to the class in Arithmetic was a little below the standard for the fourth grade of certificate. Out of the maximum of 60 marks, the five highest marks are 26, 22, 22, 21 and 20, while two fail to obtain a mark; and the average for the twenty students examined is 13. This is low; but it is a good point that the papers are neatly arranged; and the method of working is generally good.

42. From a comparison of these results with those obtained by the Cannanore students in the Certificate examinations, it would appear that the standard adopted in the valuation of their papers is different from that adopted by myself and the examiners working under my direction, in valuing the papers of the body of the candidates for certificates.

43. In December last five Normal students presented themselves for the Matriculation examination, of whom but one passed, namely, Kanagasubapathi, No. 265 in the list. Mr. Small informs me that one of the five registered, Paghani Velan, was ill and not examined, while another, Panka Nair, had been appointed before the examination, and "consequently had not his full share of instruction;" so that really one succeeded out of three actually going in from the Normal class.

44. The following seven appointments from the Normal class were made during the calendar year 1867:—

No.	Names.	What passed for.	When appointed, and in what capacity.	Salary.	Remarks.
1	N. Durma Rajayam	4th Gd.	23rd July 1867, Acting Head Master Kavoi Rate School.	RS 20	Was removed from Kavoi to act as 2nd Master at the Budagira School. Appointed again as Head Master of Kavoi on a salary of Rupees 30.
2	David Kuriappen...	Matr.	1st January 1867, Head Master Primary Branch of the Normal School, Cannanore.	20	Appointed as School Assist. in charge of the Primary Branch of the Normal School on Rupees 30, now acting for the 3rd Assistant Master Normal School.
3	Pattayatta Ramar...	4th Gd.	12th October 1867, Assistant Master Kavoi Rate School.	10	
4	N. Panka Nair	Do.	Acting 2nd Master Kataparamba Rate School, 12th October 1867.	15	Went up for the Matriculation of December 1867.
5	E. Kanaran...	5th Gd.	Assistant Master, do. do. 26th December 1867.	8	
6	J. M. Vieyra ..	4th do.	Do. Budagira Taluq School, 30th September 1867.	20	
7	K. Shankaran...	4th do.	Assistant Master, do. do. 12th October 1867.	15	

Thirteen students gave lessons before me, the results of which are shewn in the following statement:—

Number.	Date of joining the Normal School.	Grade passed or preparing for.	NUMBER OF MARKS ASSIGNED TO HIM FOR										Total.
			Physical strength for performing the duties of a Teacher.	Energy as a Teacher.	Skill in Reading.	Pronunciation.	Clearness and Grammatical accuracy of expression.	Skill in Questioning.	Skill in explaining and illustrating the Lesson.	Readiness in the use of the Black Board.	Use of Vernacular.		
			15	20	15	15	20	30	30	20	20	185	
1	16th Oct. 1865.	4th, Mat.	12	15	10	8	8	12	9	5	13	92	
2	1st Jan. 1866.	4th, do.	13	17	9	10	9	14	11	11	12	106	
3	5th Nov. 1866.	4th, do.	13	17	10	9	11	13	11	12	11	107	
4	1st do.	5th, 4th.	12	16	7	7	10	10	10	12	11	95	
5	do.	4th, Mat.	10	14	8	7	10	10	10	10	12	91	
6	do.	do.	10	12	9	8	11	11	9	10	12	92	
7	do.	None, 5th.	10	11	8	8	10	11	10	11	12	91	
8	do.	5th, 4th.	9	10	8	8	8	9	10	8	9	79	
9	1st Dec. 1866.	4th.	12	14	7	7	9	10	10	11	11	91	
10	10th do.	None, 4th.	11	13	9	7	10	10	10	6	12	88	
11	1st Nov. 1866.	5th, 4th.	11	11	8	6	10	11	11	9	11	88	
12	1st Jan. 1867.	4th.	12	13	9	9	11	11	10	11	13	99	
13	1st April 1867.	5th, 4th.	11	12	8	9	12	11	11	11	13	98	

This general result, giving an average of 93.6 marks out of the maximum of 135, is satisfactory. The students are mostly ready in the use of the Black Board, and of the Vernacular language; while in skill in questioning and in "explaining and illustrating the lesson," improvement is called for.

45. Fourteen of the students' books containing the notes of the students on the criticism lessons were submitted to and examined by me. The notes were well arranged, each particular remark being opposite the general principle it came under. On the other hand, many of the notes were meagre; and written in incorrect English. In four of the fourteen, I noted that there were very long intervals between successive entries, *e. g.* :

Two went from June to September.

•• Another from March to September.

Another from September to January.

In three others the last notes were dated 28th September, 7th September, and 19th October respectively. These matters I pointed out to Mr.

Small ; and he seemed rather surprised, Careful weekly examination and correction of the note books would be of value.

46. *The Schools.—Practising School.*—The highest class in the Practising School is the 5th, the standard for which is the Matriculation examination. Thirteen pupils of this class were examined in December, of whom 6 passed, the highest being 151st in the list. Of the seven who failed, I find from the *Gazette* that one failed in all subjects.

Two in English.

Two in English and History.

One in English and Malayalam.

One in Malayalam.

Put otherwise,

Six failed in English.

Four in Malayalam.

Three in History.

One in Arithmetic.

One in Geography.

47. *Fourth Class.*—It has to be mentioned that the classes had been re-organized before my visit, so that it was necessary to interfere to make the composition of a particular class what it was when the syllabus was prepared. This, and the fact that there had been no revision after the beginning of the holidays in December require to be allowed for.

The fourth class was examined on paper in Euclid, Book I, Propositions 1—42 ; and in Arithmetic including Fractions, vulgar and decimal ; and Proportion, simple and compound. The following are the average results :—

SUBJECT.		Geometry.	Arithmetic.	Total.
Marks...	Maximum	70	60	130
	Gained	6	12	18

I have said above that allowance must be made for the unfavorable time of the examination, but even if 50 per cent. be allowed, the results will still be bad. In Geometry out of 18 papers, nine got no marks, three others 3, one 4, and the remaining five 10, 13, 16, 22 and 38, so that but one paper can be passed as fair. I should imagine that the teaching had been of a superficial character, and that perhaps too much had been aimed at.

48. *Third Class.*—The third class was examined in Arithmetic on paper, and *vivâ voce* in English and Dictation with the following average results :—

SUBJECT.		Arithmetic.	English.	Dictation.	Total.
Marks...	Maximum.....	60	80	20	160
	Gained	5·7	19·3	11·8	36·8

The result in Arithmetic is little above failure, that in English is poor, and that in Dictation moderate.

“Algebra, Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication” is entered in the Syllabus, and I had selected it as a subject for examination ; but on my telling Mr. Small that I would examine the class in Algebra, he said it was useless, as the boys knew nothing of it. I pointed out that it was entered in the Syllabus, when he said that the subject had been introduced by Nanuaian while he (Mr. Small) was on leave. That he returned to duty in March 1867, but did not find out for some time that Algebra had been introduced into the third class, and that, when he did, he felt hesitation in discontinuing it, since such a step might cause boys to leave : that in September, however, he did discontinue the subject, as he found the boys unable to go on. In spite of this however the subject is entered in Mr. Small’s Syllabus, which is dated the 10th December.

49. *Second Class.*—The second class was examined *vivâ voce* in Arithmetic and Geography, with individual results as shewn in the enclosed table, and the following average results :—

SUBJECT		Arithmetic.	Geography.	Total.
Marks...	Maximum	70	50	120
	Gained	14·6	6·8	21·4

The Arithmetic marks are “bad ;” and it seems to me that too much had been attempted. The official programme gives “the four simple rules” as the portion of Arithmetic to be done in the second class of a Zillah school ; and the attempt to add to this the four compound rules with problems, reduction, and vulgar fractions—in other words, to go over the third class course in the second class, was a mistake ; besides being against orders.

In Geography, on the other hand, only four pages were brought up for examination : and in that the answering was nearly a failure, only about one-eighth of the maximum of marks being gained.

50. In the first and second classes only, History, Geography and Arithmetic are taught through the medium of Malayalam ; but not in the third, as laid down in the scheme. The introduction of History into the first class is also an innovation, the policy of which I should very much question. Indeed, I have often doubted whether the subject might not with advantage be excluded from the second class.

51. *Primary School*.—This division, Mr. Small informed me, had been usually called, “the Model School,” and in conversation he invariably spoke of it under that designation. In the Syllabus it is however entered as the “Primary School.” Till within a short time of my inspection David Kurriappen had been master of this school and teacher of the third class, which, since the holidays, had been taught by a Normal student.

I examined the third class in English and Geography. The answering in English was intelligent, and translation seemed to be fairly done. Geography, on the contrary was a failure, and seemed to have been very badly taught. There was no text-book, as there ought to be in a class nominally on a level with the third in a Taluq school. I venture to repeat that *teaching without books must always similarly end in failure*. This class had been taught for a year the “Boundaries and physical features of the Madras Presidency,” according to the syllabus ; yet only one boy in it could tell what mountains are nearest Cannanore ; not one knew what range the Neilgherries are in ; not one could tell in what zillah the Shervaroys are. I have no doubt that with a vernacular edition of the little book entitled “A short account of the Madras Presidency” in their hands, with two or three short lessons a week learnt by heart and well tested, a really good knowledge of the chief features of the Presidency might be gained in six months.

This third class was very noisy ; and accustomed to simultaneous answering,—a practice, I must remark, general throughout the school. I do not know of any two things more to be condemned, as fostering superficiality and pretence, than *vivâ voce* teaching without learning by heart as a basis ; and simultaneous answering ; and both should be removed from the Cannanore School with as little delay as possible.

52. The second class had but recently been organized, and was not examined.

53. The preparatory class was of about the standing of a Pīal school, and taught in a verandah ; and the first not much more than beginners. I hardly saw the use of having so elementary a class in the school, as it is necessarily placed where little or no supervision can be exercised over it.

54. And this brings forward a point I think necessary to mention. The Normal student teaching the third class of the Primary School was so placed as to be out of Mr. Small’s sight ; and on one occasion, when I sharply turned the corner, he hurriedly slipped a book out of sight. On

122

going up, I found this to be the text-book in English for the Matriculation examination in December next. The class was at the time working Arithmetic, than which lesson none requires more undivided attention, for in none is there greater temptation to copying. But the character of the lesson going on is beside the question. Every school master, and every future school master, should be taught to do his duty whether in sight or out of sight. I thought it, in fact, a point not telling in Mr. Small's favor, that, on my afterwards mentioning this occurrence to him, he seemed to excuse it by saying the student was not under his eye. But if students are brought up on the principle that they are to work honestly only so long as they are watched, I do not know what we are to expect from them when they are in out-of-the-way places, and visited only once or twice a year. *It should be one of the aims of a Normal school to teach its students to know and appreciate their duty, and to feel that that must be done at all times and in all places.*

55. It is at the same time desirable that the work of Normal students in the Practising school should be carried on under a master's observation, in order that their manner of conducting classes may be noted ; but care should be taken that this necessary supervision does not give them the idea that the absence of it releases them from the necessity of working honestly.

56. For ensuring this general supervision, the new school building is well adapted, and Mr. Small's arrangement is good. The building had but just been occupied at the time of my visit ; and doors and windows had yet to be completed.

* * * * *

Mr. Small has thus the lowest class of the Practising school close to himself, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th in front, the second nearest him. Then in the west room Mr. Lewis has the 5th class of the Practising school under his instruction : and the 3rd and 2nd of the Primary school before him. The arrangement could not have been better. But the 1st and Preparatory classes of the Primary school, of about 50 pupils, are shut out from all supervision. As before remarked, I see but little use of such large elementary classes, except to swell the numbers.

57. *General.*—There are a few general remarks necessary before I close this report.

(1) *Unpunctuality.*—I noted a good deal of unpunctuality in the school, though Mr. Small spoke of having succeeded after some trouble in securing punctuality. Indeed, it was his thus speaking of the punctuality as noteworthy that first led me to remark its opposite. On the 29th January at 10 A. M., the hour of opening, there were only about two-thirds of the boys present in the classes. I then began to examine, and individuals came dropping in up to half past ten, two boys of the 4th class coming exactly at that time. Again, on the 30th January, one of the masters and one student came in 40 minutes

late, two other students 50 minutes, and the last one hour and 45 minutes late. It is true that the school assembled earlier than usual on this day, but that would hardly excuse either a master or a Normal student for being late. It appeared that —, lately a master in the school, was exceedingly unpunctual; coming in at 11 o'clock, and entering 10 o'clock in the master's attendance register! I mention this officially; but am not sure that Mr. Small meant the information to be so used. To say nothing of the unpunctuality, it is difficult to see how so very serious an offence as making a false entry could have been passed over. I should certainly consider it a Head Master's duty at once to report such an occurrence. Of course so bad an example must have had a most injurious effect on the school, and I can quite believe Mr. Small's statement that he had been making great exertions to secure punctuality, notwithstanding the cases above detailed.

58. (2) *Want of books.*—There was a want of books. A student was questioning the 4th class in Malayalam Poetry with a book in his hand; and this was the only book in the class. He said that books had not come. Now this was a large class, and the idea of its attention being secured for an hour by *vivâ voce* questioning on Poetry was absurd in the extreme. The proper plan would have been to have given out a few lines to be written on the boys' slates, then parsed and paraphrased, first perhaps *vivâ voce*, and afterwards on the slate. To a teacher with any resource or originality a dozen exercises would suggest themselves at once: but such questioning as was attempted seemed to me most futile.

And this same want of resource struck me in the Normal class. At various times while I was speaking to Mr. Small, the class seemed to have no idea of doing any thing. They just sat doing nothing.

59. (3) *Order.*—There was generally a good deal of noise in the school. Two of the masters are rather noisy; but the noise arose mainly from the classes, which are too large. Even those under masters did not shew well, *e. g.* one Master was taking the fifth class in Euclid, and many of the boys were paying no attention whatever. So great was the want of discipline and order, that I saw boys talking together for ten minutes (timed by my watch) without check. His method of teaching was to blame for this result. Instead of making every boy do something; questions were run round the class in such a way that the mass of the class need have made no preparation. It must be repeated that a teacher's main duty in every lesson is to make boys work; and the best way to do this is to test most carefully every individual as to how he has prepared the work set. The fifth class, as a whole, might go on with Euclid for a year, and be utterly unable to write out one proposition at the end of that time.

The results already discussed in this report show conclusively that much of the teaching must have been of the same loose character. Noise and

~~Simultaneous~~ answering should be put a stop to ; every class and boy should have text-books ; and every boy in a class should be made to learn his lessons and answer in class.

I observed the same want of attention on the part of boys under examination on paper. They did not stick to their work ; but kept looking about, giving their attention to anything but their proper business. All this of course indicates a laxity in the general style of the work of the school.

60. (4.) *Size of Classes.*—I mentioned to Mr. Small that I thought the classes too large, and he gave, as a reason, the paucity of masters. It is certain that very few Normal students can manage a class of more than twenty or twenty-five boys ; and it would be for the advantage both of the Practising school and the Normal class if the size of the classes were reduced.

61. (5.) *Vernaculars.*—Two of the students are Canarese ; for teaching them their own language no provision whatever is made. This is a serious deficiency. If a Canarese Normal school is opened, as has, I believe, been advocated by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, it would of course be supplied.

But even for the teaching of Malayalam to the Normal students there has never been any provision made ; one student having been appointed to teach the others. Mr. Small informed me that it was now proposed to appoint a former student as Malayalam Master ; though it is not easy to see how he can have gained a scholar-like knowledge of the language unless it has come to him by intuition.

62. (6.) *Use of Vernacular in teaching English.*—Both Mr. Lewis and David Kuriappen when teaching English questioned in Malayalam, the latter entirely and the former almost so. Mr. Lewis' lesson was on the "Selections in English Poetry" No. 1, and a class capable of reading that book with advantage ought to understand questions in English. It is strange that such extremes are gone to in this matter. One master will be met with, who does not even resort to the Vernacular to explain a difficulty ; another, as here, forgets entirely that the object of the lesson is to teach English. The principle which I think sound is to *question a class in the language that is being taught*, having recourse to the Vernacular in questions only when the question in English is evidently not understood. There must of course be translation at every step, but that is a different point ; I speak now only of the medium through which questions are to be put.

David Kuriappen's lesson was History ; and, in reply to my questions, he said that the class were reading the book for history rather than language, but that as Malayalam copies were not available, the English book was used. In this case, therefore, supposing that the questions were entirely on the subject matter, it was right to put them in Malayalam. (This scarcity of books seems to call for notice.)

63. My general estimate is, that there is a want of depth and reality in the work of the school, which can be remedied only by appointing men of better education as Masters. Mr. — is active, but showy and superficial, thinking more of showing off in his teaching than of how much each boy gets out of his lesson, quite neglecting a large part of the class. Mr. — is very superficial. He spelt proper names incorrectly, allowed errors to pass without correction. Mr. — is steady and respectable looking, but not likely to teach much, as the sketch I gave of his Euclid lessons shows.

Mr. Small is very careful and painstaking. He takes notes of what calls for remark ; is well acquainted with his boys and aware of many of the defects of the school. The old building I did not see, but I was told that it was very ill suited for a school. The new one is in every way well suited ; and, with the greater facilities it affords for good arrangement and supervision, I should expect considerable improvement by the end of 1868. To bring it about, however, several modifications are needed, as already indicated.

64. As I have felt obliged to record a good deal which must be considered unfavorable, it is very satisfactory to me to be able to say in conclusion that I have seldom seen masters more willing and, apparently, satisfied ; or acting more cordially together, than those at Cannanore. There seemed too, to be good feeling between masters, students and pupils.

65. *Normal Schools generally.*—I may here introduce statements shewing how candidates from the various Normal schools, Government and Aided, excepting Madras, succeeded in the Certificate examination of August last.

66. The following two tables shew the numbers sent in from the different Normal schools to the examination for Certificates of the department in August last, the average of marks gained in the different subjects by the students of each school, and the number of students passed.

I also add a column shewing how many appear in the official lists as having passed the Matriculation examination from each school.

TABLE I.

Comparative Statement giving particulars regarding the 4th class (and Matriculation) candidates from the various Normal Schools (excepting Madras).

SCHOOLS.	Number of Students examined.	AVERAGE OF MARKS GAINED.							Number of those passed for		Number passed the Matri- culation Examination in December 1867.	
		English Language.	Vernacular Language.	Method.	Geometry.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.	4th Grade.		5th Grade.
Maximum.	...	100	100	100	70	80	60	60	570	...	...	...
Vizagapatam Normal School	6	45	30	24	25	16	20	25	185	5	...	5
Nursapur do.	5	26	22	28	27	20	19	21	163	3	...	2
Vellore do.	6	27	37	35	20	23	26	25	193	3	...	1
Trichinopoly do.	3	30	38	27	25	18	22	19	179	2	...	4
Cannanore do.	13	38	No marks	with me	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1
Vedipuram Seminary	1	20	17	12	18	6	13	21	107	...	...	4
Christian Vernacular Education Institution, Dindigul	1	23	22	21	9	16	14	15	120	...	...	...

Here Cannanore takes the lead decidedly ; Vizagapatam also does well. Vellore, though gaining the highest average number of marks, passed only three out of six. I find, on reference to my detailed statement, that this arises from students who did well in several subjects falling too low in one or two to be passed.

TABLE II.

Comparative Statement giving particulars regarding the 5th class candidates from the various Normal Schools.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Students examined.	AVERAGE OF MARKS GAINED.					Number passed.	REMARKS.
		Language.	Arithmetic.	History.	Geography.	Total.		
Maximum.	...	100	60	60	60	300	...	
Vizagapatam Normal School	7	13	19	21	15	68	...	*There was one other who passed from the school as distinguished from the Normal class
Nursapur do.	7	20	31	25	18	94	2	
Vellore do.	4	40	39	28	13	120	3	
Trichinopoly do.	6	44	54	28	13	139	6	
Vedapuram Seminary	16	33	34	26	14	107	12	
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Training Institution, Dindigul.	2	38	18	14	5	75	1	
Church Mission Society's Vernacular Institution, Palamcottah.	11	39	38	26	16	119	11	
Cannanore Normal School	11	No marks	with me.	...	...	...	8	

All these, except Vizagapatam and Nursapur, thus did satisfactorily. The candidates from the former of these two schools failed in their Vernacular language ; as also did four of those from Nursapur. Geography was a weak subject in both schools.

68. The following statement compares the results of two years :—

Name of School.	1866.						1867.						
	Matriculation passed.	Examined.	Fourth Class.		Fifth Class.		Matriculation passed.	Examined.	Fourth Class.		Fifth Class.		
			Passed.		Examined.	Passed.			Passed.		Examined.	Passed.	
			For 4th Class.	For 5th Class.					For 4th Class.	For 5th Class.			
Vizagapatam Nor. School.	6	8	...	...	4	2	5	6	5	...	7	...
Nursapur do.	8	3	6	...	2	5	3	...	7	2
Vellore do. ...	2	11	2	5	3	3	1	6	3	...	4	3	
Trichinopoly do. ...	4	9	7	2	11	9	4	3	2	...	6	6	
Vediapuram Seminary ...	4	7	...	1	12	5	4	1	...	...	16	12
Christian Vernacular Education Society's Institution, Dindigul	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	2	1
Church Mission Society's Training Institution, Palamcotta...	4	3	1	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	11	11
Sawyerpuram Seminary...	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Normal School	1	13	...	...	...	...	1	13	12	...	11	8

Vizagapatam failing entirely with its 4th class candidates in 1866, is in the same position in 1867 with its 5th class candidates.

Nursapur has improved with both, but should produce better results still.

Vellore sends in fewer candidates in 1867 than in 1866, but, on the whole, has about the same per-centage of success.

Trichinopoly also sends considerably fewer candidates in 1867, but is very successful with those.

Vediarpuram sends only one fourth class candidate in 1867 against seven the preceding year, and this one fails ; its fifth class candidates however are sixteen against twelve ; and of these sixteen in 1867 twelve pass, against five out of twelve in 1866, there is thus in the latter case a decided advance.

The Dindigul numbers are very small, sending in but one-fourth and two fifth class candidates, the former failing and one of the latter being successful.

Palamcotta puts in no appearance in the Matriculation and Fourth Class examinations of 1867, against passing four in the former examination

in 1866, and one out of three examined in the latter : it thus falls off considerably in these two higher examinations. With its eleven fifth class candidates it has, however, done excellently, passing every one, against passing six out of nine examined in 1866.

Sawyerpuram seems quite to have retired from the field, having no Matriculation, no fourth class and no fifth class candidates examined, and of course none passed.

Cannanore has made a great advance, taking, on the whole, the lead of all the Mofussil Training Schools ; but I have already said in para. 42 that the only way in which I can account for the great success of its fourth and fifth class candidates in the Certificate examination, as contrasted with their failure in my examination of them, is by supposing that their papers were not valued according to the same standard that the other candidates' papers are. In the case of the fourth class candidates, this variation of standard might be prevented this year by their executing their papers in English instead of Malayalam or Canarese.

69. *Madrasa-i-Azam*.—The Madrissa numbers showed a very slight decrease during the year, but the number who left and were admitted in the same period was comparatively satisfactory, as the following figures shew :

Remaining on the 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.
323	134	200	307

70. In the staff of Masters during the year, there was no change of importance.

71. In September last I had the honor to submit a full report on several of the Masters in the Madrissa, from which I beg to quote at some length, suppressing names, however—the object of the quotation being not to expose individuals, but bad systems of teaching and managing.

“—this Master had a class containing 32 pupils, all present, in Algebra. At a time that I took particular note, six of the class were engaged with the Master in going, one after another, to the board and working out an example ; the other twenty-six had their slates on the ground, and were doing nothing. After finishing the example with the six boys, the Master examined the slates of these six, and found that two were correct.

“On enquiry, it turned out that the twenty-six, who were looking on, had all worked correctly the same example and had their slates examined ; their looking on was therefore, as far as I am able to perceive, a pure waste of time. But then, as it was not sufficient, the Master actually began to work on the board with these twenty-six boys the very example

they were said all to have worked correctly, and the six were left to themselves.

On the 4th instant, I observed the same Master taking the same third class in English, the book being the *Prose Selections* published at the Public Instruction Press. During the reading, attention was sustained. Questioning on the meaning of words succeeded : some inexact answers were received as correct ; but, on the whole, this part of the lesson was fairly conducted. Something was then attempted in the way of getting the boys to express the meaning of groups of words, but they were not required to form sentences of their own, nor was any recourse had to their vernacular to bring out the exact meanings of phrases or sentences ; while, on the other hand, the teacher spoke in Hindustani.

Now, this teaching must be pronounced very defective. In the first place boys capable of reading the *Prose Selections* require very little questioning on simple words ; except for construction. Formation of sentences of their own ; translation of the more difficult expressions, and explanation of the more difficult syntax ; and exercise in colloquial English should be the four main points in a lesson in English, to a class fit to read the *Prose Selections*."

72. " — this Master's teaching is confined to divisions of the 2nd and 1st classes, and for that he is, I think, fairly qualified. His *management* of the class in Arithmetic was however very bad ; the amount of copying that went on was unlimited and unchecked, probably unperceived by him. It is palpable that in a class so handled, no self-reliance, or accuracy can be acquired ; and that an examination conducted so as to secure, even partially, that boys are credited only for such work as they can perform unaided, must result in failure."

73. " — this Master took a class in Algebra during one of the lessons I observed. The class I noted as "listless." Eleven boys were correct in one example. These he sent up, and the others down. Naturally one would expect the next step to be setting another example to those who were right ; and either working on the black board with those wrong the example they had failed in, or setting them to try again on their own slates. The Master, however, proceeded quite differently : he left those who were wrong to themselves, and called boys up to the board from among the eleven who were right, to work over again on it the example they had already individually worked correctly.

All that can be said of such a method is, that the Master following it is totally unacquainted with the most elementary principles of teaching ; and, it may be added, destitute of common sense.

The second lesson which I saw this Master take was Dictation, with Division A. of the 1st Class. About twenty words were read ; and as

soon as the writing was completed, the boys exchanged slates. The top boy then spelt a word, and the others were supposed to mark the slates of the spelling varied from that given by this boy. As the exercise was performed, each boy was constituted judge of whether or not the boy reading spelt correctly the word that fell to him, so I saw them marking when the boy spelt wrong. Another serious defect was, that not one boy spoke so that he could be heard throughout the class (this I may remark in passing has always been a radical defect in the Madrisa.)

"When all the words had been gone over, each boy counted and marked the number of errors on the slate in his hand; the slates were then returned, and the boys were arranged according to their numbers, those with the least going first. The slates were then cleaned and the lesson over.

Something, of which something like this is a part, may sometimes be followed; but in all cases, even with advanced boys, great care is necessary to secure exactness. For instance, the spelling should be by the Master, and that in a tone to be heard by all; the boys must be advanced enough to follow the spelling, and not mark what is right or omit to mark what is wrong: the Master must take about one slate in five at random to see that the marking is correct: the boys must be required to correct the words wrongly spelt. The lesson in question was deficient in every one of these requisites, and a series of such can produce nothing but carelessness, inexactness, and error: in fact, boys so taught are worse than taught nothing; habits are formed in them which must vitiate all further teaching.

The boys cleaned their slates while moving (without any order whatever) so that, though I meant to examine several of them, I could find but one as marked, in that one eleven errors were marked, and three were untouched, the average results would, I should say, have been much less favorable.

This Master, during another part of my observation, took Division B. of the 2nd Class in English. All his lesson, till I asked him to question on language, so as to bring out the meaning in boys' own words, consisted of easy parsing—a useful thing in its way, but not of a kind to form the staple of a lesson in language. He then, after my suggestion, questioned on the subject-matter, not, apparently, understanding what was meant by questioning on the language. The one good point about this lesson was, that he was careful in requiring answers to be exact.

Although this Master's lessons were so seriously defective, there were certain points about him from which I infer that, though he is heavy, with proper aid and guidance something might be made out of him; if his work is to be carried on as the greatest part of what he did in my presence was he would be better out of any school than in it.

74. " — this Master took Division C. of the 2nd class in the English

Third Reader of the Madras School Book Society. Every question he put was in Hindustani ; and every one seemed, from the answers to be, "Spell the word and give the meaning in Hindustani." No one hearing the lesson would have dreamt that the master could be supposed to be teaching boys the English language out of a book that, in point of difficulty, might be laid down for the Matriculation examination. I open it, *e. g.* without selection, at p. 37, and read "Saltpetre occasions much cold during its rapid solution in water, so that an ounce of it is capable of reducing the temperature of five times its weight of water fifteen degrees." This is one out of scores of passages equally or more difficult ; and the master thinks he is teaching the language of this book when he has got the vernacular equivalents for perhaps a dozen words on a page of it : and this without saying one word in English. Really the thing is too absurd to be dealt with in the measured phraseology proper to an official letter, and deserves nothing further than to be disposed of by one forcible interjection.

I asked Mr. Joyes, who was by my side, if this was the usual style of thing ; and desired the master to put a few questions in English on the language of the book. After long delay he began putting some questions on the language, of which the following are specimens :—

- (1.) What will he see in lower side of the country ?
- (2.) What kinds of fields mentioned here ?
- (3.) What meaning the production ?
- (4.) What is meaning the rich ?
- (5.) What is meaning fertile ?
- (6.) Where he will see ?

To expect a class of boys to acquire a correct knowledge of English with such teaching, is to expect what is impossible.

In Arithmetic lesson with the same class, copying and whispering proceeded entirely unchecked."

75. " — this Master is young, but active, and was not long since appointed from the Normal School. I observed him conducting an Arithmetic lesson with Division B. of the 1st class, which consisted of 35 boys.

The boys went up as they finished, the boy who worked fastest would thus be at the top of the class. When all had finished and placed their slates on the floor, the master proceeded to the board and began working the example (one in Simple Multiplication) getting answers from the higher part of the class only. Having completed this working, he ordered the class to shew their slates, and it appeared that 25 were right and 10 wrong. Another sum was gone through in precisely the same manner, and when the slates were examined, it was found that 30 were right and only 5 wrong.

Such a method requires only to be described to be condemned. In the

first place Simple Multiplication is a purely mechanical exercise, aided by a rote knowledge of the multiplication table; yet here is a master working every example on the board as if it were a problem. What is even more absurd is the fact that the time of 25 in one case and 30 in the other was purely wasted, as their having worked the example correctly was sufficient evidence that no showing them how to do it was necessary. (It has to be mentioned that there was a good deal of copying in this class.)

I particularly went into this with Mr. Joyes, as I was surprised to find a student from the Normal School teaching in so senseless a fashion; and I believe I describe correctly when I say that the Head Master said he had ordered the adoption of this plan. But I do not consider the method the less open to unmodified condemnation on this account."

76. "A teacher named — was conducting an Arithmetic lesson with Division C. of the 1st class; regarding which I noted that there was copying, and that the teacher seemed to have no power whatever over a class."

77. " — this Master had an elementary class in Hindustani. The reading was in a whisper—not figuratively, but literally so—and the teaching was not class-teaching in any sense of the term. A few questions afterwards were put in a tone slightly above a whisper. I noticed six boys left at the bottom of the class doing nothing, and on my enquiry, three of these were taken away, and I found them afterwards being taught by another master."

78. "The classification of the Madrissa is very defective. One master will be found with three boys, another with 39. I beg to repeat a recommendation before made that 30 be fixed as the maximum number allowed on the roll of any class, and that the strength of all above this be at once reduced to this, either by the formation of a new class or by dismissals. I believe that in no other way can the terrible amount of copying and unfair practices be reduced. For their *eradication*, better masters are required. Of the whole of these reported on in this letter, there is no single one able to prevent copying."

79. The fifth, or Matriculation class of December last, was composed mainly of students promoted from the 4th class of December 1866; regarding which fourth class I wrote as follows to you on the 28th May 1867:—

"These results (of an examination) are really very bad. The Master of the class is highly spoken of by Mr. Joyes as being pains-taking and hardworking; but the class has certainly failed to shew any proper result of this."

In valuing the Euclid paper, I was particularly struck with the disgraceful way in which they were written out and arranged. I should not like my character as a teacher to be dependent on the way in which I could

in a year make the boys of this class acquit themselves in the Matriculation examination ; and yet the bulk of the class in the Madriassa now reading for the next Matriculation examination is composed of boys from the class under report."

80. I examined the fifth class *vivâ voce* in English two days before the Matriculation examination began ; and my note made at the time, runs thus : "Exceedingly unready in *vivâ voce* answering. No one understood the question ; 'What construction is illustrated in the first line ?' nor could any one in the class give exactly the meaning of 'Syntax.' Further, no one could give any meaning to the word 'construction.'" I was, as may be imagined, very much astonished at this apparently entire absence of preparedness for the examination to begin two days later ; and was consequently not astonished when the official list came out, to find that of the fifteen boys of this fifth class entering the Matriculation examination, only two had been successful. It is, however, believed that another would have been passed, but for some foul play on his part in connexion with the examination ; which would have given one in five successful, an exceedingly small proportion.

I find, on reference to the list of failures in the *Gazette*, that the whole twelve failed in English ; while two also failed in History ; and one of the same two was deficient in total marks.

English has always been a weak subject throughout the Madriassa. Mr. Joyes' own class is taught too much to get up by heart instead of to acquire a general command of the language, and, even if the teaching in the fifth class were unexceptionable, the pupils in it would be so wretchedly grounded, after having had in the lower classes such teaching as is detailed in paras. 70 and 74, that they would require long and careful preparation before they could pass the Matriculation examination."

81. In the other classes improvement was visible in December 1867, as compared with December 1866, almost all the results being higher. Reading, correctness in forming sentences, and Geography were the main points demanding attention. There is not generally any particular object to be gained by exposing single glaring faults ; but Division A. of the first class failed so very badly in Geography, that it ought to be publicly exposed. No correct answer to the question "Name a town in the District of Tanjore," could be obtained, but the following were elicited when the question was passed round the class :—"Dooab, Berar, Ceylon, Travancore, Cochin, Guutoor!! (the class professed to have prepared the Geography of Tanjore.) It is satisfactory to report that the Master immediately answerable for this was dismissed before this examination on the strength of my detailed report already quoted from.

82. The Madriassa classes are, I think, better constituted this year ;

but for much improvement in the school, improvement in the masters is a *sine quâ non*. During the year under report, an increased scale of salaries was sanctioned, but I have not felt justified in recommending the payment of any increased salary to either master besides the head : and propose to defer doing so till after my next inspection.

83. *Zilla School, Cuddalore*.—During three of the four quarters of the official year, this school was in a position which rendered improvement next to impossible. In December, however, a new head master took charge, and the classes were examined by me during the same month for the purpose of placing the school in good working order when it re-opened after the Christmas holidays.

No student from this school passed the Matriculation examination in December 1867, and it has the unique position of being the only school of its class that failed to appear in the University lists, a position which I hope it has held for the last time. Still, much in the way of results is not to be expected this year, though improvement may confidently be looked for. The year 1869 will be the first when its condition under new arrangements can fairly be judged of.

There was, as was to be expected, great change in the pupils during 1867, as the following statement will shew :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.
189	219	196	212

In the examination, the higher classes stood low, but the lower mostly showed an advance on the previous year. I had, at the time of the inspection, to express dissatisfaction at neglect of duty which was brought to my notice in the shape of study by some of the Masters during school hours, of books having nothing to do with their work, such as treatises on law, &c. ; an abuse which could not have been practised by honest Assistants, or have been tolerated under the supervision that every Head Master is bound, in virtue of his position, to exercise.

I formed a favourable opinion of Mr. Perrett's qualifications for the head mastership, and of his interest in his work.

The second Assistant Master has recently resigned his post, and the vacancy has been filled by one from whom I expect steady good work. Some other changes are very desirable, to make the whole staff what it ought to be. I allow the fullest right to Masters, who are under no engagement as having received Government money as Normal students, to turn their attention to law or any other branch ; but when they do so, they should resign their appointments as teachers ; and this has not been done at Cuddalore.

84. *Anglo-Vernacular School, Mylapore.*—The numbers for this school are as follow :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.
78	45	49	74

Reporting on the school lately, I said of the highest class : “In English there was some deficiency in the ability to form correct sentences. In Grammar, about one-half the class did tolerably, but the other half badly. The result in Algebra is fair, Arithmetic is rather poor, Geography is good, and History fair.

In the Geometry there are some very easy questions not book work : these hardly any boys attempted. In Arithmetic they almost confined themselves to processes ; skipping problems. This is not strange, considering the standing of the class, but it has, of course, reduced the numbers in those two subjects.

The general average result is considerably below the half ; but the class seemed in fair working order. The Tamil marks are very poor. Regarding the Tamil generally, the Deputy Inspector writes : “The result on the whole is poor. Reading and Grammar very bad, and handwriting poor. The second class, however, did better in every respect than the third. The last class was also examined, but no marks were given. The boys read fairly, but only one-half of them understood the meanings of words.”

The school may perhaps be considered to supply a want ; but, seeing the number of schools within no great distance, it cannot be said to be urgently needed ; and I see from recent Proceedings of Government, that it has been determined not to provide a building for it.

85. The following statement gives particulars for the Taluq schools in the Madras District during the year under report.

School.	Remaining on the 31st Mar. 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.
Trivellore Taluq School.....	76	56	55	77
Stripermatur.....	43	23	23	43
Kunnatur.....	52	49	29	72
Poonamallee.....	90	61	56	95
Ponneri.....	46	41	35	52
Total...	307	230	198	339

86. The Trivellore School hardly made the progress during the year that I expected ; though it did shew some advance. Frequent absence of masters on leave acted injuriously.*

87. The Stripermatur School is small but efficient.

88. The number of pupils in the school at Kunnatur considerably increased during the year. The school is still under the same master that I spoke favorably of in my last report ; and he continues to devote himself to the school, and to maintain it in an efficient state.

89.* The school at Poonamallee is the largest Taluq School in the district, and contained 95 pupils at the close of the year. It continued pretty efficient during the year, except in the subject of Geography, in which two of the classes failed considerably in the examination.

A subscription is on foot for the enlargement of the school building which cannot properly accommodate so many boys as are now in the school.

90. The Ponneri School is the least advanced of the five in the district. The attendance of the boys is rather irregular, and education is held in small estimation by the inhabitants, mostly ryots and weavers. The classes did but badly in an examination held in February ; and another examination will be held this month.

91. The following figures are for the Taluq Schools in South Arcot:—

SCHOOLS.	Remaining on the 31st Mar. 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st Mar. 1868.
Old Town, Cuddalore	58	45	53	50
Port Novo.....	56	27	45	38
Kurinjipadi.....	46	18	37	27
Virdachellam.....	85	32	53	64
Punrooty.....	37	43	46	34
Villapuram.....	53	51	36	68
Trickalore.....	58	37	26	69
Trinamalai.....	43	33	32	44
Tindevanam....	70	53	52	71
Total...	506	339	380	465

92. It may be remarked generally that there was considerable change in the Masters during the year, the new appointments being chiefly of students from the Normal School at Trichinopoly, with one or two from Vellore. Speaking of these, the Deputy Inspector of Schools says, "The Normal students that were appointed as head masters, seem to be pretty good teachers ; but I am sorry to say I cannot speak of them in the same tone as head masters. They seem to think that their business is simply to teach their own classes and care not how their subordinates do their duty. Besides, they have been found greatly wanting in one material respect—abi-

lity to cultivate that friendly feeling with the inhabitants of the place, which I consider to be very essential for the successful working up of any school."

This points to a serious deficiency, which is still much too common; and which the Head Masters of the Normal schools have before had their attention directed to. I have, however, communicated the above extract to those at Trichinopoly and Vellore, and desired them to make a point of explaining to their students what other duties besides those of the teacher of a class devolve on the head master of a school.

93. *Old Town, Cuddalore*.—Early in the year, a Normal student was sent from Vellore as Head Master of the Taluq School, Old Town, Cuddalore; but he has not succeeded in increasing the numbers in the school, or in raising its standard. He seems sickly and unequal to hard work. Some change will probably be required.

94. *Porto Novo*.—The numbers in this school have fallen during the year from 56 to 38; and the school cannot be reported to be in good working order: in fact, my last year's report, viz., "The Head Master seems painstaking, but the results of a recent inspection hardly came up to my expectation, and I was not satisfied with the work of the Assistant Masters" might stand as this year's report. Considering the blame due to the Assistants rather than to the Head Master, I have recently recommended the transfer of the first Assistant to another station. If improvement does not now take place, it will be necessary to take some other step.

95. *Kurinjepady*.—The numbers of this school, too, have gone down from 46 to 27; but those in the school seem to have been fairly taught. At this time of writing, both masters are being transferred to other schools, and I hope the next three months will see improvement.

96. *Virdachellam*.—For ten months of the year this Virdachellam School had the misfortune to be under the Master whom I last year reported as fonder of talking than hard work. There was the further disadvantage that he regarded his post as a temporary one, to be held only till he could get a footing under the Revenue officer of the district. On his resignation, a Trichinopoly Normal student was appointed to the head mastership; but he, though active and willing, appears to have become unpopular very shortly after his appointment, and it has been thought necessary to transfer him to a less important school. I cannot therefore as yet report that the Virdachellam School holds the position it ought to occupy.

97. *Punrooty*.—The numbers in the Punrooty School have remained nearly stationary, being 34 this year against 37 last. The teaching has improved; but there is room for much improvement both as to the number of pupils, and the standing of the school.

98. *Villapuram*.—The numbers in this school have risen from 53 to 68, and the school has made good progress. The Deputy Inspector says of

it: "The condition of this school has greatly improved since the appointment of the present Head Master, who was formerly an Assistant Master in the Zilla School at Cuddalore. He is a zealous and hard-working teacher, and seems to understand his duty pretty well. The Second Master, a Trichinopoly Normal student, appointed in May last, is also a painstaking teacher, and has been doing his duty well."

99. *Trickalore*.—This school ranks first among the Taluq schools of South Arcot, and numbered 69 pupils at the end of the year. The masters deserve credit as having worked well and produced those satisfactory results which always follow an honest discharge of duty with ordinary intelligence.

100. *Trinomally*.—In the early part of the year the attendance was affected by the prevalence of an epidemic in the town, but the school has since recovered itself, the numbers being 44 against 43, the previous year.

This school is on a better footing than before, and passed a satisfactory examination.

101. *Tindevanam*.—This school retains its strength, there having been 71 pupils at the end of 1867-68, against 70 the year before; and the quality of the instruction has improved. The master continues to be popular; and to command the confidence of the chief officials and residents, and, as a consequence, their support.

102. If an average is struck, there will be some advance visible in the Government schools of South Arcot during the year, but I do not consider the advance sufficient, or as much as may fairly be looked for during the present year.

103. *Rate Schools*.—The following is the Deputy Inspector's report on the Rate Schools in South Arcot:—

"The number of such schools that are now in existence is six; those at Karamanikappam and Teramondacooly having ceased to exist by the desertion of the Masters, who refused to serve under Commissioners that would take no trouble to collect the cess and pay them; and the school at Sittagudy was abolished in pursuance of the order of Government, No. 78, dated 24th February 1868.

104. *Boovanagherry Rate School*.—The school at this station had four classes under three Masters; of these four, the last class was one composed of mere beginners who could hardly read. Of the rest, the third or highest class was pursuing the studies of the second class of a Taluq school with the exception of the English, in which they had done almost the whole of the Second Book of Lessons; and in Arithmetic they were able to do the first four Simple and Compound rules. In all the subjects examined they answered satisfactorily, securing more than half the number of marks assigned for each subject. In English this class answered better than the 3rd class of some of the Government Taluq schools. The second class, which would

exactly correspond to the second class of a Taluq school, if to its subjects of study it had added *Brief Sketches of Asia*, did equally well at the examination, as well as the first class higher division.

The general management of the affairs of the school is very satisfactory.

105. *Tillavadangan Rate School*.—This school is divided into three classes, and is managed by two Masters. The third or highest class has made as much progress as that of the Boovanagherry School, and answered in most subjects better than the other school, but shewed a very imperfect knowledge of Tamil, the teaching of which is mainly entrusted to the Assistant Master whose system of teaching is very defective. The next lower class, corresponding to the first class of a Taluq school, did well in English and pretty well in Tamil, but was very backward in Arithmetic. The last class is nothing but beginners.

106. *Kumeratchy Rate School*.—This school has two classes, both taught by the same teacher; and they evinced a tolerably fair knowledge of most of the subjects studied, but their orthography was very bad, and requires great improvement.

107. *Mannargudy Rate School*.—There were three classes in this school, taught by three Masters. The subjects of study were the same as those of the Boovanagherry School. But the result of the examination was not so satisfactory as that of the other schools. In English, the higher class did indifferently, the result of the second class was no better in Tamil, English, Dictation and Geography.

108. *Streemushanam Rate School*.—This school, which was once doing well, is now in a declining state. Its present strength is 25, and these are taught by one Master. As far as they had studied, the boys answered well, and most of them appeared to be intelligent.

The cess collections are not going on regularly; two of the Commissioners having resigned, and their places not having been filled up as yet.

109. *Paroor Rate School*.—This school, which was inspected last, did pretty well in what they had studied, which was not much. There is but one class here consisting of more than thirty boys, though split into three divisions. The highest division reads the Second Book of Lessons in Tamil and the 1st Reader in English; the next lower, the 1st Book of Lessons in Tamil, and the 1st Reader in English; the last are learning the alphabet in Tamil.

110. On the whole, I may say there has been a great improvement in most of the schools this year, though in all the places but Boovanagherry, there remains a good part of the cess uncollected.

111. There were no new schools established under the Act during the year; nor, as pointed out in my last report, are there likely to be any, unless more encouragement is given to the system by the Revenue authorities.

And looking at the difficulty of getting the cess properly collected, and the schools properly managed, it is doubtful whether the Education Act can ever be said to have had a fair chance in the rural districts, till the collection of the cess levied under it is undertaken by the Revenue authorities, as I have been informed it always has been in Malabar and Canara; and the management of the schools maintained by the cess has been vested in the local Revenue authorities, with one or two of the best qualified residents associated with them. To propose this may seem a long step in advance, or as some, perhaps, would rather say, backwards, but the plan would be in accordance with the genius of the Hindu people and their institutions, and would, as I believe, be hailed with great satisfaction by communities that have already applied for the introduction of the Act. It is not unusual to find the people of a village saying, "We don't mind paying for a school, but we can't undertake to manage it." The Deputy Inspector of Schools in South Arcot says of the two Rate schools discontinued in his district; "The cause of their discontinuance was the simple inaction of the Commissioners." It may, perhaps, be said, "if people will not take the trouble to manage schools, they do not deserve to have any;" but if this had been acted on from the first, we should have had no education at all; and the village communities are still in the position the towns were in before English education was known.

112. *Rate School, Sydapetta*.—The Rate School at Sydapetta continued to be successfully conducted during the year; and removed into a new building of its own, built by subscriptions and a Government grant.

The numbers in the school increased, as shewn by the following figures:

Remaining on 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on 31st March 1868.
194	151	118	227

The school generally passed a fairly satisfactory examination at my inspection. The fifth class sent up fourteen candidates for the Matriculation examination in December last, of whom eight were recommended by the Head Master as qualified. In the University list five names of pupils from the Sydapetta School appear, these being placed 5th, 43rd, 95th, 216th, and 261st. "The first four are from the eight recommended by the head master; and the last is from those whom he thought unqualified. The result reflects considerable credit on Mr. D'Vaz.

From my *ex officio* connexion with the school as one of the Commissioners, I know more of its working than I do of that of any other non-Government school, and can state that the whole management is conducted with the

greatest system and punctuality. C. Vejiaragavalu Chetty, in his capacity of Honorary Secretary and Commissioner, continues to give that unremitting attention which, from its commencement, the school has received from him, and to which much of its success is due.

113. Before passing on to the Aided schools, the school for the Yenadies of the Island of Striharikota may be mentioned. The numbers in it changed but little during the year, being as follow :—

Remaining on 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on 31st March 1868.
44	5	1	48

Instruction in basket-making is continued as before ; but I am not at present able to say how far the ability to make baskets is availed of as a means of livelihood by those who possess it. In school learning the higher class has advanced to be able to read Telugu with some degree of intelligence ; to work sums in the Compound rules of Arithmetic, and to know something of Geography. This well secured would not leave much to be desired. Among the boys of the lower class are many who are little more than beginners ; and I do not think that as much progress as ought to have been made has been.

The Master has lately applied for an increase to his pay, or to be allowed to resign ; and this matter will form the subject of a separate communication.

114. Of the Aided schools, the Central School of the Free Church of Scotland stands first, both in the standard of instruction reached and in the number of pupils on the rolls. Towards the close of 1867 there were employed in the Institution, besides the Revd. W. Miller and Doctor Carslaw, twenty-two masters. The whole expenditure on masters was given to me as amounting to Rupees 1,133-0-2 monthly, towards which Government contributed Rs. 484-10-8 in the form of grants-in-aid of salaries. [The Revd. J. Macmillan and the Revd. W. Stevenson, who both taught in the school, and several teachers employed only in teaching the Scriptures, are not included in the list.]

Of the twenty-two Masters,

One had taken the B.A. degree of the University of Madras.

Three had passed the F. A. examination do. do.

Four do the Matriculation do. do.

One do for the 8th Grade of Teacher's Certificate.

Three do for the 9th do. do. do.

and the remaining ten were unpassed, on whose account only the small sum of Rupees 29-10-8 was drawn from Government.

115. The numbers in the school have further slightly increased during the year, being as follow:—

Remaining on the 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.
737	508	488	757

The organization remains as before, there being an upper school and a lower. The following shews the classification of both.

UPPER SCHOOL.

		On the Rolls.
College.....	B. A. Class.....	13
	F. A. Class.....	30
	Matriculation Class	42
	Vth, or Preparatory Matriculation Class....	42
	IVth Class.....	41
	IIIrd Class.....	42
	IInd Class, B. Division.....	41
	Do. A. do.	32
	Ist Class.....	48
		331.

LOWER SCHOOL.

		On the Rolls.
	Vith Class, B. Division.....	35
	Do. A. do.	42
	Vth Class.....	49
	IVth do.	40
	IIIrd do.	45
	IInd do.	36
	Ist do. C. Division.....	33
	do. B. do.	10
	do. A. do.	4
		350.

Mahomedans.

IIIrd Class.....	17	} 56.
IInd do.	14	
Ist do.	25	

116. No candidates for the B. A. degree have as yet proceeded from this school, but the whole class entered above are, I believe, expected to present themselves for examination in February next.

In November last Mr. Miller furnished me with lists of the F. A. and Matriculation candidates who were to be examined in December, from which I find that 28 were to go in to the F. A., and 33 to the Matriculation examination. Mr. Stevenson, the present Secretary, informed me in April that 27 were actually sent in to the F. A. examination, of whom 9 passed.

32 Matriculation, of whom 19 passed. He adds, "some other former pupils, who had been at no other school since, went in and passed, but these are the exact numbers from our classes." In the published lists, I find 9 successful in the F. A. and 21 in the Matriculation examination, entered as from the Central School; so it would appear that two of its former students passed the latter examination.

The proportion of passed to examined cannot be considered quite satisfactory for either examination. My own view is that, if students are qualified to read for the examinations, and the class is properly prepared, then between two-thirds and three-fourths of the number entering either the F. A. or the Matriculation examination should pass. In the Matriculation examination, the Central School passed very little less than two-thirds of its men, and so far did creditably; but the proportion that passed of its F. A. candidates falls very low, being only one-third.

117. The other classes of the upper school were examined by me with the following average results:—

CLASSES.		5th Class A Divn.			4th Class.				3rd Class.				2nd Class.						1st Class.
SUBJECT.		Algebra.	Arithmetic.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Geography.	Total.	Arithmetic.	History.	Dictation.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Geography.	Total.	History.	Dictation.	Total.
Marks.	Maximum.	70	70	140	100	20	50	170	70	50	20	140	100	20	50	170	50	20	70
	Average gained.....	27	13	40	33	13	22	68	23	13	17	53	50	14	21	85	21	15	36
																			70
																			11

The examination of the fifth class was on paper, that of the other classes vivà voce or on slates.

The fifth class did nearly fairly in Algebra, but badly in Arithmetic.

The fourth and third classes stand rather low.

Both divisions of the second passed fairly. The first class failed.

118. The discipline of the upper school seemed to me lax. Young teachers can hardly be expected to be able to command and keep well in hand such large classes.

119. *Lower School.*—The following statement shows the results of the examination of the lower school :—

CLASSES.		6th Class.						5th Class.				4th Class.			3rd Class.		Mahomedan Classes.						
		Divn. B.			Divn. A.												3rd Class.			2d Class.			
SUBJECT.		English.	Dictation.	Total.	History.	Geography.	Dictation.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Total.	English.	Geography.	Total.	English.	English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Total.	English.	Geography.	Total.
Marks.	Maximum.	100	20	120	50	50	20	120	100	20	70	190	100	40	140	100	100	20	40	160	80	40	120
	Average gained ...	38	15	53	16	20	10	46	41	15	47	103	43	16	59	37	21	5	5	31	10	15	25

The sixth class, Div. B. thus stands *below fair*.

„ „ A. poorly.
 „ fifth very fairly.
 „ fourth moderately.
 „ third moderately.

Both Mahomedan classes fail very greatly.

Of the examination passed by the classes in the vernacular languages, V. Kristnamachari, the then Deputy Inspector of Schools, remarked briefly, “The results obtained at this inspection, although better than last year’s, leave much room for progress, especially in the lower school.”

120. The Central school suffered a severe loss towards the close of 1867 in the forced withdrawal, from ill health, of the Rev. W. Miller. His place in the teaching staff has been taken by the Rev. J. Macmillan.

121. *Wesleyan Mission Boys’ School, Royapetta.*—The numbers for the Wesleyan Mission Boys’ School, Royapetta, Madras, are as follow :—

Remaining on 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on 31st March 1868.
302	291	288	305

it thus maintains its numerical strength; but with great change in the individuals making up the total.

The classification at the time of inspection was as follows :

VIIth, or Matriculation Class.....	15
VIth Class.....	16
Vth do.....	25
IVth do.....	25
IIIrd do. Division A.....	25
do. do. B.....	22

128.

Ind Class Division A.....				26	} 146.
Ist	do.	do.	B.....	20	
	do.	do.	A.....	28	
	do.	do.	B.....	39	
	do.	do.	C.....	33	

122. From a list furnished to me, there were employed in the school 16 masters besides Mr. Burgess, on salaries aggregating Rs. 396 per mensem, of which Rs. 141-5-4 was drawn from Government as Grants-in-aid. Mr. Burgess also draws on his own account a grant of Rs. 100.

Four of the teachers had passed the F. A. examination.

Four do. do. do. Matriculation.

One do. do. for the 4th Grade Certificate.

Seven (six of them Moonshoes, and one a Writing Master) had not passed any examination ; and no grant was drawn on account of those.

123. On the 19th December last I requested from Mr. Burgess "a nominal roll of the class or classes in the school under him which had read for the Matriculation and F. A. examinations of that month ; distinguishing which boys had actually gone in by his recommendation, and which on their own account"—and on the 5th February I received a list, including the names of ten boys, of whom six are stated to have gone in to the examination by Mr. Burgess' direction, and one on his own account, while three did not present themselves. The list also included the names of two boys who had gone in to the examination by Mr. Burgess' direction from the sixth or preparatory matriculation class.

From the published lists I find that three of those whom Mr. Burgess sent in passed, one from the preparatory class. Five therefore of the eight sent in failed, as well as the one who tried his luck. But briefly the numbers are :—

<i>Examined.</i>	<i>Passed.</i>
9	3

The numbers in the Matriculation class proper would appear to have fallen from fifteen at my inspection in July to ten at the time of the examination in December.

The above out-turn of work from the Matriculation class, which only according to the syllabus submitted to me, Mr. Burgess teaches, is small.

124. The following table shews the results of the examination of the classes below that reading for Matriculation:—

CLASSES.		6th Class.			5th Class.				4th Class.			
SUBJECT.		English.	Arithmetic.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Euclid.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Total.
Marks.	Maximum.....	100	70	170	80	20	70	170	60	20	70	150
	Average gained.....	20	23	43	21	12	7½	40½	24	13	31	68

3rd Class.						2nd Class.						1st Class.		
B. Division.			A. Division.			A. Division.			B. Division.			B. Div.	A. Division.	
English.	Geography.	Total.	Dictation.	Geography.	Total.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Total.	English.	Arithmetic.	Total.
60	50	110	20	50	70	20	60	80	60	20	80	50	30	80
20	18	38	16	16	32	13	30	43	29	17	46	11	21	32

The examination of the sixth class in English and Arithmetic, with that of the fifth in Euclid, was on paper.

The results generally may be characterized as being

Moderate for the sixth class.

Bad do fifth do.

Tolerable do fourth do

Tolerable, Div. B. of the third class

Nearly fair, A do do

Fair, Div. A. of the second do

Fair, B. do do do

Tolerable, first do

It will be observed that only the second class reaches 'fair'; and with so numerous a staff of teachers, higher results may be looked for.

Of the examination in the Tamil and Telugu languages, V. Kristnamachari said ; "Judging from the marks secured by the majority of the vernacular classes, the results of this year's inspection may be said to be somewhat more satisfactory than that of the past year. I am glad to be able to report that the paper work of the 6th Tamil class (with two exceptions) has been done this year much more accurately and neatly than I expected, though the same cannot be said of the Telugu senior class, whose failure is due chiefly to the indifference of the lads themselves. Of the lower part of the school, 3 A. Tamil and 1 C. Tamil class and the lowest Telugu class especially, stand rather low, and a much greater degree of energy and care might, it appeared to me during the inspection, be shewn with advantage by their respective teachers. The result of the examination of the other classes is comparatively favourable, except in Grammar, in which the teaching seemed wanting in soundness."

125. *Bishop Corrie's Grammar School*.—Up to the close of the official year, the Committee of this school had been allowed a lump grant of Rs. 400 per mensem, which grant was originally sanctioned, some few years ago, on the condition that a qualified Head Master was brought out from England. The Revd. T. Bliss, whom the Committee brought out in accordance with this agreement, has now left the school, and the lump grant has been withdrawn ; and grants are now drawn for the Masters employed, aggregating Rupees 150-12-4, the Committee paying to the same Masters Rupees 184-2-8. The total salaries of the Masters is thus at present Rupees 335 per mensem, plus the salaries of two Munshies. A new Head Master is expected from England, and if a grant of Rupees 250 is sanctioned on his account, the amount of Government assistance will be equal to what it was before.

126. The numbers for the school are as follow :

Remaining on the 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.
108	68	63	Y13

In December last Mr. Bliss informed me that two students had formed the F. A. class and twelve the Matriculation ; and that these fourteen were examined. From the lists in the *Gazette*, I find that neither of the two F. A. candidates succeeded ; the name, H. H. Barren, which appears in the list as from Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, being of a master in the school, who was, however, formerly a pupil. Of the twelve names of Matriculation candidates, I find four in the list, namely, the 140th, 207th, 227th and 271st. These results are hardly satisfactory, or a sufficient out-turn of work as a set-off against the monthly grant of Rupees 400 received by the

school from Government. The proportion of passed to examined in the Matriculation examination is only a little higher than the proportion for the whole number of candidates, which is 81.6, while that for this school is 33.3. As I have not the registered number of the boys who failed, I am unable to find out the subjects of failure.

128. The following figures give the results for the examination of the other classes :—

Classes.		4th Class.				3rd Class.				2nd Class.			
Subject.		English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Total.	Dictation.	Algebra.	History.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Geography.	Total.
Marks.	Maximum.	30	20	70	170	20	70	50	140	30	20	50	150
	Average gained.	41	17	17	75	14	11	15	40	37	14	17	68

129. A recent report shewed that, as a whole, the teaching staff was not by any means efficient; and I concluded it by saying; "on the whole the results of my inspection cannot have much said in their favor; and the school has not made the progress that I hoped it would—a strengthening of the teaching staff is highly desirable."

130. *Doveton Protestant College*.—There have been many changes in the staff of the Doveton College during the year; but my inspection was held at the beginning before these took place.

The following numbers for the year shew a considerable increase :—

	Remaining 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on 31st March 1868.
High School.....	69	67	38	103
Primary School ..	32	64	49	97

When the school was inspected, it was classified as follows :

COLLEGE.—First Arts Class.....	5	5
High School.—Matriculation or IVth Class...	14	78
IIIrd do.	11	
IIInd do. upper divn..	11	
do. lower.....	14	
Ist do.	28	75
PRIMAERY SCHOOL.....IIIrd do.	27	
IIInd do.	25	
Ist do.	23	

There were at the same time eight* Masters, whose salaries amounted to Rupees 1,327-8-0 per mensem, the Committee paying Rupees 915-6-8 and the Government Rupees 412-1-4.

131. The F. A. class contained five pupils and the Matriculation fourteen; but the number in the latter fell to eleven, according to a list furnished to me by the Secretary on the 11th January.

All the F. A. class presented themselves for examination on the recommendation of Mr. Scott; who had charge of the College when applications had to be sent in. He also sent in nine of the Matriculation class, while one of that class went in on his own account, and one did not present himself.

From the University lists I find that all the F. A. candidates failed; while of the ten Matriculation candidates eight passed, the three highest standing 2nd, 17th and 25th. For the F. A. examination, the failure is complete; but for the Matriculation, the result is highly creditable.

The Reverend Mr. Bamforth resigned the Head Mastership of the College in June, and his successor Mr. G. Thom, arrived in Madras only on the 26th October: and the failure of the F. A. class is doubtless to be put down to the fact that they had no proper provision made for their instruction during this period.

132. The following statement shews the result of my examination of the classes below those just noticed:

HIGH SCHOOL.

Classes.		3rd Class.		2nd Class.								1st or lowest Class.						
				1st Division.				2nd Division.										
Subject.		Latin.	English.	Dictation.	Algebra.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Geometry.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Geometry.	Total.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	History.	Total.
Marks.	Maximum. ...	60	100	20	70	250	100	20	70	190	100	20	70	190	20	70	50	140
	Av. gained...	20	40	15	33	108	32	18	4	54	19	18	1	38	12	33	18	63

There were also Munshies who were not included in the list sent to me.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Classes.		3rd Class.				2nd Class.			1st Class.			
Subject.		English.	Dictation.	Geography.	Total.	Arithmetic.	History.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Geography.	Total.
Marks.	Maximum.....	100	20	50	170	70	50	120	100	20	50	170
	Average gained.....	36	16	22	74	30	11	41	46	12	17	75

The most noticeable feature in the above is the complete failure of the second class of the High school in Euclid. Further it is not necessary to remark on particular classes. In my report I said "I was informed that promotions into the High school from the Primary had been made in January and again in March, so that a large number of the boys in the two lowest classes of the High school had been in their classes but a short time. This arrangement was not, I think, a judicious one, but it appears to have been rendered necessary by the retirement from his post of the Master of the Primary school. The effect of it was that the two lowest classes of the High school were less sound than they should have been; and that the standard of the Primary appeared lower than had been reached."

"The College generally has not been in a position favorable to progress during the current year, and no great success can be looked for in the December examinations. The results herein recorded are certainly not high."

"I may remark that I doubt the policy of having a head master for the Primary school; or indeed a division into High and Primary schools; a division which is merely nominal, for the highest class of the Primary becomes the Lowest of the High school; so that, practically, the College classes rank from the highest of the High school (or College) to the lowest of the Primary school. Were the nominal distinction done away with, a Master from England, occupying the position of the Head master of the Primary school would be available as a teacher of one of the higher classes, thus the teaching staff would be greatly strengthened without increased cost."

"Considering the number of boys and classes in the College, there can be no difficulty in an efficient Principal's supervising the whole."

133. *S. P. G. Anglo-Vernacular School, Vepery, Madras.*—The numbers in this school somewhat increased during the year, being as follow :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.
363	261	228	396

At the time of the inspection eighteen masters (including munshees) were employed at a monthly expenditure of Rupees 895, of which the Mission paid Rupees 535 and the Government Rupees 360.

The following shews the classification of, the school at the same time

On the Rolls.

VI. Class A Division.....	21	}	354.
Do. B do.	16		
V. Do. A do.	19	}	
Do. B do.	24		
IV. Do. A do.	21	}	
Do. B do.	26		
III. Do. A do.	15	}	
Do. B do.	25		
II. Do. A do.	11	}	
Do. B do.	34		
Do. C do.	42	}	
I. Do. A do.	23		
Do. B do.	33	}	
Do. C do.	44		

134. The highest class, *i. e.*, Division A of the sixth, was a Matriculation class. It contained twenty-one students ; but on one of the days of my inspection only fifteen were present, and on another but nine. I find from the University list that four students from this class passed the examination in December last, but I do not know how many were then in the class or how many were presented for examination. Absolutely the sending up of four successful candidates by this school is not a great result ; but as compared with the out-turn of previous years it is satisfactory.

135. The results of my examination of the classes below Division A of the sixth were as follow :—

CLASSES.	6th Class.			5th Class.			4th Class.											
	B. Division.			A. Division.			B. Divn.			A. Division.			B. Div.					
SUBJECT.	English.	Arithmetic.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Geometry.	Total.	Algebra.	History.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Geography.	Total.	Arithmetic.			
Marks.	Maximum			100	70	170	100	20	70	190	70	50	120	100	20	50	170	70
	Average gained			15	23	38	38	13	18	69	43	28	71	42	14	13	69	12

3rd Class.						2nd Class.						1st Class.																	
A. Division.			B. Div.			A. Divn.			B. Div.			C. Division.			A. Division.			B. Division.											
English.		Dictation.		Total.		Arithmetic.		English.		Dictation.		Total.		Geography.		English.		Dictation.		Arithmetic.		Total.		Arithmetic.		Dictation.		Total.	
100	20	120	70	80	20	100	40	80	20	60	160	30	20	50	50	20	70												
49	16	65	23	40	17	57	16	26	17	37	80	20	18	38	27	17	44												

Division B of the 6th class failed greatly in English; and Division A of the 5th ditto in Geometry; while Division B did creditably.

Division A of the 4th class did badly in Geography, but fairly in English; while Division B failed in Arithmetic.

Division A of the 3rd class passed fairly; and Division B did moderately in Arithmetic.

Of the second class, Division A passed fairly.

Of the second class, Division B passed tolerably.

do. do. C do fairly.

Of the first class, both divisions stand creditably.

136. I said in my report ; " While there is room for further improvement, the school shewed a very decided advance on previous inspections, and seemed to me to be in better working order than I had before seen it in."

137. The following figures shew the results of the examination of the school in the Tamil and Telugu languages :—

TAMIL DEPARTMENT.

CLASSES.		6th Class.	5th Class.				4th Class.			
		B. Divn.	A. Div.	B. Division.			A. Div.	B. Division.		
SUBJECT.		Tamil language.	Tamil language.	Tamil language.	Dictation.	Total.	Tamil language.	Tamil language.	Dictation.	Total.
Marks...	Maximum	100	100	100	20	120	100	100	20	120
	Average gained...	26	24	40	14	54	32	31	13	44

3rd Class.				2nd Class.				1st Class.				
A. Div.	B. Division.			A. Div.	B. Div.	C. Division.		A. Divn.	B. Division.			
Tamil language.	Tamil language.	Dictation.	Total.	Tamil language.	Tamil language.	Tamil language.	Dictation.	Total.	Tamil language.	Tamil language.	Dictation.	Total.
100	100	20	120	100	100	100	20	120	50	50	20	70
46	22	11	33	44	38	36	13	49	20	15	12	27

TELUGU DEPARTMENT.

CLASSES.		6th Class.	4th Class.			3rd Class.	2nd Class.		
SUBJECT.		Telugu language.	Telugu language.	Dictation.	Total.	Telugu language.	Telugu language.	Dictation.	Total.
Marks.	Maximum . . .	100	100	20	120	100	100	20	120
	Average gained . . .	25	41	16	57	24	25	12	37

138. In connexion with these, the Deputy Inspector of Schools remarked as follows : " I regret my inability to report favorably of the progress of the two Tamil classes immediately below the highest, and the senior Telugu class, which were examined both on paper and viva voce. There was a good deal of failure attributed partly to the presence of some pupils in each of these classes hardly fit to study the Matriculation subjects, but chiefly to the pupils generally having made no faithful attempt to master the portions of the text-books gone over during the first half of the year. The 3. B. Tamil class and the 3rd Telugu class also, as well as the lowest section of the school, did not stand so well in the examination as might be reasonably expected, and the answering generally in these classes afforded little evidence of careful intelligent teaching. Regarding the other classes, however, which form a considerable part of this Institution, I am glad to be able to state that they appeared better grounded on the whole, and that the result of the comparison of the present with the past year's inspection shews in several respects more favorably on their side than on the upper part of the school. What is required to secure more in the way of real progress in the vernacular studies is a greater attention to thoroughness in the teaching of the daily lessons as well as pretty frequent examination of the back reading, which is the only means of testing the quality of the actual work done in each class, and thereby stimulating both teachers and pupils to diligence and attention throughout the year."

139. *Govindu Nayudu's Primary School.*—This school, it may be mentioned, was established in Black Town, Madras, by the Trustees of Patcheappa's Charities, when those gentlemen determined to reduce the numbers in Patcheappa's High School by doing away with the lower classes. The school thus affords the means of elementary education which were formerly

supplied by Patcheappa's school ; and at the same time acts as a feeder to that school, to which it supplies about a hundred pupils annually. The numbers for the year are as follow :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.
375	312	266	421

The school is taught by seventeen masters, on salaries amounting to Rupees 476-8-0, towards which Government contributes Rupees 207-8-0 in the shape of grants-in-aid. Of the seventeen masters employed at the time of the inspection,

One had passed the First Arts examination.

Four do. Matriculation.

Five do. for the 5th Grade and Teachers' Certificate.

Seven were unpassed.

The boys were taught in sixteen divisions, thus—

IIIrd Class, six divisions.....	132	} Total 331.
IIInd do five do.....	103	
Ist do three do.....	59	
Preparatory Class.....	37	

As the inspection during the year was the first I had held, the examination was more complete than I should consider it necessary to make it on another occasion ; and a very full report on it was submitted to you. From that I will quote what refers to the third class.

140. *Third Class.*—There are, as just shewn, six divisions of this class ; they may, however, be regarded as six distinct classes, no two being taught together.

Divisions A. and D.—These two divisions were examined in the same subjects. I therefore give the numbers for them together, which are as follow :—

SUBJECTS.		English.	Dictation (number of errors.)	History.	Total.
Maximum.		100	*	50	150
Marks.	Gained by { Division A.....	21	20	20	41
	Division D.....	17	21	15	52

* The number of errors in Dictation in most of the classes is so large, that the average of marks gained would in many be a minus quantity. I therefore give instead of the average of marks gained, the average number of mistakes made in every case.

Division A thus stands badly in English.

quite fails in Dictation.

stands below fair in History.

The division wrote badly on slates, but fairly on paper.

Division D did very badly in English.

quite fails in Dictation.

did poorly in History.

141. *Third Class, Divisions B. and C.*—The following are the averages for Divisions B. and C. :—

Classes.	Division B.			Division C.			
SUBJECTS.	English.	Arithmetic.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Total.
Maximum.....	100	70	170	100	*	70	170
Average of marks gained...	28	34	62	24	9	40	64

For Division B this is poor for English.

fair for Arithmetic.

The writing of the division on paper was fair, but rather careless.

For Division C. bad for English.

very fair for Arithmetic.

poor for Dictation.

The writing of the division was of a fair character.*

142. *Third Class, Divisions E. and F.*—These two divisions were examined in English, Dictation and Geography, with the following results :—

Subject.		English.	Dictation.	Geography.	Total.
Maximum.		100.	*	50	150
Marks.	Division E. ...	17	19	19	36
	Division F. ...	16	28	9	25

For Division E.

This is very bad in English,

„ failure in Dictation.

„ below fair in Geography.

The writing on paper was very fair, and fair on slates.

For Division F.

Very bad in English.

Miserable failure in Dictation.

Very bad in Geography.

The writing on paper was fair, but that on slates bad.

143. The third class contained 132 boys, and is therefore the most important part of the school. Every division, it may be observed, was examined in English and Dictation; while Arithmetic, Geography and History were alternated. I proceed to remark on the divisions.

(a.) *English*.—The reading was inferior throughout: the boys had been allowed to read carelessly, hazarding any thing for a word they were unable to read.

Inability to *speak* English, the boys were wanting more than those reading the Third Reader and Poetical Selections should be, if they are to profit by these books. ‘To taken off’—‘one hundred thousand peoples’ are two examples among scores of as bad a kind.

Of Grammar, the boys were entirely ignorant. “Let dogs delight to bark and bite” occurred in what had been read: in Division A, *dogs* was said to be in the nominative case, governed by the preposition *bark*. Boys asked what case a word was in, said nominative, objective, possessive, entirely at random. Syntax they had no idea whatever of, never attempting to shew the why of an answer. Once, trying to give a clue, I asked the question, “What part of speech is generally the nominative to a verb,” the reply to which was “adverb.” In—“but much may be done,” may was said to be an adjective.

(b.) *Dictation* was done worse than I have ever found it done before; the average of mistakes is something astonishing. Of the failure there are probably two main causes. Insufficient time allowed for the exercise, namely, one hour a week, as I was informed. Secondly, a careless and radically defective method of conducting the lesson. To secure improvement in spelling and writing, by means of dictation, there are, as I take it, two essentials, namely, that every error and omission shall be marked; and that every error made by a boy shall be corrected by him, the correction being afterwards examined. That the first of these essentials is not secured in the divisions under report, I had proof during the inspection; and that the

second is not, the results are sufficient proof of. One of the teachers, R. Vencataramana Iyer, was so incorrect, that I asked him to go a second time over the slates of Division B, as I found numerous errors passed over, when he professed to have marked all. After his second examination I again looked at some of the slates, and still finding errors unmarked, I drew my pen through the results entered as being quite unreliable. It seems a reasonable inference that, if this happened at an inspection, when it was certain that a check would be exercised, the general marking of this teacher at any rate, would not, to say the least, be more accurate. Vencataramana Iyer is thus evidently incapable to do the work entrusted to him. I am therefore obliged to recommend the withdrawal of the grant hitherto paid to him. I would here repeat a remark I have before found it necessary to make, namely, that the mere fact of a youth's having passed the Matriculation examination is no guarantee of his being qualified as a teacher. The only thing it can guarantee is the possession of a very limited amount of knowledge; and while it is certain that a person unable to pass the Matriculation examination is unfit to teach a class of the standing of the highest in Govindu Nayadu's Primary School, it is quite as certain that many who do pass it are also unfit.

144. As I have just spoken of the insufficiency of the time devoted to dictation; this seems the place to refer to the distribution of the time of the classes. The following is the distribution of the time of Division B. of the third class.

Morning (Tamil)	10	10½	11½	12½	1
	Copy.	Poetry.			Dictation.
		Monday, Wednesday, Friday,			
		Grammar.			
		Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.	3rd		
			Reader.		

Afternoon (English.)	2	3	4	5
Monday.....	3rd Reader	Copy	Dictation.	
Tuesday.....	Poetry	History	Arithmetic.	
Wednesday.....	3rd Reader	Geography	Copy.	
Thursday.....	Poetry	History	Arithmetic.	
Friday.....	3rd Reader	Grammar	Spelling.	
Saturday.....	Translation	Geography	Arithmetic.	

In Tamil the hours are thus spent:—

Hours.

Writing in copy books.....	3	} 18.
Poetry.....	3	
Prose.....	4½	
Grammar.....	3	
Dictation.....	4½	

In English and general subjects, the eighteen hours are spent as follows :—

Writing in copy books.....	2	} 18
Poetry	2	
Prose.....	3	
Grammar.....	1	
Dictation.....	1	
Geography.....	2	
History.....	2	
Arithmetic.....	3	
Translation.....	1	
Spelling.....	1	

With whomsoever this appropriation of time originated, it cannot be pronounced well considered. As, however, the persons responsible must be presumed capable of forming a time table, I content myself with bringing this misdistribution prominently forward. Should the Trustees of Patcheappa's Charities wish me to supply them with a suitable time table for the school, I shall of course be ready to do so. At their request I have since gone over the time tables.

The above should certainly be reconsidered without delay.

154. Reverting to the subjects of examination of the divisions of the third class, *History* comes next. In this subject, out of forty-five boys examined, as many as 15, or three out of eight, failed to obtain a single mark; a result indicating very defective teaching, and the absence of attempt on the part of the teachers (Venkatarama Iyer and A. Sambasiviah) to see that *every boy learns something in every lesson*—a principle that should be every teacher's foundation stone. I should, too, have thought that the weekly examinations by the Head Master would have brought to light, and thus remedied so serious a defect as the utter ignorance of three boys out of eight of anything of the History they had read. In addition to ignorance there was absurdity, *e. g.*, Alexander came to India in 1860. What people came to India before the Greeks? Answer, the Roman Empire.

(c.) *Geography*.—It has to be mentioned that the portion of this subject entered for examination was comprised in six pages of Clift's small book. In this, Division E. would have passed fairly, but for the complete failure of four of its members. Division F. failed wretchedly, no less than nine (out of fifteen) not having gained a mark. The remarks made regarding the History are equally applicable here.

(d.) *Arithmetic*.—In this subject the classes had done the simple and compound rules, and it is the only subject in which the results are satisfactory.

Of the divisions, F. was decidedly the worst, and of its teacher, K. Ragava

Chari, I formed a very low opinion. Had I to report on him I should be unable to recommend any grant on his account."

146. The other classes were not more satisfactory than the third ; and the vernacular instruction failed to satisfy the Deputy Inspector, who wrote :— "Upon the whole, the Vernacular Department of the school is far from what it ought to be. Almost every class seemed to be reading books somewhat too difficult for the bulk of the boys, nor can I say that the teaching generally has been really sound or equal to what I should have expected, considering the large staff of teachers employed and the time allowed for vernacular studies. The answering of several was slovenly and inaccurate, especially in Grammar, and some of the questions were even allowed to be passed round and round unanswered ; and no teacher appeared to have exercised his class in breaking up sentences so as to get at their real meaning and the grammatical bearing of words. In writing and spelling, the Tamil classes need improvement, as they stand a good deal lower on the whole than the Telugu classes in these particulars. What appear to me to be wanting to improve the quality of the Vernacular instruction in this school are—(1) a more efficient supervision of the work of each vernacular master, (2) more intelligence and thoroughness in the teaching of every subject, and, if practicable, (3) the employment of trained (or certificated) teachers for the instruction of the junior classes which are now entrusted to two incompetent hands."

147. In concluding my report I said :—"One or two other points demand notice. The discipline of the classes is not good : boys require to be told three or four times to do a thing before they do it. They have no idea of the value of time. It was evident to me that in the ordinary Arithmetic lessons not more examples were worked in an hour than might be done in a smart class in one-fourth of the time.

Slovenly copy books were common ; which I attributed partly to the too great size of the books. Small books with printed headings are by far the best for teaching neatness and correctness. Tamil copy slips are a desideratum in the school.

There might advantageously be a limit as to the maximum age at which boys should be admitted into the classes. In the second class I found men more than 20 years old, while I should be inclined to think fourteen the extreme age for admission into so elementary a class."

"The state of this school is so unsatisfactory that the retrenchment of grants above recommended seems to me necessary. And even with that the continuation of so large an amount of monthly aid, as will still be paid, will not be defensible, unless there is speedy and decided improvement, and in this connexion it is to be noted that no work is assigned in the syllabus to the Principal. I mentioned this fact to him during the inspection, when he informed me that he took certain classes in an upstairs-room.

It might be of advantage to the school generally if Mr. Evers were present as much as possible among the down-stair classes, so as to check the working of them. His own work might advantageously consist of teaching English to three or four of the divisions of the third class, and of examination of at least one of the other classes every day in some subject. If his work were definitely laid down in a time-table there would be less chance of any subjects or classes being overlooked ; as they would appear to have been hitherto."

148. I have reason to believe that the Trustees of the Charity have taken steps to secure improvement ; of the success of which I shall be able to judge at my next inspection to be held about October probably.

149. *Wesleyan Mission School, St. Thomas' Mount.*—The numbers for this school are as follow :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.
128	176	145	159

which shew the school-population to be of a very shifting character.

The school is taught by seven Masters, on salaries aggregating Rupees 129 per mensem, of which the Government grant amounts to Rupees 51.

At the time of the inspection there was a Matriculation class containing seven pupils, who were expected to be examined in December. I do not, however, find in the official list any passed candidate entered as from this school.

The other classes passed about fairly generally ; but unsatisfactorily in Tamil. Another Head Master has been appointed since the inspection, who is favorably spoken of by the Manager of the school, the Rev. T. Peers, and I should look for an advance during the present official year.

150. *Harris School, Triplicane, Madras.*—This is a small school for Mussulmans maintained at an expense, large when compared with the results it has produced.

When I inspected the school it had 61 pupils on the rolls, but the numbers for the year are as follow :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.
66	83	77	72

The sixty-one in the school at the time of my inspection were thus classified :—

On the Rolls.

V. Class, Division A	4	} 61.
„ do. B	2	
IV. do. do.	9	
III. do. do.	8	
II. do. do. A	10	
„ do. do. B	5	
I. do. do. A	12	

Of course such minute sub-division involves an immense waste of teaching power ; and there were consequently no less than seven Masters, one an Englishman, for the instruction of these 61 boys.

In the return sent to me, Mr. Sell's salary is not entered. The other salaries aggregate Rupees 125 per mensem, of which the Government grant amounts to Rupees 30.

151. The following short quotation may be given from my report:—

“ *Fifth Class.*—The upper division of this class reads the subjects for the Matriculation examination ; but as Mr. Sell informed me that but two of the four pupils in it were to present themselves for examination in December, I examined the Division in two subjects on paper. The results of this are as follow :—

5TH CLASS, A. or UPPER DIVISION.			
SUBJECT.	English.	Geometry.	Total.
Maximum.....	100	70.	170
Average of marks agained..	9	15	24

These must be pronounced exceedingly low ; and such as give but little promise of success in the approaching University examination.”

“ According to the standard by which schools in my division are judged, the Harris School certainly stands low. It is however a school in which there are many difficulties to contend against ; and I should hope that, under the management of the Reverend Mr. Sell, who is quite impressed with the necessity for improvement, it will shew an advance at my next inspection.” The official matriculation list does not, as far as I have found, contain the name of any successful candidate from this school.

152. Of the two branch schools maintained by the Trustees of Pat-

cheappa's Charities, that at Conjevaram is the more advanced. The following are the numbers for this school :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.
137	142	107	172

It has thus considerably increased in numbers. In standard too it has advanced, having had a Matriculation class of seven students in December last, of whom five presented themselves for examination, three by the Head Master's recommendation. In the list of successful candidates I find the names of two of these latter.

At the examination the other classes shewed a considerable advance both in their English and Vernacular studies.

153. *Pacheappa's Branch School, Chellambram*.—The numbers for this school are as follow :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.
143	95	92	146

During 1867 the school had no Matriculation class, and my view is that it would do better if it did not aim at having one. The following quotation from my last report will shew my opinion of the school :—

“Improvement in the classification of the boys is urgently called for : the three higher classes should be double the size they are, and the lowest half the size it now is. So much change cannot perhaps be made at once, but it should be as speedily as possible. There seems to have been no progress towards it during the past year.” Should the master now in charge remain so for two or three years, I should expect to be able to report some progress, which with constant change is not possible. It would be a wise economy on securing a good master, to make his pay and prospects such as would retain his services for some years, as it is gradual progress only that is permanent—a spurt may produce good results just for the time; but, that over, there is a decline, while a position reached by steady work may by the same be maintained. Another important point is to let the standard laid down as the highest to be reached be a poetical one. It is I believe, wished by the Trustees that the highest class at Chellambram should read for the Matriculation examination. Without going so far as to say that this is not practicable, I do think it very doubtful whether such a number qualified to read for that examination can ever be retained as to justify the expenditure

of the whole or nearly the whole of the time of the head master on their teaching. The school at Chidambaram on one side, and that at Combaconum on the other, will always present so much greater attractions, that promising boys will forsake Chidambaram on becoming at all fit to join a Matriculation class. I should therefore think that greater good would be done by making the school under report correspond with a Government Anglo-Vernacular school; than by trying to raise it to the level of a Zilla school. The latter is not likely ever to be more than an attempt; while the former endeavour may become a realized fact."

154. *Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Seminary for boys.*—The number for Saint Mary's Seminary are as follow:—

Remaining on the 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.
204	70	76	198

At the time of the inspection there were twelve masters employed in the school; but from their being connected with the Mission, only Rupees 30 a month was received from Government as a grant-in aid.

In general intelligence the classes were satisfactory, but there was a want of exactness shewn by the upper ones in their written answers.

Some of the teachers formed a higher class; and two of these passed the Matriculation examination in December last; I find also a third name in the official list, that namely, of P. O'Connell entered as from Saint Mary's Seminary; but this name does not appear in any of my lists as that of any one who was in the Institution in October.

Including the Seminary there are now eleven schools of the Roman Catholic Mission in connexion with Government, containing 939 pupils, neither of which however calls for special notice here. During the current year some more schools under the same management will come under inspection.

155. The only other schools that I need remark on are the Military and Civil Asylums.

The Military Male Orphan Asylum has just been reported on, and I quote the main points:—

"Ninth or highest class (called the first in the Asylum papers). The following extract from the syllabus will shew the present standard of the highest class in the Asylum—

"English—Prose—Daily lessons No. IV. Lessons on Astronomy.

• Poetry do. No. III. pp. 1 to 40, Full parsing.

History—Morris' History of India, chapters i. to xiii.

Geography.—Duncan's, pp. 1—32, Cornwell's England.

Arithmetic.—Bradsaw's, Vulgar and Decimal fractions. Easy examples in Simple Proportion.

Scripture.—Gover's Acts of the Apostles. The whole.

Tamil.—1st Division, 2nd Lesson Book, pp. 19 to 29. Pope's Grammar, chapters iii. and iv.

2nd Division, 1st Lesson Book, pp. 55 to 70."

This is, I consider, satisfactory, when the fact is taken into account that the oldest and most intelligent of the boys are drafted off to the Telegraph class. And, in passing, I may remark that this class, though instituted, as I imagine, entirely in the interest of the Telegraph Department, is one of the greatest of boons to the schools and children that it affects. The latter are trained for and provided with work, in the honest discharge of which they may attain a most respectable position : while the schools are greatly benefited by the inducement which the prospect of transfer to the Telegraph class holds out to good conduct and perseverance. To report on the class is beyond the province of this report ;—but I may remark that the evident intelligence and eagerness to learn of the lads in it were exceedingly satisfactory.

To revert to the highest school class of the Asylum. This class was examined *vivâ voce* in Tamil, Tamil Dictation, English and English Dictation, and on paper in Arithmetic, with results as follows :—

Subject of Examination.		Tamil.	Tamil Dictation.	English.	English Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Total.
Marks.	Maximum.....	80	20	100	20	70	290
	Average gained..	30	4	60	18	15	127

Which may be said to be,

Nearly fair for Tamil [NOTE.—Only for Tamil should I call 37·5 per cent. *fair*.]

Nearly failure for Tamil Dictation.

Very fair „ English.

Very good „ English Dictation.

Bad „ Arithmetic.

The answering in English was of an intelligent and satisfactory character ; the boys are however wanting in ability to write in prose the substance of the poetry they have read. This is an exercise they might with advantage be practised in.

As the class had gone over vulgar and decimal fractions, I gave them a paper of questions containing about the same number of easy examples as of processes. The boys' answers accompany this, and they show the subject to demand considerably more attention. Only two of the papers are fair.

The eighth class passed generally fairly, except in Tamil Dictation; and that is an exceptional subject, failure in which does not reflect on the general teaching of the class.

Seventh Class.—The numbers for the seventh class are pretty satisfactory. I found that in Arithmetic, though the class had gone as far as Fractions, they had not been practised in applying what they knew; the consequence was that a very easy problem, "If one fowl costs Rupees 1-4-11, how many can be bought for Rupees 79-11-11?" only two boys in the class worked correctly. This is a defect which should be remedied. Steady working through all the pages of Bradshaw's Arithmetic up to Fractions would at once supply the remedy. And it may here be remarked generally that it is desirable to teach boys to apply their knowledge of numbers early. The highest class in the Asylum shewed the same inability to apply their knowledge to problems.

The fifth class contrasted unfavorably with the four above, in which the general intelligence of the boys was good, and seemed to afford evidence of their having been properly taught; but in the fifth there was a want of intelligence; and the answering of the boys to questions on Grammar and their reading lesson seemed indicative of bad teaching. As the column in the syllabus headed "by whom taught" is not properly filled in, not, that is, in a way to shew who is responsible for each subject, I am unable to name the teacher of English to the fifth class. It will probably be sufficient to have drawn attention to the matter. The Dictation and Geography were both well done.

The numbers for the third and second classes are very satisfactory.

It gives me much pleasure to be able to report that my estimate of the state of the Asylum is much higher than it was after my last inspection.

156. *Military Female Orphan Asylum.*—When reporting on this school, after speaking particularly of each class, I said: "Good points throughout the school are distinctness and correctness of pronunciation, which were particularly noticeable in the repetition of poetry, an exercise performed well by nearly the whole of the children. A bad point is the habit of whispering, assisting and copying, which the teachers have allowed to become, it may almost be feared inveterate: at least, it was not possible to prevent resort to prompting and furtive attempts at obtaining help during the examination."

The lower classes of the Asylum seem promising, but with regard to

the teaching power required for the school, I retained the opinion expressed in my last report, which therefore I need not here repeat.*

I was informed that the only time for school work is from 9½ to 12, and that only on some days; so that the classes are taught but 10 or 12 hours a week. This, coupled with what I have just referred to, must prevent the higher classes from ever making much progress. The results of this with last year's examination are compared in the following table:—

CLASSES.	1st.						2nd.					
SUBJECT.	English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.
Maximum	100	20	70	50	60	300	100	20	70	50	60	300
Average of marks gained.	1866-80	18	19	31	15	113	55	15	22	19	19	130
	1867	47	17	7	21	126	46	15	22	11	14	108

CLASSES.	3rd.						4th.					
SUBJECT.	English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.
Maximum	100	20	70	50	60	300	100	20	70	50	50	290
Average of marks gained.	1866	51	12	16	13	103	29	11	3	12	5	60
	1867	53	15	21	24	141	51	19	18	12	11	110

* Though it was not necessary to repeat this in the report, it may be desirable to quote it here as follows:—

“The classes were of convenient size, but the teachers* had not succeeded in teaching them very much. The staff of teachers seemed to me to need strengthening; those engaged might do were there two good school mistresses, or even one, at the head, teaching daily a class in the school, and taking the teachers as a sort of Normal class some three hours a day.”

CLASSES.	5th.						6th.					
SUBJECT.	English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.	English.	Dictation.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	History.	Total.
Maximum	100	20	70	50	50	290	100	20	70	50	50	290
1866	20	13	7	7	6	62	30	7	4	10	2	53
Average of marks gained.	1867	44	12	15	15	16	102	38	9	43	25	N. 115

CLASSES.	7th.					8th.					
SUBJECT.	Scripture.	English.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Total.	Scripture.	English.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Total.	
Maximum ..	50	50	40	30	170	50	50	40	30	170	
Average of marks gained.,	1866	22	14	3	8	47	12	11	5	2	30
	1867	N.	27	20	18	60	N.	28	24	21	73

This is comparatively satisfactory ; as shewing a general advance, which indeed was evident to me during the inspection before the results were made up."

157. *Civil Male Orphan Asylum.*—Being straitened for funds, the Directors have been obliged to reduce the strength of the Civil Male Asylum, the numbers for the year being as follow :—

Remaining on the 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.
58	1	12	58

A recent report on this school was by no means satisfactory. Speaking of the highest class, I said: "The writing of the class was satisfactory, but improvement in reading and in general intelligence is required. Some of the boys were very heavy and dull, and appeared to have no power of thinking. I may mention an instance. One question in Grammar was as to what a conjunction joined: one word was mentioned in reply; and finding several unable to reply correctly, I asked, as a clue to guide to the right answer, "How many things at least must there be before you can join them?" and three of the biggest boys in the class were unable to answer. The Reverend Mr. Lys sitting by was astonished at such sluggishness of mind. It is difficult to believe that boys so wanting in intelligence can have been in the habit of receiving intelligent teaching."

Regarding the third, I wrote:—"There are several faults in this class: the boys do not speak out: they sing in reading. Indeed the reading generally in this school is characterized by that sing-song rote work tone that is an invariable result of want of vigour and intelligence in the instruction. The reading of the third class was further defective in being hurried and incorrect, boys blurring out any thing when a word was not known."

In Grammar, fifty-seven pages of McLeod are entered in the syllabus; but I found that no boy in the class could tell what part of speech the word "those" is.

And of the second, "Their scripture knowledge, the children had gained from learning 'Watt's Catechism of Scripture names.' This however had not been taught with any intelligence, but purely by rote, no questions being put to see that the answers learnt by rote are comprehended. When I asked questions slightly different in form from those in the book, they remained unanswered. Judea occurring in one of the answers, I put some question on it, and, not getting any answer, asked what Judea was the name of, to which question, the answers were,—("man," "woman," "city," "part of Nazareth). Learning by heart merely, is no doubt, valuable in strengthening the memory; but the matter learnt should be made the basis of instruction, the instrument for developing the thinking power of the child, and giving it knowledge.

And I conclude my report thus:—"I greatly regret having to speak so unfavorably of the result of the past year's work in the Male Asylum. It seems to me that the style of teaching requires change; and that more efficiency should be secured for the amount shewn in para. 2 to be paid as salaries.

It may be noted that the number of boys is lower than I remember on any previous occasion; and be mentioned with satisfaction that the general aspect of the school room and its appointments have been greatly improved.

It is to be hoped that this material improvement will not be long dissociated from what should be its mental accompaniment."

158. *Civil Female Orphan Asylum*.—The Directors have also reduced the numbers in the Female Orphan Asylum, they being as follow :—

Remaining on 31st March 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on 31st March 1868.
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It cannot but be regarded as matter for great regret that the resources of these valuable Institutions should have become so crippled as to necessitate the reduction of the number of orphans they provide for, very nearly one-sixth of their number. As the Government now give more assistance than formerly, it would appear that the amount of public subscriptions has fallen off, or at least not increased in the same proportion that the cost of living in Madras has advanced of late years.

159. The Female Asylum seemed to me in a satisfactory condition, and I need quote only the close of my report on it, which is as follows :

"The Female Asylum generally passed very well ; and reflected considerable credit on the two school Mistresses and their assistants.

"I would suggest that the learning of a little poetry throughout the school would be of advantage. In the highest class Grammar and Composition might be taught by parsing and paraphrasing the portions learnt.

I think it proper to mention that the Reverend Mr. Lys shewed his interest in the Asylums by devoting two whole days to being present at my inspection. Such attendance cannot but produce a good effect : where there is failure, it is seen by one able to act on the knowledge so gained, and is thus likely to be remedied ; and where there is success, both teachers and children are encouraged by its being witnessed by one who is constantly among them."

160. *The Fort School, Madras*, is of precisely the character as the Civil Male Asylum. Its numbers are as follow :—

Remaining on 30th June 1867.	Admitted since.	Left since.	Remaining on 31st March 1868.
54	...	7	47

The cause of the decrease I am not aware of. When reporting on this school I was able to say, "I consider the discipline and instruction of the school to be satisfactory," and an increased grant in aid of the Master's and sanctioned.

161. No school in this division has applied for grants on the system of payment-for-results. Grants-in-aid of teachers' salaries continue to increase both in number and amount.

162. V. Kristnamachari, for many years Deputy Inspector of Schools, having been appointed Curator of Government Books, resigned at the close of 1867. It is but due to him to place on record my opinion of the zeal, efficiency and judgment with which he discharged his duties during the whole of his service. No officer could wish for a more able or a more willing assistant.

APPENDIX IV.

No. 445.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
TRICHINOPOLY, 10th May 1868.

From

E. C. CALDWELL, ESQ.,
Inspector of Schools, 4th Division.

To

E. B. POWELL, ESQ., M. A., C. S. I.,
Director of Public Instruction.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report on the progress of education in the 4th Division for the past official year 1867-68.

2. There were in the Division, at the beginning of the year, 1 Government College with an attendance of 375, and 19 Government schools with an attendance of 2,213, making in all 20 Government Institutions with an attendance of 2,588. In consequence of an order which has been issued during the year to treat the two Departments of the College as separate Institutions, the number of Government Institutions is apparently increased by one. At the close of the year the attendance of the College had risen to 389, of which 57 belonged to the Senior or College Department; and the attendance of the 19 schools to 2,415, making a total of 21 Government Institutions with an attendance of 2,804. Thus the attendance of the Government Institutions has increased by 216 or 8·5 per cent. on the numbers at the beginning of the year. The principal increases are observable in the Senior Department of the Provincial College at Combaconum, the Zila School at Salem, and the Taluq Schools at Trivady, Trivallore and Puttukottah in the Tanjore District; and the Taluq School at Darampury in the District of Salem.

3. Of the Private schools under inspection, exclusive of the schools of

<i>Tanjore District.</i>				
Of the Gospel Society	...	...	...	9
do Wesleyan Mission	...	...	...	4
do German Lutheran Mission	...	...	...	4
St. Joseph's College	...	...	...	1
Of the Roman Catholic Mission	...	...	...	3
Under Native management	...	...	...	7
				the village school class,
				there were 51, with an
				attendance of 3,983 at
				the beginning of the year.
				From this number are
				omitted two of the Wes-

Trichinopoly District.

Of the Gospel Society	...	...	...	7
do. Wesleyan Mission	1
Under Native management	7

Salem District.

Under Native management	3
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North Arcot District.

Chaplains' Schools	2
Convent School	1
Under Native management	2

Total... 51

Mission at Tranquebar has been withdrawn from Government inspection, in consequence of a determination on the part of the Council of the Society to give more of a religious or doctrinal character to the instruction imparted in this school, it being intended for the improvement of the adult Native agents of the Mission. On the other hand, College classes have been attached

to the Gospel Society's schools at Tanjore and Trichinopoly and to St. Joseph's College at Negapatam, and 43 new schools have been opened or taken under inspection during the year. The number of schools of this class is thus raised to 95 at the close of the year, with an aggregate attendance of 5,594, giving an increase of 1,611, or over 40 per cent. on the numbers at the beginning of the year. Besides these, one small school at the village of Cannanore in the Trichinopoly District, was opened and closed during the year.

Tanjore District.

Of the Gospel Society	...	...	...	1
do. Wesleyan Mission	...	...	...	2
do. German Lutheran Mission	...	...	...	4
do. Roman Catholic Mission	...	...	...	1
Under Native management	...	...	...	8

Trichinopoly District.

Of the Gospel Society	...	...	...	1
do. Roman Catholic Mission	...	...	...	2
Under Native management	...	...	...	5

Salem District.

Of the London Mission	...	...	...	4
do. Railway Company	...	...	...	1
Under Native management	...	...	...	12

North Arcot District.

Of the Church of Scotland Mission	...	...	...	1
Under Native management	...	...	...	1

Total... 43

4. Of the schools above mentioned, there were eleven Girls' schools with an attendance of 448 at the beginning of the year. Of these one, the Hindu Girls' school at Salem, was abandoned, & 9 new Girls' schools besides the Mixed school of the Railway Company at

Tanjore District.

Of the Gospel Society's	...	...	...	2
do. Wesleyan Mission	...	...	...	1
do. German Lutheran Mission	...	...	...	1
do. Roman Catholic Mission	2

Trichinopoly District.

Of the Gospel Society	2
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Salem District.

Under Native management	1
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leyan Mission Village schools near Negapatam, which were included in the list given with my report of last year. Of these, the Hindu Girls' school at Salem has been closed and the Training Class of the German Lutheran

an attendance of 448 at the beginning of the year. Of these one, the Hindu Girls' school at Salem, was abandoned, & 9 new Girls' schools besides the Mixed school of the Railway Company at

North Arcot District.

Chaplains' School	...	...	...	1
Convent School	...	...	...	1

Total... 11

Tanjore District.

Of the Wesleyan Mission	...	...	...	1
do. Government Lutheran Mission	...	...	...	1
Roman Catholic Mission	...	...	...	1
Under Native management	...	...	...	2

Trichinopoly District.

Of the Roman Catholic Mission	1
-------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Salem District.

Of the London Mission	...	...	...	2
do. Railway Company	...	...	...	1
Under Native management	...	...	...	1

Total... 10

Jollarett, (in which there are 10 girls) have been brought under inspection during the year. Thus at the close of the year there were in the Division 20 Girls' schools under inspection with an attendance of 686, shewing an increase upon the numbers at the beginning of the year of 9 in the number of these schools and of 238 in the attendance, or 34.1 per cent.

In connection with the progress of these schools, the rise amongst them of girls' schools under native management cannot be regarded without interest as evincing a nascent desire for female education among the higher classes of the people; and in this view I cannot but regard as a circumstance to be regretted the failure from want of encouragement at so early a stage of the Hindu Girls' school at Salem, the first opened and the most promising of them all. It will recur to your recollection that references were made to you on three several occasions, with regard to this school, failing a reply to which the school was in this first instance withdrawn from inspection, and subsequently closed.

5. Of the Village schools, there were at the beginning of the year 25

Gospel Society's Missions.

Vediarumam	6	60	6	78
Canandagudy	1	30	2	45
Amiappen ...	2	24	1	9
Nangur ...	9	188	9	199
Erungalore ...	7	117	5	55
	25	419	23	388
Wesleyan Mission ...	2	35	2	41
North Arcot.				
Wakja Taluk	30	583	29	569
Arcot Taluk.	20	426	20	398
Total..	77	1463	74	1394

of the Gospel Society's with an attendance of 419 in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts, 2 of the Wesleyan Mission at Negapatam with an attendance of 35, and 50 under native management controlled by the department with an attendance of 1,009 in the District of North Arcot, making a total of 77 of

these schools with an attendance of 1,463. Of the Gospel Society's schools, 2 were closed in the Erungalore Mission, and 2 new schools opened, 1 in the Erungalore and 1 in the Canandagudy Mission; besides which 2 schools, one in the Erungalore and one in the Amiappen Missions, have been raised to a

higher class; leaving 22 of these schools with an attendance of 386 at the end of the year. Of the Wesleyan Mission village schools, 1 has been raised to a higher class, and 1 new school has been opened; leaving two of their village schools with an attendance of 41 at the end of the year. Of the village schools in North Arcot, 7 schools were closed, and 7 new schools have been opened and 1 has been raised to a higher class, leaving 49 of these schools with an attendance of 967 at the close of the year. Thus at the end of the year the total number of village schools in the Division was 74, with an attendance of 1,384, showing a decrease of 3 in the number of the schools of this class, and of 79 in the attendance, or 5·4 per cent. on the numbers at the beginning of the year.

6. It thus appears that there were 190 schools of all classes in operation in the Division with an attendance of 9,792 at the close of the year; and that while the numbers of schools of the lowest class has decreased by 3, which is equal to the number which have been raised to a higher class, there has been an increase of 45 in the number schools of the higher and middle of classes and of 1,827 in the attendance, or 27·9 per cent. In the foregoing lists the Military Orphans in the Roman Catholic Seminaries, 33 in number, are not included, which accounts for the difference between the numbers at the head of this para. and the totals of the Numerical Return. I should further notice that no account is taken, either in the numbers above shewn, or in the Numerical Return of the Native Regimental Schools which also came under my inspection during the past year.

7. As regards Grant-in-aid, the monthly sums disbursed in ordinary

Tanjore District.

	RS.	A.	P.
Gospel Society (11 schools) ...	1,037	0	0
Wesleyan Mission (8 schools) ...	229	5	
German Lutheran Mission (5 schools)	88	12	
Saint Joseph's College ...	157	0	
Roman Catholic Mission (4 schools)	19	0	
Under Native management (9 schools)	294	8	
Total of Tanjore District...	1,825	9	4

Trichinopoly District.

Gospel Society (9 schools) ...	400	5	4
Wesleyan Mission (1 school) ...	157	8	0
Roman Catholic Mission (2 schools) ...	10	0	0
Under Native management (12 schools) ...	82	8	0
Total of Trichinopoly District...	650	5	4

Salem District.

London Mission (4 schools) ...	24	0	0
Railway Company (1 school) ...	10	0	0
Under Native management (14 schools) ...	141	4	0
Total of Salem District...	175	4	0

grants-in-aid of teachers' salaries at the beginning of the year amounted, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain, to Rs. 1,773-12-0. At the close of the year the monthly amount thus disbursed had increased to Rupees 2,784-2-8 as exhibited in the margin. Besides this amount, a sum of Rupees 726-14-0 was disbursed in quarterly grants to the village schools in the North Arcot District on the principle of payment by re-

<i>North Arcot District.</i>			
Chaplains' Schools (3 schools)	23	0	0
Church of Scotland Missions (1 school)	55	0	0
Under Native management (3 schools)	55	0	0
Total of North Arcot District...	133	0	0
Grand Total...	2,784	2	8

sults and the disbursement of various sums amounting to Rupees 461-10-9 has been sanctioned in special grants for school books, furniture and prizes.

8. Among the Government Institutions the

PROVINCIAL COLLEGE, COMBACONUM.

College Department.

- 57 Pupils.
- 1 Principal.
- 2 Assistant Masters.

School Department.

- 332 Pupils.
- 5 Assistant Masters.
- 6 School Assistants.

first in the Division is the Provincial College at Combacconum. During the year a ninth class was opened in the senior department, and a new division of the 6th class was opened in the lower division. At the same

time the second or lowest class consisting of 2 Divisions was closed. At the examination held in December last, 18 passed the F. A. examination, and 12 passed the Matriculation examination. I enclose the report of the Principal, with tabulated statements of marks, and a list of the College or School prizes. The Principal makes no mention in his report of the award of the Beauchamp Medal or of the Edward Bird Scholarships. Nor is any mention made of the offer made by Chundragasa Muppanar, a wealthy Mirasidar, to invest a sum of money sufficient to endow two scholarships and give yearly a gold medal in the Institution. I have on these subjects addressed a note to the Principal, but have up to this date not received a reply.

9. Of the Government Zila Schools there were two in the Division,

Zila School, Salem	...	...	...	321
Do. Chittur	...	...	...	365
Total...				686

with an attendance of 686 at the close of the year. The Zila School at Salem continues to

make very satisfactory progress, notwithstanding the difficulties with

** Zila School, Salem.*

- 321 Pupils.
- 6 Classes.
- 6 Government Masters.
- 6 School Assistants.

which it has had to contend for want of space and a competent staff of teachers. Owing to the appointment of

the new 2nd Master having been delayed till June of last year, the school lost considerable ground as regards the recent University examinations, number of the highest class having left on the re-opening of the school after the holidays. As it is, seven out of nine who remained passed the Matriculation examination in December last, one taking his place in the first class ;

and among the Masters who received their education solely in this school, two passed the F. A. examination and one passed the Matriculation examination. By the addition to the building of a new Hall capable of accommodating 100 pupils, the school is now provided with ample space, but still in the case of one Master the establishment of the school falls below the sanctioned allowance.

10. The Zila School at Chittur has also worked satisfactorily during the past year, and in point of numbers, as well as in regard to the Matriculation examination, takes its place this year at the

Zila School, Chittur.

365 Pupils.
6 Classes.
6 Government Masters.
6 School Assistants.

head of the Government Zila schools. Eleven from this school passed the Matriculation examination in December last, and the annual examination of the school gave very satisfactory results.

11. The Anglo-Vernacular schools in the Division are three in the

Anglo-Vernacular School, Mayaveram	...	...	154
Do. do. Tripatore	...	...	181
Do. do. Walajapett	...	...	214
Total...			499

number, with an attendance of 499 at the close of the year.

12. Of these schools, the two at Mayaveram and Tripatore rise to the standard of the 4th class of Provincial schools, and a fifth class has this year been formed in the school at Walajapett. The annual examination of all these schools gave very satisfactory results. The progress of the Walajapett schools, the standard of which stood considerably below that

Anglo-Vernacular School, Mayaveram.

154 Pupils.
4 Classes.
3 Government Masters.
5 School Assistants.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Tripatore.

181 Pupils.
4 Classes.
3 Government Masters.
2 School Assistants.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Walajapett.

214 Pupils.
5 Classes.
6 Government Masters.
3 School Assistants.

of the others when the North Arcot District was transferred to my charge, has been the most marked. The proportion of the lowest class, which was two-thirds, is now reduced to one-third of the whole.

13. The Government Taluq schools, of which there are fourteen in the Division, distributed

Tanjore District...	...	...	...	5
Trichinopoly District	...	...	...	1
Salem do.	...	...	...	4
North Arcot do.	...	...	...	4
Total...				14

as shewn in the margin among the several districts, had an attendance of 1,230 at the close of the year.

14. Of the Taluq schools in the Tanjore, the schools at Trivady, Puttukotah and Trivallore have

Taluq School, Trivady...	175	advanced considerably
Do. Terundamarudur	16	
Do. Trivallore...	114	both in numbers and
Do. Puttukotah	103	standard during the past
Do. Nagore...	61	year. The other two
Total...	514	schools maintained their former position.

15. The Taluq school at Srirangam, the only school of the class in the Trichinopoly District, continues to work very satisfactorily ; but much inconvenience is felt for want of a suitable building and of sufficient accommodation, and the inhabitants show great reluctance to making an effort towards providing a better building.

16. The attendance of the Taluq schools of the Salem District shows an increase of over 25

Taluq School, Darampury	101	per cent. on the numbers
Do. Kistnagberry	87	at the beginning of the
Do. Usur	74	year, and the progress of
Do. Namkul	41	the schools in other res-
Total...	303	pects has been very creditable. A number of pupils from the highest classes of these schools desired to present themselves as candidates for Teachers' certificates in August last, but were refused admission to the examination, as was also one of the Masters of the Namkul school.

17. Among the Taluq schools of the North Arcot District, the schools at Arcot and Arnee have made very satisfactory progress during the year, and have so far increased in strength as to require in each the services of an additional Master. The progress of the schools at Tripatty and Palamanair, especially the latter, has been much hindered by prevalent sickness. Towards the middle of last year the three Masters of the Palamanair School were at one time prostrated by sickness, and at the time of my inspection 7 out of 15 pupils who composed the higher two classes were unable to attend school. Much difficulty is also experienced in finding competent Talugu teachers for these schools, Tamil teachers only being trained in the Vellore Normal School.

18. The Private schools in the Division under inspection (exclusive of

	Boys' School.	Girls' School.	Village schools, 95 in number), had an attendance of 5,967 at the close of the year, and were distributed as shown in the margin
Tanjore District ...	84	31	
Trichinopoly ...	31	8	
Salem ...	15	4	
North Arcot ...	5	2	
Total...	75	20	

among the several Districts.

Tanjore District.

			19. The 'Private schools under inspection in the Tanjore District may be classified as in the margin according to agencies by which they are managed.
Schools of the Gospel Society...	...	11	
" Wesleyan Mission ...	...	8	
" German Lutheran Mission ...	...	5	
" Roman Catholic ...	...	4	
Saint Joseph's College..	...	3	
Schools under Native management ...	...	16	
Total...		45	

20. The schools of the Gospel Society take by far the most prominent position among the

	Pupils-	Private schools under inspection in the Tanjore District, both as regards number and standing. Eleven in number, they had an aggregate attendance of 1,368 at the close of the year. Among
Tanjore High School, Senior Department..	12	
" " Junior ...	473	
" " Fort School ...	223	
Vediarpuram Seminary ...	109	
Vellam Anglo-Vernacular School ...	98	
Negapatam ...	169	
Poreyar ...	146	
Ammiappem ...	40	
Canandagudy Boys' School ..	21	
" Girls' ..	15	
Tanjore Girls' ..	62	
Total ..	1,368	

these schools, the Tanjore High School and the Vediarpuram Seminary take the highest place. From the former of these Institutions, 5 students passed the recent F. A. examination and 11 passed the Matriculation examination, of whom 4 were placed in the first class; and classes of 14 and 46 respectively are now reading for the F. A. and Matriculation examinations in December next. From the Vediarpuram Seminary 4 students passed the recent F. A. and 4 the Matriculation examinations, and a class of 22 students are now preparing for the Matriculation examination at the end of the year. The junior classes of these schools also acquitted themselves very creditably at the annual inspections. The Tanjore Fort and the Vellum Anglo-Vernacular School are under the management of the Principal of the Society's High School, Mr. J. Marsh, and may be regarded as subsidiary to the higher Institution. The Fort School has largely increased in strength, and both schools have made very satisfactory progress during the past year.

21. The Society's school at Negapatam did not meet with success at the Matriculation examination last year, but has a class of six reading for Matriculation in December next. The school generally has worked satisfac-

terly during the year. The school at Poreyar takes a lower stand than the preceding, and may be ranked with the Government Taluk schools. The business of the school is conducted at much inconvenience for want of accommodation, and the attendance appears to be fluctuating and irregular, and there is in many respects a want of system in the arrangements for business. The school, however, occupies a position of great utility, and the results of my examination were sufficiently satisfactory.

22. The Boys' and Girls' schools at Canandagudy, and the Girls' school at Tanjore are boarding schools under the immediate superintendence of the resident Missionaries; but in the latter, a number of day scholars are also received. The schools at Canandagudy are intended especially for the children of the native agents of the Mission, and that at Tanjore for the children of the surrounding Christian population. The results of my examination of these schools were sufficiently creditable.

23. The Wesleyan Mission schools in the Tanjore District, 8 in number,			
Wesleyan Mission A. V. S., Negapatam	169	had an aggregate atten-	
do. North Gate	18	dance of 503 at the close	
do. Manargudy	123	of the year. Of these, the	
do. Needamungalum	42	Anglo-Vernacular schools	
do. Kalapal ..	21	at Kalapal and Tirutara-	
do. Tirutara-pundy.	21	pundy, and the Caste Girls'	
do. Girls, Negapatam	92	School at Negapatam have	
do. Caste Girls do.	22		
Total... 568			

been but recently established, and have not yet come under actual inspection, and the North Gate School, which was one of the village schools of the Mission, was not re-cast on its present footing till towards the end of the official year. The other schools of the Mission are of longer standing, and have worked generally satisfactorily during the past year.

24. The Anglo-Vernacular schools at Negapatam and Manargudy have passed 1 and 2 pupils respectively at the last Matriculation examination, and have now new classes reading for the Matriculation examination in December next. The results of my examination of these schools and of the Needamungalum School were sufficiently creditable. The Negapatam Girls' School is very well managed, and is a very useful institution, providing education for the children of the Europeans and East-Indians of the neighbourhood, as well as the surrounding Native population. The results of my examination of this school were very satisfactory.

25. The German Lutheran Mission schools under inspection in the			
German Lutheran Mission Central School, Tranquebar	138	Tanjore District, 5 in	
do. Girls do.	52	number, had an aggregate	
do. Anglo-Ver. School, Tanjore	64	attendance of 285 at the	
do. Girls do.	17	close of the year. Of	
do. Elementary, Negapatam	14	these, the Central and the	
Total... 285			

Girls' schools at Tranquebar have worked very satisfactorily during the past year. Two of the pupils from the Central School passed the Matriculation examination in December last, and my examination of this and of the Girls' school gave generally very creditable results. The results of my examination of the Tanjore schools, which was conducted early in the year, were not so satisfactory, but several changes have since been carried into these schools with the view of improving the teaching staff, and of otherwise placing the schools on a better footing. The Girls' school, which was withdrawn from inspection, pending the introduction of the changes referred to, was not again brought on the list of Inspected Schools till towards the close of the year. The Elementary School at Negapatam, which was examined by the Deputy Inspector stands very low, and the attendance is small.

26. St. Joseph's College at Negapatam had an attendance of 183 at the close of the year, of					
College Department	...	...	...	...	4
School do.	...	...	...	...	179
Total...					183
whom 4 who passed the Matriculation examination in December last are					

formed into a College class, and are reading for the approaching F. A. examination. Of the 4 matriculated students, 2 obtained places in the first class. A class of 6 is formed in the junior department to read for the next Matriculation examination. My examination of this Institution gave very satisfactory results.

27. The schools of the Roman Catholic Mission in the District, 4 in number, had an aggregate					
Roman Catholic Mission	Boys' School, Tranquebar.	33	attendance of 126 at the		
do.	do. Girls'	45	close of the year. All of		
do.	do. Mayaveram	19	them are of very elemen-		
do.	do. Michaelpett	29	tary character. The report		
Total...					136
of the Deputy Inspector					

on the Boys' school at Tranquebar is not very favorable. But the school stands somewhat better than last year. The master appears to be sufficiently competent and willing, but the numbers, which rise sometimes above 40, are more than one teacher can properly attend to. The Girls' schools at Tranquebar and Mayaveram are progressing sufficiently favorably. The Girls' school at Michaelpett came only recently under inspection, and was not in a very satisfactory condition on the occasion of my visit. A Girls' school at Combacoonum, which was brought under inspection at the same time as that at Cundamungalum, was shortly after closed on account of the sickness of the late teachers, and pending the appointment of better qualified teachers in their place. The schools at Tranquebar and Cundamungalum are attached to convents as was also that at Combacoonum, and the teachers, who are the nuns, are scarcely qualified for their work. The teachers of the Tranquebar

and Mayaveram schools, which have been some time longer under inspection, have received in connection with the department a somewhat better training than the rest.

28. The schools under Native management in the district, 15 in number, had an aggregate attendance of 935, at the close of the year. Of these, by far the most important is the Town school at Combaconum, with which may be associated the Pettah Branch school and the Primary school at Ammachutram, which are under the same management. The course			
Town School, Combaconum	522		
Pettah Branch School	11		
Primary School, Ammachutram	15		
Anglo-Vernacular School, Karuntattagudy	105		
do. do. Kuttalem	37		
do. do. Komal ...	11		
do. do. Sheally ...	39		
do. do. Kadalangudy	14		
do. do. Thundakurei	42		
do. do. Therupernium	13		
do. do. Kovilady ...	22		
do. do. Koranadu ...	42		
do. do. Palamanery	24		
Hindu Girls' School, Pattukotah	24		
do. Class, Karuntattagudy	14		
Total... 935			

of studies pursued in these schools is based on that pursued in the lower classes of the College, to which it may be regarded as a subsidiary branch. The affairs of the schools are conducted with ability, and the examination of the several classes in December last gave very satisfactory results.

29. Next in importance to this is the Gnanodya Vilasum or Anglo-Vernacular School at Karuntattagudy. The Committee of this school numbers amongst its members, some of the masters of the Gospel Society's High School at Tanjore. It is located in one of the suburbs of Tanjore, and is a useful and increasing institution. My examination of the school gave very satisfactory results. The Committee have recently opened a class for girls in the Institution, which affords fair promise of expansion and of usefulness. Some of the girls who had joined the class at its opening some four or five months previous to my inspection, and began with the Alphabet, were able to read short sentences, and others of shorter standing read words.

30. The schools at Kuttalem, Komal and Sheally, in the neighbourhood of Mayaveram, had an aggregate attendance of 87 at the close of the year. The school at Komal has fallen very considerably in numbers, but in other respects was working satisfactorily. The schools at Kuttalem and Sheally have made very creditable progress during the year.

31. The schools at Kadalengudy, Thundakurei, Therupernium, Kovilady, Koranadu and Palamanery, six in number, with an aggregate attendance of 157, with the exception of the Kovilady School, are of recent origin and have not been inspected since their establishment. The school at Kovilady has been during the year disturbed by dissensions between the manager and the teacher which have been for the time adjusted, but are likely to lead eventually to a change of teachers, and possibly also a change in the management.

32. The Girls' school at Puttukotah has been for some time in existence, but has only recently been brought under inspection. It is under the management of a Native Committee, of which some of the masters of the Taluq school at the station are members. I examined the school by request in February last, and found it working very satisfactorily. The girls of the highest class read with ease and intelligence from the 1st and 2nd Tamil Readers, and had made a little progress in Arithmetic. Both this school and the Girls' class at Karuntattangudy owe their origin to the Brahmā Somaj, which appears to be spreading steadily amongst the educated classes in these districts.

33. The Private schools under inspection in the Trichinopoly district (exclusive of village

Trichinopoly District.

Schools of the Gospel Society ..	9	as shewn in the margin,
do. Wesleyan Mission ..	1	according to the bodies
do. Roman Catholic Mission ..	2	by which they are man-
do. Under Native management ..	12	aged.
Total...	24	

34. The Gospel Society's schools in this districts, as in Tanjore, are by far the most numerous and important of

Trichinopoly District.

High School, Trichinopoly, Senior Department	8	the Mission Schools.
do. do. Junior do.	345	
Branch School, Warior	11	
do. Tennoor	18	
Girls' School, Puthur	24	35. The High School
Boys' Boarding School, Erungalore	31	at Trichinopoly was not
Girls' do. do.	13	this year so successful in
Anglo-Vernacular School, Colomanikunt	30	regard to the University
do. do. Pullambady	35	examinations. Of a large
Total...	515	number sent up from the

school for the First Arts and the Matriculation examinations, one only passed the former and two the latter test. One of the teachers of the school also passed the Matriculation examination. A class of eight forming the higher department of the Institution are now reading for the F. A. examination in December, and a class of thirty-one forming the highest class of the Junior Department are reading for the Matriculation examination. My examination of the other classes of the school in February last gave fairly creditable results. The state of the branch schools at Woorioor and Tenmore, when I inspected them about the same time, was not very satisfactory. Both the numbers and standards of both schools had fallen very low.

36. The Girls' school at Puthur was working very creditably. The higher two classes of the school read and wrote in Tamil fairly from dictation, and had made some progress in the Minor Poets, and in Arithmetic and Geography. The girls are also instructed in needle work and knitting.

both schools are elementary. The results of my inspection were very satisfactory.

The school at Colomanikun, which was raised from among the village schools of the Mission about two years since, is working tolerably satisfactorily. It was inspected towards the commencement of the official year by the Deputy Inspector, whose report on it is tolerably favorable. The school at Pullambady has but recently been placed on its present footing, since when it has not been inspected. As one of the village schools of the Mission it was inspected by the Deputy Inspector towards the beginning of the year. His report on it is tolerably favorable.

39. The Wesleyan Mission have but one school under inspection in the district, which had an attendance of 180 at the close of the year. This school suffered a severe check, by the destruction of the building in which it was formerly held by fire, towards the middle of the year: the school is now held in a building in another quarter of the Cantonment, and is again working satisfactorily. One pupil and one of the teachers, who received his education in the school, passed the Matriculation examination in December last. I inspected the school in February, and the results of my examination were fairly satisfactory.

40. The schools attached to the Roman Catholic Mission under inspection, two in number, had an attendance of 49 at the close of the year. The school at Peryaverselai was inspected by the Deputy Inspector in February, and the Convent School by me in November. Both schools are of an elementary character. The Girls' school at Portagudy is attached to a Convent of Native Roman Catholic nuns, and comes under the category of the Convent schools in the Tanjore District, on which I have made observations in another part of this report. Since the establishment of the school at Peryaverselai, the Gospel Society have abandoned a flourishing village school which they had at that station.

41. The schools under Native management in the District, 12 in number, had an attendance of 374 at the close of the year. Of these I inspected the schools at Laulgudy, Kulitalai, Museri, Tottem, Ambil, Perloor, and Pambalore.

Anglo-Ver. School, Laulgudy...	...	...	...	48	
Do. Kulitalai	...	...	...	58	
Do. Museri	...	...	...	85	
Do. Tottem	...	...	...	22	
Do. Ambil	...	...	...	23	
Do. Perloor	...	...	...	29	
Do. Pambalore	...	...	...	30	

Anglo-Ver. School, Nungavaram	...	...	31	seri, Tottem and Ambil.
Do. Trichendur	...	...	22	and found them working
Do. Sarkapellam	...	...	27	generally satisfactorily.
Do. Watalai	...	...	35	
Do. Mettasamellur	...	...	19	
Total	...	...	374	The schools at Toritor and Perambalur were

inspected by the Deputy Inspector, whose report on them is generally favorable. The other schools are of recent origin, and have not been inspected since their opening.

42. The Private schools under inspection in the Salem District, 19 in	
Schools of the London Mission	.. .. 4
Do. Railway Company	.. .. 1
Do. Under Native management	.. .. 14
Total	19

their management as shewn in the margin.

43. The schools of the London Mission, 4 in number, with an aggregate	
Anglo-Ver. School, Vaniambady	... .. 26
Girls' School, Tripattor	... .. 31
Do. Salem	... .. 33
Anglo-Ver. School, Ahtore	... .. 31
Total	121

attendance of 121, have all but recently been brought into communication with the Department, and I have not yet been able to inspect them.

44. The school at Vaniambady, which has been in existence for a considerable time, seems scarcely to have gained the confidence of the people, drawing an attendance of no more than 26 from so large and important a town, ranking probably the second in the district. Changes were however made with a view of improving the school on bringing it into communication with the Department, which it may be hoped will have the desired effect.

45. The Girls' school at Tripattore appears to have been more recently instituted, and to be designed for the instruction of the children of the better classes of Hindus. Judging from the number on the rolls, it appears to have a fair measure of support.

46. The Girls' school at Salem has been in existence for some time, and appears to be firmly established. All the pupils, with one exception, are of Christian parentage, and several of them the children of the Mission Agents.

47. The school at Ahtore, a large town about 80 miles to the eastward of Salem, occupies a very useful position. It was inspected in October by the Deputy Inspector, whose report on it is generally favorable.

48. The Railway Company's School at Jollapett was established in July of last year for the

Railway Company's School, Jollapett 24

nate employes of the Railway, of whom a large number are collected at that station. It is well supported and attended. The School Mistress in charge of it is a trained teacher of considerable ability.

49. The schools under Native management in the district, 13 in number, had an attendance of 511 at the close of the year. With the exception of the first two, they are all of recent origin, and have not been inspected since their establishment. The first two at Womalore and

Anglo-Ver. School, Womalore..	...	...	...	43
Do. Uttankaray	...	...	...	21
Do. Pennagarum	...	...	...	72
Do. Indur	...	...	...	32
Do. Lalegum	...	...	...	14
Do. Porparaputty	...	...	...	32
Do. Dowlutabad	...	...	...	4
Do. Caveryputnum	...	...	...	46
Do. Denkenykotah	...	...	...	95
Do. Thal	...	...	...	34
Do. Kalamungalum	...	...	...	44
Do. Royacotah	...	...	...	33
Do. Trichengode	...	...	...	41

Total... 511

Uttankaray, which I inspected in July, are making very creditable progress, though at one time the school at Uttankaray was nearly broken up in consequence of an outbreak of one of the periodical fevers to which that part of the district is subject.

50. The newly opened schools, with the exception of that at Trichengode, 10 in number, are all in the subdivision of the District, and I feel it due to Mr. A. F. Price, the Sub-Collector of the District, to record my sense of the great interest which he manifested, and the ready assistance which he has rendered to the Department in the establishment of these schools, and in forwarding the work of education generally in the Sub-Division.

51. The Private schools under inspection in the North Arcot District, 7 in number, had an attendance of 386 at the close of the year, and are distributed according to their management as shewn in the margin.

Chaplains' Schools	...	...	...	2
Church of Scotland Mission	...	...	...	1
Convent School, Vellore	...	...	...	1
Under Native management	...	...	...	3

Total... 7

52. The Chaplains' Schools at Vellore afford instruction to the children of European and mixed descent in the neighbourhood. I inspected these schools in September last. The results of my examination were very satisfactory.

Vellore Fort Boys' School	...	...	...	16
Do. Girls	...	...	...	20

Total... 36

53. The Convent School at Vellore, which I also inspected in September last, is intended principally for the children of European descent of the neighbourhood. It is well and systematically

managed by two ladies, nuns of the Convent. My examination of the several classes gave very satisfactory results.

54. The Church of Scotland Mission School at Vellore appears to be a very promising institution, but has only recently come under inspection.

55. Of the schools under Native management, 3 in number, the schools at Guriattum and Polur have been in operation somewhat more than a year. They were inspected by me in August last and are making fair progress. The school at Paranjee is but recently raised from the class of village schools, and is favorably reported on by the Deputy Inspector.

	No. of Schools.
Gospel Society's Schools in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts ...	23
Wesleyan Mission Schools near Negapatam ...	2
Under Native management controlled by the Department in North Arcot Division ...	49
Total...	74

56. The Village schools in the Division, 74 in number, had an attendance of 1,394 at the close of the year, and may be classified according to their management as shewn in the margin.

57. The Village schools of the Gospel Society, 23 in number, had an attendance of 386 at the close of the year. They vary much in character according to locality, and several of the better class

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
In the Tanjore District, 4 Missions ...	18	331
Do. Trichinopoly District, 1 Mission.	5	55
Total...	23	386

of them have already been placed under certificated teachers and raised to a higher class. Of the remaining village schools, all of which are unaided, the majority are in a very low condition. The following extracts from the Deputy Inspector's report on the Village Schools of the VEDIARPURAM Mission, will convey a fair idea of schools of this class located in the rural parts of the district.

"One of these, the Jerupunturuthy School, was visited on the 16th instant at 10½ in the forenoon, when I found the teacher who said that the school had been closed for the day two or three hours before I arrived, it being the custom to keep school only between 6 and 7, or 7½ in the morning, so as to accommodate the boys, who had to look after their cattle and attend to similar other rural employments; and that teaching was but a small part of his duty, the rest of his time being devoted to spiritual labours among the villagers. I was told there was an average attendance of some

seven boys, three of whom could read a little, and 4 were beginners. No registers are kept. Once in a month or about that period, when the Missionary visits the establishment, accounts which make up the contents of a school register are taken. A large mango tree was shown to me under which the boys are usually taught, and they take shelter in a hut close by when it rains. This building serves the purpose both of a prayer-house or Chapel, and a school room. 'I have described this small school at some length, as it serves as a fair specimen of all the village schools belonging to the VEDIARPURAM Mission.' Further down in the same report he states, "The teachers of these schools are labouring under great difficulties in the performance of their duties ; the same person is Catechist, CASAKOPULY and Agent for every thing connected with the Mission work in the locality. 'There is another difficulty which is greater than the last ; the teacher has pupils taken from the very lowest class of the rural population.'" In another report on the schools of the NANGUR Mission, he speaks as follows of the pupils of this class. "The bulk of the pupils here are from the poorest classes who do not care for education ; to whom schooling causes a palpable loss of a few pice per pupil daily (by the loss of so much rural labour,) while the gain is almost nothing in their estimation. Consequently the teachers have more difficulty in inducing parents to send their children to school than in teaching the children who do attend. Considering this difficulty and the difficulty of getting such rude little boys to learn any thing, I am not disposed to judge unfavorably of the village schools as they stand at present, though their standards are evidently very low." A few of these schools located in the large villages and near the Mission Stations take a higher stand. Of this class are the village schools attached to the CANANDAGUDY Mission which I inspected in person and one or two others. In these the highest classes read and write in the vernacular with tolerable readiness and intelligence, and work in Arithmetic through the simple rules, and they are able to repeat and explain considerable portions of the Minor Poets.

57. The village schools of the Wesleyan Mission, two in number, are both situated near NAGAPATAM. In these the higher classes read and write fairly from copies in the vernacular and have made a little progress in Arithmetic. The masters are not sufficiently qualified to obtain certificates, or Government grants, but are fairly qualified for the duties they have to perform.

58. The village schools of North Arcot, 49 in number, had an attendance of 267 at the close of the year. These schools are virtually under the management of the department and supply to a certain extent, the place of the

	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
Wesleyan Mission Village Schools, near Nagapatam	2	41

Taluk schools in the remoter villages of those parts of the district in which they are located. They are for the most part efficiently managed, but are liable to change owing to the masters frequently leaving the schools to			No. of	No. of
			Schools.	Pupils.
Village Schools of North Arcot—				
Walaia Taluk	...	...	29	569
Arcot Taluk	...	...	20	398
			49	967

seek more remunerative employment, and other causes. During the past year 7 of these schools were closed and 7 new schools opened, and one has been raised to a higher class. Of the whole number, 38 were in receipt of grant at the close of the year.

60. The Deputy Inspector, by whom they have been recently inspected, reports as follows on their working.

"As regards the working of these schools, I need say no more than that it is as satisfactory as it was during the last official year. Printed books are now used on a larger scale, and great care is taken in recommending grants to teachers."

"These schools may be divided into two classes, viz., first, those in which the standard in the Vernacular branch is equal to that of the Government Taluk schools in the district; and second, those in which the standard is somewhat lower. Of the first class there are 18* in number. These have worked well during the year, and my recent examination gave on the whole very satisfactory results. Tamil, Arithmetic, History and Geography were very fair, but Dictation was somewhat poor. In some of these schools English instruction is also imparted up to the English 2nd Reader, elements of Grammar, and the four compound rules of Arithmetic. The results of my examination in this branch also were creditable. Of the second class of village schools, there are 32 in number. I examined most of them, and have reason to be satisfied with their general progress."

* N. B.—One of these has since been placed among the Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

"I take this opportunity of observing that these elementary schools are now brought into closer connection with the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluk schools in the district, most of the classes in the latter schools being strengthened by pupils from the former schools."

61. I cannot but attribute the successful working of these schools to a great extent to the persevering and effective efforts of the Inspecting School Master P. Velayutha Muthaliar, whose especial charge they form.

62. In the Roman Catholic Orphanages at Bangalore there were 33 Military Orphans, 22 boys and 11 girls at the close of the year, for whom Government grants maintenance allowances. I inspected both these institu-

tion in August last. The inmates of both appeared to be well taught and well cared for.

63. The following is a list of the Native Regimental schools which came under my inspection during the past year. Since the appointment of a Superintendent of Army Schools, the schools of the European Army are replaced under the superintendence of that Officer.

		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Total.
22nd Regiment N. I., Bangalore—							
Hindustanee School	...	9	6	22	...	...	37
Telugu do	...	5	5	8	...	...	18
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
27th Regiment N. I., (Bangalore)—							
Hindustanee School	...	5	6	3	...	...	37
Telugu do	...	3	3	7	19	...	32
Tamil do	...	4	6	8	...	...	18
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Sappers and Miners, (Bangalore)—							
Elementary School	...	13	11	12	12	45	93
Survey do	...	4	4	3	12	...	23
Girls' do	...	6	5	6	8	...	24
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
2nd Light Cavalry, (Arcot)—							
Hindustanee School	...	8	15	35	...	...	58
Mahratta do	...	3	6	9	...	...	18
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
6th Regiment N. I., (Vellore)—							
Hindustanee School	...	3	6	8	...	...	17
Telugu do	...	6	7	6	3	...	22
Tamil do	...	...	2	5	...	...	7
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

64. The schools of the 22nd Regiment, which has been at the station for some time, were working very fairly. The pupils in the highest classes in each school read and wrote with facility and generally correctly in their respective vernaculars, and worked in Arithmetic through the simple and compound Rules.

65. The schools of the 27th Regiment which came under my inspection for the first time last year, had evidently received more than ordinary attention from the Officers of the Regiment. In this regiment a school fund had been instituted, to which both Officers and men contributed, and they had at their disposal more than the sanctioned Government allowance for the

teachers. The schools of the Regiment were well managed, and the teachers were better qualified than the generality of the teachers of these schools.

66. In the schools of the Sappers and Miners, but one vernacular, Tamil, is current. The Elementary school is under the management of a European Non-Commissioned Officer, assisted by a Native teacher, and English as well as Tamil is taught in the school. More attention is given to Arithmetic in this than the other Regimental schools, and the pupils are instructed in various Artificers' works in the Regimental workshops for two or three hours daily. The school is generally well managed.

67. The best pupils of the Elementary school after completion of their course, are yearly drafted into the Survey school, in which, beginning with the higher branches of Arithmetic, the pupils are led on through a course of Practical Mathematics, embracing the mensuration of surfaces and solids, the use of Logarithms, and the application of trigonometrical formulæ to the mensuration of inaccessible heights and distances, together with a course of Practical surveying in the field. I set questions to the several classes in the respective subjects of their course, the answers to which were neatly and with a few exceptions correctly brought out, and the plans and drawings of the senior pupils, which were shewn to me, were all that could be desired for neatness of execution.

68. I have not been able, during the past year, to visit the schools of the 9th Regiment N. I. at Trichinopoly. The second Regiment of the station, the 23rd, was moved away before my return to the station in October last, and is only now being replaced by the 26th, one wing of which has but just arrived. It will recur to your recollection that I made a reference to you early in the year on the subject of the inspection of the Regimental schools at the station, neither myself nor any of my subordinates in the district possessing a knowledge of either Hindustanee or Telugu, which are the languages of the principal Regimental schools.

69. Appended is a table giving particulars regarding the minor wards of Government attending schools in the Division.

I.—The Royempettah Minor, who was reading in the Provincial College, attained his majority during the year, and has passed from the tutelage of Government.

II.—The Marungapury Minor, Vira Poochia Naick, was reading in the early part of the official year in the Taluk School at Skirangam, from which he was removed with a view of placing him in the Provincial College. But not coming up to the standard of the lowest class of that institution he was placed from November last in the Combaconam Town School. The Head Master of the school reports favorably of his conduct and his progress.

III.—The Alagapuram Minor is reading in the Salem Zilla School. He is idle and irregular in his attendance, and makes scarcely any progress in his studies.

IV.—The Bunganapalayam Minors, Chundrasekara Nayana Varu and Petha Ramuppa Nayana Veru, are reading in the Chittur Zilla School. Their attendance appears to be somewhat better than the preceding, and they appear to be making tolerably fair progress in their studies.

70. Appended are Returns of Inspection, of Donations for Educational purposes, and of Scholarships for the Division.

APPENDIX V.

No. 195.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, 18th April 1868.

From

T. MARDEN, ESQ.,

Inspector of Schools, 5th Division.

To

E. B. POWELL, ESQ., M.A., C.S.I.,

Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report on the progress of education in the 5th Division, for the year ending 31st March 1868.

2. The number of schools under inspection in the Division on 31st March 1867, was as follows :—

Government Schools	...	...	10
Private Schools receiving aid	...	...	294
Private Schools not receiving aid...	...	...	47
Village Schools receiving aid	...	...	99
Village Schools not receiving aid...	...	...	291
Army Schools	...	...	4

Total... 745

The corresponding numbers on the 31st March 1868, stood thus :—

Government Schools	...	...	10
Private Schools receiving aid	...	...	312
Private Schools not receiving aid...	...	...	24
Village Schools receiving aid	...	...	121
Village Schools not receiving aid...	...	...	302
Army Schools	...	...	2

Total... 771

3. Classified with reference to the standard of instruction, the schools at the end of the official year, were as follows :—

	No.	Number of Pupils.
Calicut Provincial School.	5	1,291
Madura Zillah School.		
Palamcottah Native English School.		
Tinnevely Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School.		
Coimbatore Anglo-Vernacular School.		
Schools of the middle class.	85	
Schools of the lower class...	677	1,5412
Female schools.....	1	42
Normal schools.....	3	187

4. I inspected this school in August last when the F. A. class contain-

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF THE HIGHER CLASS.
Calicut Provincial School.

8 Classes.
11 Masters.
315 Pupils.

ed 7 students, and the Matriculation class 16 students, of these 3 passed in the second class at

the F. A. examination, and 11 in the 2nd class at the Matriculation examination. I examined these classes in Mechanics only, and found the results satisfactory.

5. The 5th class answered fairly in English on the whole, but their pronunciation was very deficient. This was a matter that required much attention in all the classes. In Arithmetic and Algebra the boys answered very fairly and well in Geography.

6. The 4th class consisted of 2 large divisions, and the 3rd and 2nd of three divisions each. They were generally in a satisfactory condition. The 1st class was examined cursorily, and appeared to be making fair progress. This class has since been abolished on the German Mission School at Calicut being placed in connection with the Educational Department. A similar step was some time since taken at Madura. The vacancy in the 2nd mastership was supplied in May by a B. A. of the Madras University, and in February last Mr. Hogarth having taken leave of absence, T. Gopala Row, from the Combaconum Provincial College, was appointed to act for him. The diminution in numbers at this school apparent on comparison with the last Report is fully explained by the abolition of the lowest class, which is however a step towards placing the school in its proper position as the collegiate school of Malabar.

7. This school, which is still under Mr. Phillips as acting Head Master,

Madura Zillah School.

5 Classes.
9 Masters.
287 Pupils.

was examined as usual in December. The 5th class contained 12 boys, of whom 10 passed at

the Matriculation examination, a result that must be considered satisfactory. I examined these students only in Mechanics, *not one* of the Matriculation subjects, and in this they answered somewhat poorly.

8. The 5th class answered fairly in Astronomy, but not very well in English, and I was not satisfied with their English reading, it being impossible to follow the boys without looking at the book they were reading. It is to be remembered however that this school suffered considerably from absence of its masters, and that for some time Mr. Phillips and his assistants had an unusual amount of work thrown upon them.

9. The 4th class consisted of three divisions, which answered generally well. The 3rd class also consisted of three divisions, which were also doing generally satisfactorily. The boys in the 2nd class were making fair progress. The school-house here is not so large as that at Calicut, and the number that can be received is limited. This gives rise to considerable competition half-yearly for the privilege of admission to the school. You have lately sanctioned an estimate for the erection of a gate here, and for minor repairs.

10. The Coimbatore Taluq schools have been, as a whole, making steady

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

Taluq Schools, Coimbatore.

Name.	No. of Classes.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
Pollachi	4	3	61
Udamalacotta.	3	3	54
Darapuram	4	3	69
Sathiamungalum... ..	4	4	78
Irode	4	4	84
Cheyur	3	2	42

progress during the year. At Darapuram however the English of the 4th class was not as good as could be desired. I found a 4th class at Sathiamungalum for the first time. At Udamalacotta, however, the 4th class had been broken up

in consequence of all the boys but 2 having left from various causes. At Cheyur there had been a considerable falling off in numbers, and I found at the time of my inspection only 48 boys. This is due to the removal of the Munsiff's Court of Cheyur, the place being in itself an unimportant one. As it was desirable that the Head Master of the Cheyur School should be placed in a position where his services would be more useful, you have directed an exchange of appointments between him and the Head Master of the Pollachi Taluq School who is an uncertificated teacher. The Irode School was doing very satisfactorily, which was the more creditable, as the school had been without an Assistant

Master for several months. The only deficiency I observed was that the standard of the highest class in Arithmetic was rather low. The boys however showed a complete knowledge of the portion they brought up for examination. These schools were all provided with suitable accommodation, except Darapuram, where the school building was under erection at the time of my visit. The Deputy Inspector has since reported that the school-house has been completed, and is now occupied by the school. In consequence of the interest taken in the matter by the Tahsildar, M. Biligiri Row, and the Taluq Sheristadar, additional funds have been raised and the school house made larger than was originally contemplated. At Udumalacotta, there is a handsome and commodious school-house nearly finished at the time of my visit. The Pollachi school-house and furniture required some repair, for which an estimate has been sanctioned by you. In some of these schools, as well as in the Aided schools of the district, I found that difficulties had been experienced from want of an adequate supply of elementary school books in the Coimbatore Book Depôt.

11. The Dindigal Taluq school, which was a flourishing one, had this

Tuluq Schools, Madura.

Name.	No. of Classes.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
Dindigal	4		69
Pereakulam	4		95

year suffered severely from having been without a Head Master for some nine months, and I found no fourth class on my inspection. The 3rd and lower classes were doing as well as could be

expected, though the English of the third class was rather poor. Here again, as well as at Pereakulam, I had to report to you an insufficient supply of books in the Madura Book Depot. At Pareakulam both the Head and Assistant Masters were new since the last inspection. The classes were making satisfactory progress. Here also the third class was the highest. A fourth class has however since been formed both at Pareakulam and at Dindigal. The school-house was occupied, but required that the verandahs should be further enclosed for security. This work is now being proceeded with.

12. The Coimbatore Anglo-Vernacular School, which in my last Report

Private Schools of the Higher Class.

Names.	No. of Classes.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
Coimbatore Anglo-Vernacular School ...	6	6	303
Palamcottah Native English School	8	9	225
Tinnevely Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School ...	8	9	174

was ranked as middle class, may this year be classed as of the higher grade. At the time of my inspection there was a Matriculation class of seven students, of whom five have since passed.

Considerable efforts had been made by the Honorary Secretary Mr. R. Stanes, to raise the school and a new Head Master, a B. A. of the Madras University, had joined the school since my former inspection. It was also intended in due time to form an F. A. class. The school had increased in numbers by nearly fifty boys since the previous examination, and bade fair to rise to the position of a Zilla school for the District. There was a good fourth class at the time of my inspection, numbering twenty three boys, who did on the whole satisfactorily, but not so well as they would have done, had not the results been somewhat lowered by four or five boys who had joined the school but lately. The lower classes were making good progress. A fine hall was being added to the school-house, and was nearly completed at the time of my visit. The school was well supplied with maps and school furniture.

13. The Palamcottah Native English school was inspected in February last. It sent up three pupils for the Matriculation examination, of whom two were successful. The seventh class (the second highest) answered somewhat poorly in English, but well or fairly in the other subjects. The English in general was rather poor, and the standard in Arithmetic struck me as somewhat low, and the classes generally had in this subject stopped short of the more difficult portions. In other respects, however, the school was in a satisfactory condition.

14. The Tinnevely Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School was also doing fairly on the whole, but here again, I could not say much for English in general, whilst the pronunciation of it throughout the school was decidedly defective. I was happy to note an improvement in the general condition of the lower classes, owing no doubt to more careful supervision on the part of the Head Master, in accordance with the suggestions I made on this point last year. At this school the fees had been raised and the numbers had thereby been somewhat affected. The school however had as many on the Rolls as could be comfortably accommodated in the building. The school-house is a new one and in good condition. The school sent in seven pupils for the Matriculation examination, and passed two of them.

15. Of these schools, the first five are or were Rate Schools under the Madras Education Act. The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School at Caroor had somewhat declined since my former inspection, and has lately been closed by the resident Commissioners, in consequence of the salaries of the teachers having fallen into arrears, owing to difficulties in collecting funds. The Act was applied to this school in such a manner as to include several outlying villages too distant to participate in the advantages of the school. The rates however were levied in these villages though not without considerable irritation, and recourse being had to the extreme measure of distraint and sale. Meanwhile, one of the villages just alluded to, Vangal, distant seven miles from Carur, had established a school of its own, and on my

visiting the place, the inhabitants took the opportunity to call my attention

PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Coimbatore.

Names.	No. of Classes.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
Carur, Hindu A. V. Sch...	3	3	57
Palladam	2	2	42
Komittee Street.....	3	3	39
Sulur	2	1	30
Kangayam	2	1	31
Carur W. M. A. V. Sch.	4	3	47
Unjalur ... ..	...	...	...
Kattumadapur ... ..	...	...	...
Kondampetty ... ..	...	...	...
Veerachumungalum ...	...	...	...
Thondamuttur ... ..	...	...	...
Bhowany ... ..	...	...	...
Chockampolium	1	1	39
Karamaday	1	1	21
Kurkampolien	1	1	16
Kodivily	1	1	39
Veerapandy	1	1	19
Vangal	1	1	18
Kodumudy... ..	1	1	21
Kongarapolium	1	1	21

to the hardship of their case. On my reporting the circumstances to you, Government called for a report, and finding that the conditions of the Act had not been duly complied with, suspended its operation as regarded Vangal, and directed the money which had been collected to be refunded. The Commissioners hereupon closed the school at Carur, they alleging the difficulty of collecting funds to pay the teachers. Other parties have since taken up the school, and applied to you for a grant for it. An amount

of some 300 Rupees, which was collected for a school building, remains undisposed of. Carur is an important and rising place, and could well maintain a school such as the late Rate School. The Palladam School is one of the few Rate schools doing at all satisfactorily, but here I found that progress had been retarded for want of a sufficient supply of books in the Coimbatore Book Depôt, and also by too great laxity as regards attendance. It was however difficult to blame the Master for the irregularity of the boys, as he said the latter would *take leave* if he refused it. I found a much better first class than at any previous inspection. The school-house was not very suitable, being part of a Chuttram. At the Komittee Street School at Coimbatore, the English was only nominal, and better accommodation was required for the pupils. Almost the same remarks may be made as regards the Sulur School, and here I discovered and reported to you certain irregularities in the collection of the cess, the richest persons evading the tax altogether, whilst the poorer had to pay. The Kangayam School has only lately been opened, and was making pretty fair progress at the time of the Deputy Inspector's visit. The Wesleyan Mission School at Carur I found still very low, but it gave indications of improvement under the Revd. J. Hobday. The Head Master since passed the Matriculation examination, and had a salary grant assigned him. The schools at Unjalur, Kattumadapur, Kon-

dampatty, Veerachimungalum, Thondamuttur, and Bhowani have either been closed altogether, or have ceased to be under Government inspection during the year. Schools of this class are frequently but little removed above the grade of the ordinary village schools, and are very uncertain as regards stability. The departure of a Teacher, or of several of the pupils, or a village feud will often lead to the school being done away with temporarily or altogether. Whilst they last, however, they do a certain amount of preparatory work in bridging over the gulf that divides the common vernacular schools from those which aim at a higher standard of education and teach English. The remaining schools in the annexed list were doing fairly, but it would be impossible to predicate the existence of any of them for another year. A principal point, I consider, to be attended to in these minor Anglo-Vernacular Schools is to see that the little English that is taught is sound, and that the pupils do not acquire a pronunciation, as they are very apt to do, so barbarous and uncouth, that an Englishman visiting them would hardly recognize his own language.

16. The Ramnad Anglo-Vernacular School, supported by the Gospel Society, is the most advanced of these schools.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Madura.

Names.	No. of Classs.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
Ramnad A. V. S.....	6	6	128
Shevagunga do.	0	3	0
Madura do.	3	8	179
Terumungalum do.	4	3	50
Palini do.	4	2	35
Ayakudy do.	0	1	0
Vattalagundu do.	3	1	29
Nellacotta do.	2	1	20
Mohur do.	3	1	34
Terupattur do.	3	1	13
Sholavandam do.	2	1	19
Paramakudy do.	2	2	59
Paumben do.	3	1	17
Kannovady do.	Newly opened.		
Ramaswarum do.			
Teruvalavayanullur do.			
Kelamungalum do.			

The highest class had attained the standard of the fourth class of a Zillah school. The school was in general doing fairly, but the English of the lower classes was rather poor. The Shevagunga school had somewhat declined since Mr. J. Fisher had left the place. Since my inspection, however, the Head Master who had no certificate has been replaced by a former Head Master who has passed

the Matriculation examination. The Manager also informs me that he has provided better accommodation for the school than it had at the time of my visit. The Madura School, a feeder to the Zilla School, contained at the time of my inspection upwards of 200 boys, and was doing its work on the whole pretty well. A better school-house was however much to be desired, the Mantapam in which the school was held being unsuitable and in a very unhealthy situation. The managers were in treaty for a fresh site, but had

much difficulty in procuring any spot that would be central to the children attending the school. At Terumungalum the school was still held in a Chuttrum. The classes did not answer well at inspection, but that was to some extent accounted for by the examination being a good deal earlier than was expected. There is here about a thousand rupees in hand for the erection of a school-house. The Palani School was held as before in an enclosed Muntapam, and was doing pretty fairly. The Ayakudy School, which is held at the town of the Zemindar of that name, did not give me much satisfaction. The master who failed before at another village in this district, did not seem to me to have taken much pains with his work, and I recommended a temporary reduction of his grant—a measure which did not however meet with your approval. The school at Vattalagundu was making average progress, but the accommodation provided for the school was of so mean a character, that you withdrew the grant issued until better arrangements should have been made. This wholesome severity had a most beneficial effect, for the people at once exerted themselves and raised within a short time the larger portion of a sum sufficient to provide a respectable school-house. It would in my opinion be a good thing if the issue of a grant were made contingent not only on there being a school, but also on there being a decent place in which to hold it. There is always more energy and animation at the time a school is started than there is afterwards, and whilst it would then be less difficult to collect the funds for a school-house, the fact of having expended a certain sum of money to set the school on foot would tend to ensure its continuance. Of the remaining schools, those at Melur and Tiruppattur still require better accommodation. At Sholavandam, there is a Chuttrum which, with the Collector's permission, may be made available. A promising school has sprung up at Paramagudy through the influence and exertions of the District Munsiff. I examined this school in November last, and found it doing very fairly. There was here formerly a Taluq school, and the building then used has been given over for the new Anglo-Vernacular School, which is thus provided with a suitable school-house at starting. I regretted to find the Paumben school of the Gospel Society in a low condition, and felt obliged to inform the Manager that unless considerable improvement was effected, I should be under the necessity of recommending to you a withdrawal of the grant. The three last named schools in the annexed list have ceased to be under inspection, or have been closed within the official year.

17. Of these schools, the first five are supported by the Gospel Society, and the next four by the Church Mission Society. The remainder are independent schools. The Church Mission Society's school at Striviliputhur is perhaps the most advanced of these, having lately had a Matriculation class. Unfortunately its performance has not been equal to its desires, as all the three students who went up for the last Matriculation

examination failed. The answering in the other classes was generally poor. It

Anglo-Vernacular Schools, Tinnevely.

Names.	No. of Classes.	No. of Masters.	No. of Pupils.
Alvar Tinnevely A.V.S...	5	3	29
Tentiruputty do. ...	4	3	13
Tuticorin do. ...	5	4	80
Kulasegarapattam do. ...	5	1	57
Teruvai do. ...	4	1	60
Strivilliputhur do. ...	5	4	82
Tinnevely do. ...	5	4	180
Strivigundam do. ...	5	1	35
Ilenji do. ...	3	1	11
Tuticorin Sub. School ...	5	5	129
Sathur ...	3	1	32
Nanganery ...	4	1	37
Ambasamudram ...	4	2	62
Vallur ...	3	1	19
Ottapadaram ...	4	1	13
Shermadavy ...	4	1	41
Elivelangal ...	.....	.....	.....
Parivillicottai ...	.....	.....	.....
Shevelapury ...	.....	.....	.....
Radapuram A. V. S. ...	5	2	64
Tenkasi... do. ..	4	1	33

would probably be better for this school to raise its standard more gradually.

The Alvar Tinnevely School has generally done well, and my impression this year was that the master had taken pains, but that he had attempted too much in his highest class for the boys to stand any other than a superficial examination. The state of the Tuticorin Mission School was not satisfactory, and the attendance was not what it should be the Manager quite concurred (as I found afterwards in my impression of the school.)

The Tuticorin Subscription School had again suffered from change of teachers, all the men at the English branch of the school being new since my former inspection. A school-house was much required, all the children who learnt Tamil only being taught at a different place from the rest of the children, and the building moreover in which they were lodged being in a ruinous condition. I found that the boys in the highest class had made some progress on last year, even though they did not answer very well, and as arrangements have now been made by which the teachers are to remain for a fixed period, we may hope for more progress in future than has hitherto been formed here. The Sathur School was going on steadily. The answering in English was generally poor, but other subjects well or fair. The Nanganeri School was quite new, but gave promise of being a fair school. This is one of the places I visited in 1863, with the view of inducing the people to start a school. Of the remaining schools the principal are the Tinnevely Town Anglo-Vernacular School and the Ambasamudram School. Of the first of these, the Deputy Inspector remarks that the boys acquitted themselves on the whole satisfactorily at his examination, and that the school-room was commodious but badly located. The Ambasamudram School seems to have been rather poor in English (particularly in the highest class) but doing fairly in other subjects. The Deputy Inspector reports that a school-house was about to be built, and that half the estimat-

ed cost of it had been almost raised. The Kulasekarapatam School was not doing very well, but the Teruvai School, which is not far off, had much improved under a new Head Master. The Tenkasi and Paravillicotta Anglo-Vernacular Schools were only nominally Anglo-Vernacular, and might almost more correctly be classed as village schools. The Strevigundum School was increasing and an Assistant Master was required. The school at Valliur the Deputy Inspector considered promising, and a commodious school-house had been erected. Maps and furniture were required. Shermadevi is the Head Quarters of the Sub-Collector of Tinnevely, and as Mr. Pennington takes much interest in the schools of the Sub Division, frequently visiting them himself, the Deputy Inspector feels sanguine that the new school there will prove a success. Of the Elavalangal School, the Deputy Inspector remarks that the boys being almost all intelligent Brahmins, afford good material to work upon. Of the schools marginally noted, those at Ilanji, Nanganeri, Vullur, Shermadevi, Elavalangal and Parevillicottah have been established during the past official year. The school at Shevalaperi, which appeared at my former inspection to promise well, was shortly afterwards discontinued. With respect to the Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the district in general, the Deputy Inspector remarks that the desire for education is increasing, and that in the year 1863, when he first took charge of the district, there were in Tinnevely but two Anglo-Vernacular Schools established by the natives, whereas there are now eight. In several instances also it appears that the people themselves erected school-houses, before applying for a grant from Government.

18. Of these schools, I lately inspected those of the Church Mission

Mission Boarding Schools, Tinnevely.

Names.	No. of Classes.	No. of Masters	No. of Pupils.
Sacheapuram	B.B. 3	2	38
	G.B. 3	2	35
Nullur...	B.B. 3	2	24
	G.B. 3	2	28
Surandei	B.B. 4	2	25
	B.B. 4	1	20
Parnivelei	G.B. 5	2	33
	B.B. 2	1	15
Dohnavur	G.B. 3	2	15
	B.B. 5	4	50
Mengnappuram...	G.B. 4	5	53
	B.B. 3	2	31
Suviseshapuram...	G.B. 6	2	32
	B.B. 5	3	28
Edyangudy	G.B. 5	6	52
Nazareth	B.B. 4	3	40
Mudalur	G.B. 5	5	77
Christangrum			
Puttiamputtur	B.B. 4	1	27
	G.B. 4	1	36

Society at Sachiapuram, Pannevelei, Mengnana-
puram and Suviseshapu-
ram and those of the S. P.
G. at Ediyangudy, Naza-
reth and Puttiamputtur.
There is perhaps no class
of schools regarding which
there is less that calls for
particular remarks than
these. Conducted under
the immediate supervi-
sion of the Missionaries,
they go on quietly and
steadily without on the
one hand raising their
standard very materially
or on the other being

subject to those changes that are so often found in Anglo-Vernacular Schools of about the same standing. They have however certainly made a decided advance during the last few years without sacrificing soundness to speed. English is commonly taught in the Boys' Boarding Schools and the girls learn needle-work, in addition to other branches of study. This department of their education is likely to become of considerable importance under the system of payment-for-results, as the sum therein granted for "decidedly good" work is considerable. The Panneikulum Boarding Schools were not this year under inspection. In the Dohnavur Schools no English is taught. In other subjects, the Deputy Inspector considered the children in both schools to be making very fair progress. The schools at Surandai were not examined by the Deputy Inspector during the year in consequence of the children having gone to their villages at the time of his inspection."

19. I examined both branches of the Lawrence Asylum as usual in

Other Schools.

Ootacamund Lawrence } Male
Asylum. } Female
St. Stephen's School, Ootacamund
Coimbatore Day School...

7	4	124
4	3	70
3	2	26
4	2	28

June last. In the male branch I had every reason to be satisfied with the progress made by the highest class in all subjects, except Tamil.

In this there was a decided failure. Rhenius' Grammar had been introduced in accordance with a former recommendation of mine, but though the portion read was very small, not a single boy could answer a question in it. As regards other subjects however, as intimated above the boys did very well, and except that several failed in pointing out places on the Map. I put hardly a single question throughout the examination that was not answered with remarkable correctness and promptitude: the second class had improved since my former inspection, and were doing generally well. The lower classes also were in a satisfactory state, and it gave me pleasure to note a very marked improvement in the lowest class since my former visit, when I was obliged to animadvert on their shortcomings.

20. I had not much to report of the Industrial Department, except that here also I noted progress. The labors of the lads were divided between gardening, tailoring, shoemaking and carpentering; for the work of this last branch a new shed had been erected since my former inspection. In each of the trades enough was doing, without of course making the lads thorough proficient, to be of the utmost use to them in after-life.

21. The female branch I examined at Lovedale, three miles from Ootacamund, to which place the girls had been removed and located temporarily in

the buildings hereafter to be used as a Hospital. I found an improvement in the first class of girls since last year, and they answered satisfactorily in all their subjects. Greater attention to perspicuity in working sums in Arithmetic was however a point requiring attention both in this and in the second class. The lower classes were making satisfactory progress in general. In some subjects, in which they did not answer quite so well, the portion attempted had been rather more than they were able to manage. As regards industrial work, the girls as heretofore do the work of the house-hold and needle-work. Since my visit the Principal, the Rev. J. Whitehouse, has resigned, and the Rev. T. Bliss has been appointed in his place. The Head Mistress has also left the Institution and returned to England.

22. As stated in my last Report, St. Stephen's School is a kind of Parochial Middle School, and was under the management of the Venerable the Archdeacon as long as he remained at Ootacamund. The school had improved since my former visit and was making satisfactory progress. I was not able to report very satisfactorily on the Coimbatore Day School, the children being quite unable to pass an examination. There had been a good deal of sickness, and the school had been disorganized by change of teachers. A subsequent report from the Deputy Inspector is less favorable than could be wished.

23. Since my last Report it has been ordered that these schools should be

SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS.

'Village Schools, Coimbatore.

brought under the system
of payment-for-results.

Until the close of the official year, however, they were under the old system. Their number at the close of the year was three hundred and fifty-eight against three hundred and forty-eight at the end of 1866-67, and the number of pupils attending them was six thousand and fifty-six against five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five at the end of the previous year. Of the three hundred and fifty-eight schools mentioned above ninety-nine were in receipt of grants, and the limit of expenditure sanctioned by Government, viz., rupees seven hundred, had nearly been reached, the amount of grants passed for the last quarter being six hundred and ninety-two. It seems that the failure of dry crops in the district materially affected the maintenance of these schools, the people being unable to pay their teachers in *kind* as usual. This misfortune led to seventy-one schools (of which fourteen were in receipt of grant) being closed. In the course of my last tour, I examined twenty-three of these schools in different ranges and taluqs, and had reason to be satisfied with their progress. I apprehend that an impulse will be communicated to these schools by their being brought under the new system, provided that it can be so arranged as that the examinations can be held about the dates at which the masters are ready with their pupils—otherwise, they will be discouraged by the delays to which they will be subjected.

24. *Village Schools, Madura.*—Of these schools, I examined thirteen during the year; they were doing well, as a proof of which I may observe that the Tamil Dictation of these thirteen schools gave an average ninety-one per cent. The whole number at the close of the official year was sixty-five, of which twenty-two were in receipt of grant. The remarks last made about the Coimbatore Village schools will apply to these schools also.

25. *Mission Village Schools, Madura.*—Of these schools, there are but 4 supported by the Gospel Society. Only one receives a grant. Owing to a change in the Deputy Inspector for Madura, I have received no report on their condition.

26. *Mission Village Schools, Tinnevely.*—Pressure of other work prevented my examining any of these during the past year, except seven schools in the Mengnanapuram District. These were taken without any special preparation, or even notice of examination, and the results obtained from them, which were decidedly satisfactory, may therefore be considered as furnishing a fair idea of these schools in general, or at least of those near a Mission station. Here Dictation gave seventy-five per cent. The Deputy Inspector has visited all the schools of the zillah, with the exception of a few outlying ones, at least once during the year. The number of these schools receiving grant was at the end of the official year 230. The Deputy Inspector remarks that the standard of education has risen during the last 4 years, and that the numbers of the children attending the schools is annually increasing.

27. It will be observed that most of the Female schools of the Division under grant have been reported on under the head of Mission Boarding Schools. The *Madura Female School* noted in the margin is of a different character, being a day school for caste girls and under purely native management. I found the school maintaining its general position, but it appeared that the teachers were not competent to carry on the children so far as they might have gone, and the lessons brought up by the girls of the first class were the same as those they had learnt the previous year. The school is held in a portion of the same Muntapam as that in which the Madura Anglo-Vernacular School is held, and its location is therefore open to the objections which I have named when reporting upon the above school.

28. The Sawyerpuram Seminary did not succeed last year in passing any students for the Matriculation examination. At the time of my inspection, I found a new Matriculation class of seven boys who answered well in method, the only subject in which they were examined. Of the remaining four classes, all did well in Arithmetic, and the highest of the classes well also in Geometry. The English of the last named class I thought rather

poor. In Tamil, the boys did well. The Practising School contained forty boys. I examined this Normal Schools.

Names.	Number of Classes.	Number of Masters.	Number of Pupils.
Sawyerpuram Training Institution.....			
Palamcotta do do...			68
Dindigal do do...			40

only cursorily, and cannot therefore give a minute account of it. I remarked here a tendency on the part of the Master to teach the Reading Book merely by rote unless strictly supervised. At Dindigal

I noticed something of the same kind, whilst at Palamcotta the state of the Practising school was decidedly unsatisfactory.

29. The Palamcotta Training Institution, contained, at the time of inspection, sixty-five students in the Normal school, forty in the Model school and one-hundred and seventy in the Practising school. The English classes are here organized separately, from the general classification. This is, in my opinion a good plan, as enabling boys of similar attainments in English to be put into the same class without reference to their knowledge of other subjects. I thought the English of the first English class poor, but that of the second very fair. In other subjects the students acquitted themselves to my satisfaction in their various branches of study. The Model school appeared to serve chiefly to supply children when criticism lessons were to be given in the Normal school. The Practising school I have remarked upon above. The portions of work brought up were too short, the answering was bad and the classification deficient. This state of things must of course produce a bad effect on the Normal students.

30. The Dindigal Training Institution, (supported by the Christian Vernacular Education Society,) aims at a lower standard than either of the Tinnevely Mission Training Institutions. The two classes of Normal students contained together thirty-five students. The higher class answered generally well, and the lower fairly at my examination. From the Principal's Annual Report, it appears that out of forty students then in the Institution, the C. V. F. S. supported twenty-two, or more than half, and the American Madura Mission thirteen. The Practising school contained fifty children. The Teacher of this school has since been changed, and as far as the children were examined, the results of the examination seemed to justify the measure, as they did not succeed very well. A school-house for the Practising school had been erected since my former inspection. This had been done at the Society's expense. The Normal school and dormitory for which Government have sanctioned a grant of Rupees three thousand, are now in the course of erection.

31. The Dépôt school at Wellington having been placed under an In-

ARMY SCHOOLS.
Army Dépôt School, Wel-
lington.
Hindustani and Telugu
Schools of 22nd M. N. I.

spector of Army Schools, was not visited by me this year. The only other Army School in the Division is that of the 22nd M. N. I., stationed at Palamcottah. This Regiment had but lately arrived at the time of my inspection, and so far the time

of examination was unfavorable to the schools. They both appeared, however, to be about as low as they could well be, and would probably not have answered much better had the inspection been at a different time. The two schools had only nine whole slates between them for forty-seven boys, and the plan generally pursued seemed to be for each boy to have a different book, and simply to read it without attempting to understand it. The Master of the Telugu School was deaf.

32. The first of these Minors, though eighteen years of age, was read-

Minor Wards.

Names.	Estate.	Zillah.	Age.	School.
I. B. Bommia Naik	Andipully ...	Coimbatore.	18	Coimbatore A. V.S.
Vanavaraya Counder	Samathur and Cotampatty.	do.	10	Private Tutor
Monagurusami ...	Nikarapatty.	Madura.	14	Palani A. V.S.
Komarajeyapandia	Bodinaikur	do.	8	Private Tutor
Vellayasami Naik.	Uddappanaikenu- nur ...	do.	9	do.
Vasaivaichirama- gounda ...	Serupalai ...	do.	13	do.
Soobramania Thevir	Singampatty.	Tinnevely.	8	do.

ing in the lowest class of the Coimbatore Anglo Vernacular school. The previous year he was in the lowest class but one, but it had been found necessary to degrade him on account of his inability to keep up with the class. He had attended the school regularly, and his conduct had been good. The Samathur Minor

was under a private tutor. He appeared to be a dull child, and could hardly read easy words in Tamil. The Nekkarapatty Minor was reading in the Palani Anglo-Vernacular School, but had not made satisfactory progress, and indeed appeared in some respects to have lost ground. He had also been irregular in his attendance. Under these circumstances, I recommended to you that unless there were domestic reasons to the contrary, the Minor should be sent to the Madura Zillah school. The Bodinaikur Minor is an intelligent boy, and had made pretty fair progress on the whole, though his Tutor was still pushing him on too fast to admit of his progress being sound. The Uddappanaikur Minor had got on very fairly in English during the year. In other subjects he did not answer well, and had evidently not been well taught. I have been endeavouring to find him a more experienced Tutor. The Sirupalai Minor had never had any education, but such as his native village

could afford, and I found that he had none but Palmyra leaf books. His knowledge seemed to be confined to ability to add in Tamil figures, and to repeat by rote some Tamil Poetry. He has since been sent to the Madura Anglo-Vernacular school, his attainments being too low to allow of his being admitted into the Zillah school. This Minor had only lately come under the Court of Wards. The Singampatty Minor was learning under a Tutor without a certificate, who had taught him some of the ordinary lessons given to Tamil children. I recommended that a certificated Teacher should be appointed.

33. *Deputy Inspectors.*—One of my Deputy Inspectors, P. Vejaranga Mudeliar, has been promoted during the year to be Deputy Inspector of the Madras District, and his place has been filled by R. Anantaramier, a B.A. of Madras, and late an Assistant Master in the Madura Zillah School.

APPENDIX VI.

No. 413.

MANGALORE, 28th April 1868.

From

L. GARTHWAITE, ESQ.,

Deputy Inspector of Schools in Malabar and Canara.

To

E. B. POWELL, ESQ., M.A., C.S.I.,

Director of Public Instruction.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the progress of education in Malabar and Canara, during the official year 1867-68. The following tables will shew the number of schools and pupils under my inspection.

TABLE I.

DISTRICT.	Government Schools.			Number of Pupils.	Private Schools receiving or which have received grants-in-aid.			Private Schools under inspection which have not received grants.	Number of Pupils.	Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.
	Number of Pupils.	Schools supported by a rate under Government management.	Established by Missionaries.		Established by other than Missionaries.	Number of Pupils.					
Malabar ...	7	518	11	1127	5	10	1034	14	808	47	3507
South Canara ...	5	474	3	171	16	7	894	24	516	55	2052
Total 1867-68 ...	12	992	14	1298	21	17	1943	38	1324	102	5559
Total of Schools and Pupils in 1866-67..	12	912	8	1048	5	1	349	3	357	29	2666
Total of Schools and Pupils in 1865-66..	10	574	6	508	8	1	671	...	...	25	1753

* Exclusive of the Calicut Provincial School.

TABLE II.

DISTRICT.	Number of Boys' Schools of the higher class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Boys' School of the middle class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Boys' School of the lower class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Female Schools of the middle class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Female Schools of the lower class.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Normal Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.
Malabar...	2	593	23	1794	19	893	2	201	..	...	1	26	47	3507
South Canara...	1	281	18	954	30	612	2	64	4	141	...	...	55	2052
Total in 1867-68..	3	874	41	2748	50	1505	4	265	4	141	1	26	102	5559*
Total of Schools and Pupils in 1866-67 ...	2	647	22	1843	3	115	1	34	...	...	1	27	29	2666†
Total of Schools and Pupils in 1865-66 ...	...	...	20	1564	1	102	1	34	2	35	1	18	25	1753‡

* Increase from previous year 2,893.

† Increase from previous year 913.

‡ Increase from previous year 432.

2. It will be seen that in Malabar and Canara there has been a striking increase of 73 schools (more than trebling the former number of schools) and of 2,897 scholars (more than doubling the number of scholars). The schools thus added are all Private schools; 22 are of the middle class, and 51 of the lower class. The number of Government schools remains the same, the attendance at them has risen by 80 pupils.* No schools have been withdrawn from inspection during the past year, nor have any ceased to exist.

3. The greater part of the increase consists of schools that have come under the result Grant system. Last year I stated that if sufficient time and means were placed at my disposal, there would be a considerable augmentation of the number of schools in connection with Government, as the German Mission schools, and the Roman Catholic schools would in that case be placed under inspection, and also a large number of indigenous schools. The means I asked for were afforded by the new result grant rules, and my being freed from the very onerous charge of the Cannanore Normal School gave the time, it will be seen that the expected augmentation has

* An increase which would have been greater, but for the want of accommodation at many of the schools *infra*.

not been slow to follow.* And it is important to remark that the increase is not solely by schools of the lower grade, for the number of the schools of the middle class has almost doubled itself (the number being 45 in the year under report to 23 in the previous one) and the schools of this class now form nearly one-half of the total number of schools under me (45 out of 102), while as regards attendance, the proportion (1,131 to 1,551) of the increase at the middle class schools to that at the lower class schools is somewhat better than 2 to 3. It may also be noted from the preceding tables and returns, that the increase of the present year is part of a gradual and constantly increasing progress in education, and that the old established schools shew also an increase in their attendance and often a rise in standard.

4. As in the last "Report on Public Instruction" I observe that you are stated to have written in reference to another district that, "any rapid extension of grants would be viewed by you with great suspicion," it may not be amiss to observe that of the above new schools, 27 are under the management of Missionaries or Commissioners, and eight under respectable private Managers. Thus nearly half the number are under responsible management. Of these, not all, but only 20 have as yet been recommended for grants. Of the indigenous schools, only three have been recommended for grants; and even in receiving such schools to inspection, care has been taken to admit only those that from their large attendance or from their having been long established, or from their general efficiency, gave promise of being permanent institutions deserving of Government aid. The average attendance at the inspected indigenous schools in Malabar is 35, and at those in Canara 20. Even this last number will be found higher than the average at such schools in other districts (Nellore 15—Coimbatore 17.)

5. *Working of the Grant-in-aid System.*—Malabar and Canara are districts where this system has worked very successfully, indeed it is probable that in the course of a few years, Government could, if it wished, have every school in the sub-division worked as a grant-in-aid school, except of course those for special instruction. The "Rate Schools" still continue to increase in number. In the quarter just expired, four new Rate schools have been opened in Malabar and two in Canara, and there are several places in both districts from which petitions have gone in to the Collector, at some of which at least the establishment of schools may be looked for. All the Rate schools in the sub-division are at least of the middle class, there being

* I may remark here that the assistance I needed in my inspectorial work came to me only very late in the year. The Assistant Deputy Inspector for Malabar was appointed on the 22nd January, the one for Canara only on the 5th March, and the Inspecting School Master on the 15th March. For Malabar, I have not yet been able to appoint any one owing to the delay in settling the travelling allowance of the Inspecting School-masters.

none of the "Village School" type, so common in Coimbatore and Godavari. One, that at Palghat, is of the higher class, and may be considered equal to a Government Zilla School. The Commissioners of many of the circles are now beginning to be better able to manage their affairs, and I am endeavouring gradually to extinguish such just grounds of discontent as may exist,—getting the Commissioners to reduce the expenditure (where that can be done) and also to make cess fall as equitably and lightly as possible. There are few complaints, and there is no probability of any of the schools having to be closed. I should not omit to state that the success of the "Education Act" in Malabar has been largely owing to the support and encouragement given from the beginning by the Collector, Mr. Ballard. When at least some degree of countenance is not afforded by the Revenue authorities, the efforts of the more enlightened inhabitants to move the inert mass to avail themselves of the benefits of this Act, often fail—want of encouragement being construed as discouragement.

6. *The Result Grant System.*—The introduction of the new rules dating only from January last, much can scarcely be said on this point, and I have anticipated the little I had to state. It is worthy of notice however that by making known the advantages offered by the new rules, I have succeeded in bringing under inspection *all* the schools in Mangalore, numbering 1,100 pupils; and I hope to have equal success in the other towns of the two districts. There seems indeed every likelihood that the new rules will work successfully in the sub-division generally.* Malabar contains a large number of village schools, in some of which the instruction is even now tolerably efficient, except as regards Arithmetic. It is probable that most of these will come in. Should this expectation be realized, the number of Inspecting Schoolmasters under me will have to be increased, as I have at present only one for each district—too few even for the work now in hand.

* In a recent report I submitted to you some remarks on the new rules, especially those enforcing a certain amount of attendance, and I think that in that respect they might be modified with advantage. I remarked, "It seems to me that in the matter of length of attendance it is useless to depend upon registers. The Inspectors can at best find out only whether the children have attended any other school, and how many months they have been at the school they are examined in. But as to whether they have attended 15 days in each month or not, he has no other resource than the register, and for its trustworthiness he must depend upon the honor of the Master. Now to go to an ordinary indigenous Schoolmaster and say, you shall have no grant for a boy unless you can show by registers or other such means that he attended 15 days in each of 6 months is only to offer a premium for the falsification of registers, &c. Many such schoolmasters who would otherwise be honest will thus be corrupted and all will be tempted. It is only the result that Government pays for, and I would suggest whether it would not be better to rest satisfied with this without insisting on conditions as to attendance."

7. Of the EDUCATIONAL WANTS of Malabar and Canara, that of a Normal School for Canara is the greatest and most urgent, but as a proposal has already gone up to the Supreme Government on this point, it is not necessary to enter into the subject further. Nothing has been done to supply North Malabar with a higher class school for general education—the already overburthened Normal School at Cannanore has to do this work, which should devolve on a separate Institution. I have already given my views as to what should be done for North Malabar in this respect, and for Telli-cherry in particular, a town for which, in spite of its size and importance, hardly any thing has been done. Arrangements for putting the Cannanore Normal School on a more complete footing and entertaining a larger number and better class of scholars there, are greatly needed—a want I have been calling attention to for some years past. For further explanations on the above points, I beg to refer you to my report of last year, as also regarding the want of Malayalam books, a want beginning to be severely felt, and to supply which some more decisive measures should be taken than has hitherto been done. I may mention that the Malayalam books mentioned, as prepared by me last year, have been printed, the revision of the proof-sheets (a most burdensome task) has prevented me doing much new literary work, but I have prepared a new Canarese First Book, and have made some progress in a new Malayalam Second Book. The Canarese First Book is on the same systematic plan as my Malayalam one. The old system, hitherto obtaining in all Indian school-books, that I have seen, required that before a child was allowed to read a single word, he should learn, say, as in Malayalam, at least 168 distinct characters and 923 combinations of them—many of the latter being almost as difficult as if wholly new characters. Children generally spend six months and sometimes two years over this most wearisome task, and often left school before they had learned to read. In the new First Books, only one or two characters are taught at a time, while from the very first lesson, the child is made to read words, after the third or fourth lesson, sentences; and long before he has finished the alphabet, stories. The books are divided into progressive lessons for appointed periods, and constant repetition keeps in mind what has been already taught. By the time the child has learned the alphabet, which should be in from two to three months, he can read any book of not more than ordinary difficulty. I have offered to prepare similar editions in Tamil and Telugu.

8. (a) *Mangalore Provincial School*.—I inspected this school in December last. The highest class was then a fifth class, consisting of 8 pupils, all of whom were then undergoing the Matriculation examination. Of these, however, only two were successful. It was at the earnest desire of the inhabitants of Mangalore and of others who had subscribed largely to the fund for the endowment of this school, that a Matriculation class was

formed. The class was a promising one at first, and consisted of twenty intelligent youths. From various causes, one being the opposition of the

I. GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS.
Mangalore Provincial School.

			Rs.
W. E. Ormsby	... B.A., LL.B.	Hd. Master	500
Mr. H. E. Lechler	... Matriculated.	Asst. do.	100
N. Krishna Row	... do.	do.	35
K. Raghavendra Row	... do.	do.	35
R. S. Noranba	... Matriculated.	do.	35
Ud. Krishanayya	... do.	do.	30
A. Aaron	... do.	do.	25
P. P. Saldanha	... 4th Grade	do.	15
Ug. Krishnappa	... do.	Sch. Asst.	10
J. A. Misquith	... 5th do.	do.	10
M. Shama Row	... do.	School Clerk & Writing Master.	20
Number of Pupils...	...		281
Number of Classes [Including Sections]			10]

to this school (he disapproves indeed of Roman Catholics attending any school not taught by their own "religionists") many of the best members of the class left during the year, so that at last but a few, and those not the best, remained. The other classes did well on the whole at the inspection, and you were pleased on my report to express your conviction that "Mr. Watson" who was then in charge of the school, "and his Assistants had exerted themselves to the best of their ability during the year." Mr. Ormsby, also, the new Head Master, on his arrival in February last, reported that he found the school "in a satisfactory state." Of the various events connected with the school, the arrival of the above named gentleman (a graduate of Dublin University) may be mentioned as the most important, and one which has afforded much satisfaction to the subscribers to the endowment fund, who were beginning to fear lest they would never see the realization of their legitimate aspiration. In the place of Mr. Watson, who is now on sick leave to Europe, another European Assistant, Mr. H. E. Lechler, an undergraduate of the Madras University, has been appointed.

(b.) Mr. Ormsby on his arrival, formed an F. A. class, of the probability of the formation of which mention was made in last year's Annual Report. This class was continued till the end of the official year, but as the class was reduced to three pupils, it was not thought advisable that it should be maintained, and it has lately been broken up. The highest class is now (April 17th) a fifth, studying the subjects laid down for the University Matriculation examination. This class numbers thirty-six, but it is probable that only twenty of these will be sent up to the examination in December next.

(c.) No progress has been made by the Department of Public Works, in building the new school-house. It still remains as it was a year and a half ago, the foundation laid, but nothing more.

9. *Provincial School, Calicut.*—Regarding this school, I have to report only on the Malayalam studies. The papers of all the pupils of the 7th, 6th and 5th classes, and of some of the pupils of the lower classes, have been before me in the various examinations at which I have been Malayalam Examiner. I regret I still see grounds to believe that the study of the vernacular is allowed to hold a very low place at this school, and the generality of the students there do not acquire that insight into the structure of their own tongue which educated men should possess.* The Head Master has complained (justly I think) that he is not provided with teachers competent to teach Malayalam. As long as the ground of complaint exists, I do not see how improvement can be looked for.

10. *Normal School, Cannanore*, has, during the whole of the past official year, been under

			Rs.
Mr. J. Small	Matricutd.	Asst. Mr. in ch.	150
„ J. P. Lewis	do	Asst. Master	55
D. Kuriyappan	do	do	35
P. Rego	do	do	25
Mr. F. F. Lemerle	do	School Asst.	20
P. Rappu	4th Grade.	do	20
Gangadhuram	do	Asst. Master	20
U. Thoudan	Matricutd.	School Clerk and Writing Master.	15
Number of Pupils..			270
Number of Classes...			11

the charge of Mr. Small, I having, at my urgent request, been allowed, early in the year (June 5th),† to resign the Head Mastership, as the pressure of my work as Inspector had become so great, that for some time previously I was able to do so little in the school as to make my responsibility

in connection with it merely nominal. The staff has been lately further reduced by the appointment to a Deputy Inspectorship of P. Nanu-ayyan, the Assistant Master in charge of the Practising School, and by the death of two of the ablest of the Junior Masters. Left thus weak-handed, it

* The following extract from a literary journal of the standing of the *London Athenæum*, shows that at home the study of the “Vernacular” (which at home is of course English) is beginning to be thought of equal importance with the classical languages, and that even in the schools of the highest class, where till lately the classics were almost the only subject of study.

On the subject of “English in schools” we find that “systematic teaching in English is being introduced into King’s College School, and into Marlborough School, or College, as we ought to call it, and that at the Halifax Grammar School and elsewhere the Rev. Mr. Cox has for the last 15 years made part of an English author, Bacon, Milton, &c., as regular a bit of work with his upper boys as *Æschylus*, or *Virgil*, and has made them get it up in the same thorough way, that they have done their classics. He rightly believes in the good the boys have got from their English work. Would that it went on in every school in the kingdom!”—*London Athenæum*, January 11th, 1868.

† And previous to this I was away from Cannanore.

would not have been surprising if the school had done very badly. But from what I saw of the school at my inspection in November last, and at other visits, and from the results of the Matriculation and Certificate examinations, I think credit is due to Mr. Small and his Assistants for the degree of efficiency they have maintained under very discouraging circumstances. The principal point to be noticed unfavourably is as regards the teaching power of the students. There were few of them able to give a thoroughly good lesson to a Junior Class. While admitting that the very short time most of the students had been at the school was the chief cause of this, I pointed out to Mr. Small, that some better arrangements were required for the supervision of the students while teaching in the Practising School. As it was expressly promised to the inhabitants of Cannanore (when they raised the subscription for building the present large and handsome school-house) that the Practising Branch of the Normal School should supply to them the place of a Zillah School, the time of the Master of that branch is necessarily mostly devoted to preparing his upper class for the Matriculation examination. Hence, for what should form the largest and most important part of his duties, the supervision of the students who are practising teaching, he has no time left. Some efforts have been made to remedy this defect, which is one that has always more or less been felt, but it is obvious that with a staff so weakened as the present one, no Master able to do the duty can be spared for it. And it is equally obvious that while students are left to teach with insufficient supervision and correction, they are not likely to develop into thoroughly good teachers. The Cannanore Normal School, as I have pointed out in my previous reports, has for some years stood in need of a more complete and competent staff of teachers and a greater outlay. Since I last wrote on this subject, the staff is weaker and the outlay less. I am aware that an augmentation of the teaching staff of this school forms part of the scheme now awaiting the sanction of the Supreme Government. But meanwhile it is under great difficulty that the school is worked at all,* and the teaching cannot be expected to be other than defective. Pending the above sanction, I had intended, in consultation with Mr. Small, to make some new arrangements for the school, but, I thought it best to defer doing so till I had the benefit of Mr. Fowler's remarks on his recent visit to the school. No copy of Mr. Fowler's report has however been forwarded to me yet, though his visit was made in January last.

* The diminution in the prestige of the school unites with the poor prospects offered by the department to prevent the better class of educated young men accepting scholarships. Hence year by year, as I have frequently pointed out, the raw material supplied to this school becomes of more and more inferior quality. This cannot but react injuriously on the state of the education in the district generally.

Examination for which the students went up.	Number		Remarks.
	Examined.	Passed.	
Matriculation, Certificate Examination.	16	7	{ 3 from the Normal School proper. do. do. All Normal Students.
4th Grade	13	12	
5th do.	10	8	
	39	27	

(b.) In the margin and below I shew the particulars of the results achieved by the Cannanore Normal School during the past year. As I have said before, they may be considered creditable.

Name.	Remaining on the 30th April 1867.	Remaining on the 31st March 1868.	Number of Normal Students who took up appointments.
Normal School ...	27	26	12
Practising Branch and Primary School.	239	253	(All to Middle Class Schools.)

(c.) The new school-house, designed by me upwards of *three* years ago, is at last finished, and was occupied in December last. I understand that it is found well suited for its purpose. A subscription of Rupees 6,500 was contributed for this building by the inhabitants of the taluk, on the promise that they were to have an institution affording the advantages of a Zilla School.

11. *The Anglo-Vernacular School, Choughaut*, has at last somewhat

II.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

T. Krishnayyan ...	.....	Head Master.	Rs. 40
K. Govinda Menon..	Mrtricated.	Assistant. ...	20

recovered from the bad state it was reduced to some two years ago. The attendance has been maintained steadily at about 40 boys, and the highest class, composed of boys who two years ago were beginners, has

Number of Pupils ...	...	...	...	33
Number of Classes...	...	...	...	3

now attained the standing of a third class, and is in a very satisfactory state. The school was inspected by me in October last, and by the Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Schools in February, and on both occasions was reported on not unfavourably. To strengthen the teaching staff, I sent as Second Master a Matriculate from the Presidency College, who had a favourable character from the late Acting Principal. I tried this young man for a short time as a teacher at Cannanore, and was satisfied with him there, but the Assistant Deputy Inspector lately reports regarding him that he neglects his duty where he is now, and that

the progress of the school is hindered on this account. I propose therefore to remove this young man.

(b.) The school seems to be again progressing, but after a trial of several years, I have come to the conclusion that its present location (close to the Munsiff's Court) is inconvenient for most of the Hindu population, while the Moppilas, to whom its situation is most convenient, have not sent, and are not likely to send their children. When the building of the permanent school-house is to be begun, it should, I think, be placed at Guruvayur, the Hindu quarter: Chowghaut strictly so called, being only the Moppila quarter of what all goes under the name of Chowghaut.

* 12. *Badagera Taluk School*.—I inspected the Badagera School in October last. It has since been visited twice by THE MALABAR TALUK SCHOOLS the Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools. The attendance has risen from 102 to 134, and the staff of teachers has been reinforced. The highest class is now of the highest

C. Sekara Menon...	Matriculated.	Head Master.	Rs. 40
J. M. Vieyra ...	4th Grade ...	Asst. Master.	20
K. Ramutti ...	9th „ ...	do.	13
K. Sankaran Nayer.	4th „ ...	do.	12
T. Raman Nayer...	5th „ ...	School Asst..	8

Number of Pupils
Number of Classes

standard allowed in a Taluk School (a fifth).* When I last examined this school, I found the instruction tolerably fair in all subjects, but there seemed a want of the energy required to work the school up to that thorough satisfactory condition it should at-

tain, and which with its large attendance and the willingness of the boys to remain several years at school, should make this school equal in all but name to a good 'Anglo-Vernacular' School. Many complaints have been made to me that the Head Master of *this* school (who is able enough) is very irregular in his attendance and neglectful in the discharge of his duties. He has twice been admonished by me, on proof of minor derelictions in these points, but fresh charges are now under investigation. I fear I shall have to recommend his removal: indeed I perhaps should have done so before, but that he has managed to keep his school in a not altogether unsatisfactory state as regards instruction and to increase the attendance, that having doubled itself since he took charge.

* (b.) The school house was enlarged in 1866, but the attendance now

* i. e. Its studies are English, Prose, and Poetry: Malayalam Prose and Poetry: Geometry, Algebra and Arithmetic; the Histories of India and England, and General Geography.

demands another enlargement, for which purpose the inhabitants have subscribed Rs. 250.

13. *Taluk School, Koilandi*.—This, taken altogether, is the most satisfactory of the Government "Middle class

C. Kurian	...	Matriculated.	Head Master.	Ra. 30
M. Thomas	...	4th Grade	Assistant ..	15
Chappan	...	5th do	Monitor ..	5

Number of Pupils. .	57
Number of Classes...	4

Schools" in Malabar. The attendance has risen slightly during the year (from 54 to 57) and was higher still, but it was found impossible to accommodate more boys.

In fact 40 is the utmost number that should be put in the present school-house, and no time should be lost in enlarging it, or the attendance is not likely to maintain its present figure. The highest class is a fourth class. The pupils of this school at my inspection in October last, and at a more recent one by the Assistant Deputy Inspector, shewed respectably in the various subjects of instruction, especially in English Translation and Arithmetic. The History of India had been pretty well got up in an elementary way. It however struck me that Geography had been neglected as there was also room for improvement as regards spelling and pronunciation. But the general tone of the school was one of hard work; the classes were orderly; the school-house, furniture and maps neat and in good order; the registers, &c., clean and regularly kept, and the boys in punctual attendance. My Assistant makes similar remarks as to his visit.

14. *Government Free School, Anjengo*.—This school is temporarily closed, and has been so from the beginning of December, owing to the want of a Master, the pay being insufficient to secure the services of a competent man. I should, however have opened the school with such a Master as I could get for the pay, Rs. 15, but the whole question regarding the Anjengo School being now under your decision, I thought it better to wait until some settlement had been arrived at. The Travancore Government has offered to defray part of the expenses of the school, if it is set on a better footing. A good school of at least 50 boys might easily be made here, if funds were available.

15. *Karakal Taluk School*.—The Karakal school still continues to do very well, and the Masters have evidently

THE SOUTH CANARA TALUK SCHOOLS.

R. Tellis	8th Grade	Ag. Hd. Mas.	Ra. 30
M. Siva Row	4th "	Assistant do.	15

worked hard throughout the year. I inspected it in February last, and

reported very favourably on it. The highest class is a fourth class. In

Number of Pupils ..
Number of Classes...

43
4

English and Canarese, the classes were fully up to the standard they professed to have attained,

while in Paraphrasing and Translation, the papers executed were superior to those done at schools of even a higher grade. Mental Arithmetic was carefully attended to. The highest class did well on paper too in Arithmetic (Vulgar and Decimal Fractions), but the third and second classes wanted a little improvement. The attendance is steady (43) and would increase, if a new school-house, which is urgently needed, were provided.

16. *Kasragoda Taluk School*.—The school at Kasragoda came through

Y. Padmanabhayya ...	Old 8th Gd...	Hd. Master	Rs. 25
M. Subba Row...	4th Grade	Assistant...	15
B. Manjunatha		do.	

various difficulties during the year, owing to absences and changes of Masters. The highest class is a fourth class. When I inspected the school in December last, the classes answered very

Number of Pupils
Number of Classes

respectably in all subjects, especially in English and Canarese, but the third and second classes did badly in all subjects, except the above named. This state of things was due to the second Master's having quite neglected his duty. He is objectionable on many grounds, and his services might be dispensed with advantage to the school. The Head Master is a pains-taking man, and that the school on the whole keeps up to a respectable standard, is due to his exertions. The attendance keeps steady to from 56 to 60 boys. It was 55 at the end of the year, but is rising. The school-house is well built and commodious.

17. Of the *Ullala Taluk School*, I have as usual to report very favor-

H. Koragappa...	4th Grade	Hd. Master	Rs. 30
S. Soarres ...	do.	Assistant...	10

ably as to the instruction. The attendance is still increasing (1865-66, 30 ; 1866-67, 42 ; 1867-68, 51). The highest class is a fourth class. The results of my inspection (January) were

Number of Pupils	...	...	...	...	51
Number of Classes	...	...	...	...	3

creditable to the Master, especially in Arithmetic ; there was a good deal of bad spelling, but I have, by making several cursory examinations since, succeeded in having this very much improved.

(b.) A larger school-house is required,

18. *Udapi Taluk School*.—I had heard very adverse reports respecting

S. Bhima Row...	4th Grade	Hd. Master	Rs. 25
E. Narasinga Row	"	Assistant...	15

Number of Pupils	...	...	...	44
Number of Classes	...	...	...	4

the Head Master here, and was prepared to find the school in a very bad state. But at my inspection in February last, while I found proof that

the Head Master had been irregular in his attendance, and left the school too much to the second Master's charge; the school itself was not so bad as I had expected. The highest class was a fourth class of 8 boys. They were an intelligent set of lads, the teaching they had had, had been good, but it had evidently been very little. Taking the school as a whole, Canarese had been well taught; Translation, fairly; Arithmetic, middlingly; English, badly; Geography, scarcely at all. There is a good school-house. The attendance has slightly risen (from 41 to 44) and might be doubled, if a really painstaking and clever Head Master could be appointed.

19. *Brennen's School (German Mission School), Tellicherry*.—The

III. GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS OF THE ORDINARY KIND.

The Revd. L. Reinhardt	Head Master	Rs. 150
Mr. J. Pires	Assistant	35
Mr. D. R. Viegas	do.	35
Mr. Montino	do.	25
Bappu	Malayalam Munshi	12

Number of Pupils	111
Number of Classes	5

Grant in 1866-67	Rs. 986*
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Anglo-Vernacular School at Tellicherry, under the German Mission, was some years ago put in possession of the school-house erected under the late Mr. Brennen's will, and of the small endowment (about Rs. 300 per annum) which he left for the support of a school in that town. For some years past, I have not

been able to report on this school as favourably as I wished to do. I inspected it in November last. In my report, I stated "this school may be said to remain at about the same point it did last year. While in some respects, I saw that an endeavour had been made to give better teaching, the evident reduction of the standard * * * * somewhat counteracted the tendency which I felt to a more favourable impression. The school is now of the standard of a Government Taluk School. The Malayalam studies are carefully attended to, but in English this school does not stand high. It is due to the Head Master, the Revd. Mr. Reinhardt, a gentleman of great

* The amounts set down as "grants in 1866-67" must be taken only as approximate, and liable to slight corrections, as the Deputy Collector of Malabar has not furnished me with the requisite accounts yet.

energy and a skilful teacher, to say that the reduction in the standard, and the comparative neglect of English, is in obedience to the views of the Home Committee of the Mission, and that he has promised to use his best endeavours both to raise the standard of his school and to improve the instruction.

(b.) The attendance at this school has slightly increased, viz., from 105 to 111. There are 5 classes, the highest being of the standard of the fourth class of a Taluk School.

20. *Grant-in-Aid School, Manantoddy*.—This school was closed during the course of the year, its place having been taken by a rate-school. No information has been given to me of the date on which it was closed. The great difficulty at this school was and with its successor will (I fear) continue to be, the difficulty of securing good teachers willing to go to so sickly a climate. Even when teachers were obtained, attacks of fever were a frequent interruption to the attendance of both teachers and pupils, and the efficiency of the school was seriously hindered from this cause.

21. *Cochin Boys' School*.—This school was inspected by me at the beginning of the official

Mr. T. C. Elsworthy...	...	Head Master.	Rs. 185
C. Thoman ...	Matricultd.	Assistant ..	35
P. Ooman ...	...	...	15
L. Andrew	12

Number of Pupils	105
Number of Classes	6

Grant in 1866-67	Rupees 1,020
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year under report. I included the latest intelligence I had to give of it in the Annual General Report, I was then writing. I had hoped to inspect it again at the close of the official year, but the urgency of my work in Canara prevented me going so far south.

The school (which always strongly reminds me of a good "National School" in England) is still under the same management and masters, and keeps steadily the same attendance (109 last year, 105 this year). The managers are the Chaplain, the Revd. A. Lees and the Church Wardens of the Cochin Protestant Church. The pecuniary difficulties which beset the school last year, seem to have been surmounted, several native subscribers having now come forward to take the place of the European subscribers who withdrew. When visited at the beginning of the year, the school was favourably reported on.

22. Remarks similar to the above, apply to the inspection of the *Cochin Girls' School*. In this school I found the instruction at a very low par though the school on other and less essential respects was in first-rate order. Since my visit Mrs. Lees herself has daily devoted a large portion of her time to this school, and I hear that it has improved. Mr. Lees has made

several attempts to secure the services of a trained mistress, but he has not been successful. The attendance is now about equally divided into Portuguese, East Indians, and Malayalam Native Christians. The fact that neither of these understand each other's vernacular, and that English is to both a strange tongue, is one of many causes that keeps this school always in a very low state.

23. The *Calicut Primary School* was established chiefly for the benefit

			Rs.
P. S. Teruvangattam Pillay...	Matricultd.	Head Master..	35
V. Subbaya	...	Assistant	15
Malayalam Teacher...	...	...	15
<hr/>			
Number of Pupils	..	...	52
Number of Classes...	...	...	8
<hr/>			
Grant in 1866-67	...	Rupees..	60

of the children of those inhabitants to whom Malayalam is not vernacular. Of these there are a good number: Tamil, Telugu, &c. This school was brought under inspection in September and received a grant from October last. There is a neat commodious school-house in a good situation, well provided with furni-

ture and books. When I inspected it, there were forty-one pupils, divided into three classes. The present attendance is fifty-two. There are three teachers, the Head Master being a Matriculated student from the Madras Normal School. The pupils did fairly in that elementary knowledge which alone the school professed to impart. Since the arrival of the new Head Master, the standard has been raised, and English is now taught.

24. *Palghat Rate School*.—I visited this school in July and August

IV.—RATE SCHOOLS.

			Rs.
1. C. E. Lanauze, Esq.	Matricultd. & 3d Grade	2d Master in charge	190
2. K. Ramaswamiyyan	2nd Grade.	Assistant	85
3. P. Pothan	...	do	70
4. M. Mathu	do 3d Gd.	do	40
5. Gopal Subbayan	...	do	30
6. Sankara Menon	2nd Grade.	do	30
7. Govinda Menon	Matricultd.	do	30
8. Kurian	4th Grade.	do	30
9. Pichuayyan	3rd do	do	20
10. Arjunan Naidu	4th do	do	15
11. K. Gopaula	5th do	do	15
12. Siva Raman	...	do	15
13. Pazham Andy Pilly	4th do	do	15
14. Krishnayyan	...	do	15
15. A. Sankaram Nayar	5th Grade.	do	15
16. Malayalam Munshi.	5th do	do	15

last. My inspection was only of a cursory kind, as I had visited the school but a few months before, making a minute inspection and reporting fully. As however, I was in Palghat about two months of the monsoon (making it a centre from which I worked that part of the sub-division) I saw a good deal of the school, and it was then going on very favourably. The

Number of Pupils	456
Number of Classes	16

Grant in 1866-67...	...	Rs. 3,258-5-10
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number of pupils and classes is very large (456 pupils divided into 16 classes) and Mr. Lanuaze deserves, I think, great credit for the good order he maintains in his

school and the steady and systematic improvement which he insists on in each class. Where the school is supported by local funds, it is difficult to avoid paying attention to the wishes of influential inhabitants, and hence a Matriculation class was somewhat prematurely formed with only five boys. Of these two passed, and one of the others failed only in History. There is now a Matriculation class of 20 pupils. The attainments of the pupils in English and Arithmetic may be considered fair, and in Malayalam very good. Geometry and Algebra are taught in the two highest classes, and taught well. The school is at present of the standard of a Zila school.

(b.) The affairs of the Commission are not in a very good state, a large portion of the rate having fallen into arrears, which there is little chance of realizing. The school however pays its present expenses. Lately the three "Rate-School" circles into which the large taluk of Palghaut was divided have been thrown into one circle, with one set of Commissioners instead of three, the funds being common and the rate uniform. The Palghaut school is now the "Central School" (i.e., a school of the highest class, whose benefits will be availed of by the whole taluk) and the smaller (middle-class) schools at Alattur and Kollangodu are subsidiary to that at Palghaut. The taluk is divided into three divisions, the north, east and west, and each division has one of those schools pretty nearly centrically situated to it. All are to be under the inspection of the Head Master. On the whole this scheme, if supplemented by good village schools, will provide very fairly for the educational wants of the large and wealthy taluk of Palghaut (once a Hindu kingdom), but the Commissioners will have to be good men of business, or otherwise they will want a great deal of looking after.

25. The rate-schools at *Alattur* and *Kollangodu* were opened only towards the end of the last month, with an attendance of 47 and 51 respectively; that at *Alattur* has since risen to 106. Matriculated ex-students of the *Cannanore Normal School* have been appointed to the Head Masterships. The long delay about these schools, which should have been opened long ago, was caused by the necessity of completing the arrangements mentioned in the preceding paragraph. •

26. The most important Rate-school in Malabar, next to that of Palghaut, is the *Manjeri Rate-School*. *Manjeri* is the "casba" town of the large and important taluk of *Ernad*. A large and well adapted school-

house has been provided for it, the cost of this and of the furniture hav-

Manjeri Rate-School.

1. A. Ramachandrayyan	2nd Grade, Madras Nor- mal School...	Hd. Master	100
2. G. Verghese	Matr. do...	Assistant.	50
3. V. Eradi	4th Grade, Cannanore A. C.	...	35
4. Kunjambu Numbyar	Malayalam Munshi.	do.	12

Number of Pupils	99
Number of Classes	4

Grant in 1866-67,	...	Rupees...	1,399-15-6
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highest class in translation. Although the state of this school is far from unsatisfactory, yet as a very large amount is expended on it annually both from local taxation (Rs. 1,894) and by Government (Rs. 1,400), I consider that the Commissioners should exert themselves more strenuously both to increase the attendance and to raise the standard. If this cannot be done, the school should be maintained on a less expensive footing, which might easily be done, by dispensing with the services of the highly-paid Head Master. The Commissioners here have always shewn a capacity to conduct the affairs of the Commission without requiring much extraneous aid.

27. *The Rate-School at Bettattuputiyangati,* has suffered much during

M. Sankara Menon	F. 'A.	...	Hd. Master...	50
V. Raman Nayar	Matriculated	...	Assistant.	25
M. James	5th Grade...	...	do.	15

Number of Pupils	51
Number of Classes	4

Grant in 1866-67	Rupees 459-14-1
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close of 1866-67. But since then it has, from the above cause, fallen to 51, divided into 4 classes. The standard of the school is that of a Taluk school. I was favourably impressed at my inspection, and felt satisfied that

ing been met entirely from local subscriptions. The staff of teachers is superior to that of other rate-schools, except Palghaut. The attendance has risen to 99, pupils, divided into 4 classes. The school passed on the whole a creditable examination. The Head Master's want of acquaintance with Malayalam was however a serious drawback, and told unfavourably on the marks obtained by the

the latter half of the year from the absence (through sickness) of the Head Master, and the inefficiency of the Second Master, under whose charge the school fell meanwhile. The attendance was 74 when I inspected the school in August last; this being a little higher than at the

the instruction had been sound, the results in English, Arithmetic and Malayalam being decidedly respectable. The late report of the Assistant Deputy Inspector is not so favourable, but as the Head Master is shortly to return to his duty, it is to be hoped that the school will revert to its former tolerably satisfactory condition. About Rs. 853 are collected here annually as rate, and Rs. 460 are received from Government in salary grants. The Commissioners, with the exception of the Chief Commissioner and one or two others, do not seem at all competent.

28. *The Rate-School at Angadipuram*, was inspected by me in August

K. Raman Menon	... 4th Grade	Head Master	Rs. 40
P. Kannan	... do	Assistant	20
P. Rammui	... do	do	15
K. Guru Row	... do	do	8

Number of Pupils	99
Number of Classes	4

Grant in aid 1866-67 Rupees 810-15-0
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last. The new school-house has been completed, and is a large and handsome building, capable of accommodating about 150 boys. The number of pupils has increased from 94 to 99, and rose at one time during the year to 122. There are four classes, of which the highest is the

type of the fourth class of a Taluk School. I was not able to report favourably on this school. The Head Master had been slothful and irregular, and allowed the real work of the upper classes to devolve on the Second Master, as far as the latter had been able to take the classes. The highest class did not shew well in any subject, the attainments of the next class were merely middling. The second class was the only one that did well.

(b.) In this rate-circle, about Rs. 828 is collected annually by the cess; the grant is a "lump grant." The Commissioners here have seldom given me much trouble.

29. *The Cherpalcheri Rate-School* is of about equal standing to the

P. Sesban Pattar	... Matriculatd.	Head Master	Rs. 50
Lekshmanayyan	... 4th Grade	Assistant	25
K. Subbayyan	... do	do	15

Number of Pupils	95
Number of Classes	4

Grant in 1866-67 Rupees 803-4-0
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above mentioned. It was inspected in the same month and was on the whole favourably reported on. I remarked, "For a school which has been established less than two years, and whose pupils were at the beginning unable to read even their own vernacular * * * *

I consider the progress made very creditable." In English, Malayalam and Arithmetic and Geography respectable results had been obtained. A fourth class had been formed.

(b.) The attendance is large (95), but it is somewhat reduced from last year. The man who was the Second Master, when I inspected the school, and to whom its improvement is principally due, left in December last, and I fear the Head Master is not the man even to keep the school up to its present standard.

(c.) The permanent school-house has been completed at a cost of about Rs. 1,700. It is a substantial building and suitable in all respects but that of height.

(d.) About Rupees 884 is collected here by the rate; the grant is a "lump grant." The Commissioners are getting better able to manage their affairs.

30. *The Kavayi Rate School*, labours under various disadvantages.

			Rs.
Dharmarajayyan	4th Grade ...	Head Master.	35
P. Ramar	do.	Assistant ...	20
P. Narayanan		do. ...	15

Number of Pupils ... 41
Number of Classes... 3

It is situated in one of the most benighted parts of North Malabar at a place where there are no officials and no town, and where bigotry and caste prejudices are very rampant. It has however, at last struggled up to 41 pupils and a third class, and the possession of a very well built school-

house, which though not quite finished, is occupied. I inspected the school in December last and found that, making due allowances, tolerable progress had been made in all subjects, though from hearing no English, except in school, the pupils even of the highest class were unable to express themselves much in that language. The Assistant Deputy Inspector who visited the school in February, after the new Head Master took charge, reports that there was "an evident effort for improvement in all classes." This school ought I think soon to be put on the footing of a middlingly good Anglo-Vernacular or Taluk school.

(b.) The Commissioners here were very incompetent, but as they lately received an addition in the former chief Commissioner of the Angadipuram School Commission, it is to be hoped that they will do better now. The income from local sources is about Rupees 600 per annum, and a lump grant of an equal amount is received from Government.

31. *The Rate School at Manantoddy* was opened only about the beginning of the current (calendar) year and I have not yet been able to visit it. The masters and pupils are, I believe, for the most part, the same as those of the old Grant-in-Aid School. I

A. J. Rozario	...	Matriculated.	Head Master.	Rs. 70
K. Raman	...	...	Assistant	30
Number of Pupils				36
Number of Classes				4

have no information yet as to the income of this school.

32. The opening of the *Chattumangalam Rate School* was delayed from various causes. The Chief Commissioner first appointed, who is since dead, took little interest in the matter, made great delay in convening the first meeting of the

Kanakasabbapati	...	Matriculated	Head Master..	Rs. 30
Number of Pupils				40
Number of Classes				2

Commissioners, and then kept their proceedings in his hands for a very long time. The other Commissioners being quite new to their duties, could do nothing. Hence no school-house was provided, nor was any money forthcoming, so that neither masters nor the necessary furniture could be procured, and it was impossible to open the school. After the expenditure of considerable time and trouble on the part of myself and my Assistant, the school was at last opened in March last.

33. The former Head Master of the *Kottayam Rate School* (a Matriculated ex-student of the Cannanore Normal school) resigned in November last.

This is much to be regretted, as he was a clever man and a good teacher.

S. Narayanayyan	...	Matriculated.	Head Master.	Rs. 45
N. Panku Nayar	...	4th Grade	Assistant	20
K. Sekharakuruppu	...	do.	do	15
K. Korumpan	Matl: Teacher	10

Number of Pupils				112
Number of Classes				5

Grant in 1866-67	Rupees 482-8
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It was not easy to supply his place. The present Head Master, a somewhat inferior man, has been transferred from the Rate-school, Kavayi, where his place has been filled by a man of again still lower grade. This school has a steady attendance of about 110 to 120 boys. I inspected the school in November

last, and was able to report that it was in a tolerably satisfactory state in nearly all respects. It was visited again in January by the Assistant Deputy Inspector, who states that the boys did well in English reading, dictation, and translation, but not so well in paraphrase, and that all classes did well in arithmetic. An indigenous school under one of the ordinary "pyal schools" forms the lowest class of this school—a very objectionable arrangement, but one to which the Commissioners obstinately cling. (b.)—The cess has been considerably lowered and the local income is now only Rupees 575 per annum, it is supplemented by a lump grant. This is the oldest Rate school in Malabar; and the Commissioners may now be said to have learned to transact most of their own business.

34. *Canara*.—At the *Mulki Rate School* there have been great disturb-

N. Krishna Row ...	Matriculated.	Head Master.	Rs. 50
A. M. Tellis ...	4th Grade ...	Assistant ...	30
K. Narasinga Row ...	...	do. ...	12
M. Ananda Row ...	...	do. ...	6

ances, owing to certain low caste boys having applied for admission. One of these who was a Convert to Christianity being admitted, nearly all the other boys left the school.

Number of Pupils ...	...	...	73
Number of Classes ...	...	...	5

Eventually the sons of the Sarasvatis (a caste of Brahmins) returned, but the Konkani Brahmins still hold out and refuse to send their sons

Grant in 1866-67...	...	Rupees 1,033-14 0
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to a school where there is even a prospect of low caste boys being admitted. The consequence is, that the attendance has been reduced from 144 to 73, while the prosperity of the school is for a time destroyed, and the income of the Commission is threatened from the unwillingness that many former supporters of the school are now slow to pay the rate.

(b.) I inspected the *Mulki School* in March last, and found the classes much reduced, but taking the circumstances into consideration, I thought that the amount of instruction evidenced was fair, and that the boys answered well. The fifth class contained only eight boys. In Geometry and Algebra they were only working up towards the standard of a fifth class, but in English, Canarese and Arithmetic they were quite up to the mark; Geography had, however, been neglected. The other classes fulfilled all that could be expected. There could be no doubt that the Masters had done their duty, and that too under very trying circumstances. This school was visited during the year by the Collector and his Assistants, and appears to have made a favourable impression on them. The former Head Master of this school, K. Santappa, is acting as Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools in Canara during Mr. Watson's absence.

(c.) The local income of the Commission is about one thousand rupees, raised by a tax on estimated incomes. This school, too, receives a lump grant. The Chief Commissioner and some of the other Commissioners are competent to do their duties, and on the whole the Commission works very fairly.

35. *Rate School, Buntwal.*—Two new Rate schools have been establish-

G. Vencata Row	Head Master.	Rupees 30
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Number of Pupils
Number of Classes

Rate School, Mudbidri.

H. Ramappa	... 4th Grade ...	Rupees 30
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Number of Pupils
Number of Classes

ed in Canara during the year, making up with the four in Malabar, the six I mentioned in last year's report, as waiting to be opened. Buntwal will have a local income of about Rupees 600 per annum, and Mudbidri of about Rupees 400. Subscriptions of Rupees 510, and Rupees 430 respectively, have been raised at these places for school buildings and furniture.

A similar subscription of Rupees 685-4 was raised at Hosadroog, also in Canara, for the same purposes, but the Collector thinks it necessary that some further inquiries should be made as to the wishes of the people there, before he can decide as to whether the Act should be introduced there or not. In Brahmavara and Kundapur, the movement for Rate schools has rather "hung fire," but it is probable that rate schools will be established there before long, though of a cheaper kind than was at first contemplated.

36. *The Christian Brothers' School at Mangalore, (St. Mary's school.)*—This school was established nine years

V. SCHOOLS UNDER THE RESULT GRANT RULES.

1. *Boys' School of the middle class.*

ago, and has been under inspection from the beginning of the past year. It was a large school, which numbered at one time during the year 285 pupils with 6 teachers; the highest class was one preparing for the

Description of School.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Masters.	Grant sanctioned for 1867-68.
Anglo-Vernacular School	185	6	Rs. 787-8

Matriculation examination. It was inspected by me in March last, and received a result grant of Rupees 787-8, a very fair measure of the efficiency of the school. I was much pleased with the

school, there was such a wholesome air of earnest work throughout the

whole school. About half the scholars evidently belonged to the very poorest class of the Christian population—children who, but for the benevolent efforts of the “Brothers,” must have been utterly neglected, for they are too poor to pay fees or for books, and scarcely able to clothe themselves respectably. I have within the last few days learned that this school is closed owing to certain difficulties which suddenly arose with the Roman Catholic Bishop. It will however, be re-opened under different management. I fear however that it will not be as successful as under the “Brothers.”

37. *The Christian Brothers' School, Cannanore*, is intended chiefly for

Description of School.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Masters.	Amount of Grant.
Anglo-Vernacular School ...	155	3	Rs. 200

East Indian Roman Catholics, but there are also a good number of native Roman Catholics, and a few Hindus. When I inspected the school in April 1867, the

attendance was 117, it has now risen to 155. There are 4 classes, the highest being about equal to the fourth class of a Zillah school. All the classes did very well in most of the subjects of instruction, sufficiently so to secure a grant of Rupees 200 under the very severe old “Result Grant” rules. The teachers are all “religious” of the order of the “Brothers” of the Christian schools—(see note).

(b.) A building grant of Rupees 4,032 has been sanctioned for this school.

38. *The Christian Brothers' School, Tellicherry*.—This school has three

Description of School.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Masters.	Amount of Grant.
Anglo-Ver. School	113		

“Brothers” and 113 pupils, divided into 4 classes. The pupils are mostly Hindus, although there is a very large minority of Christians for whose benefit the school is chiefly intended. This

school may be considered a middlingly good Anglo-Vernacular School. English and Geography are fairly taught, but the arrangements for teaching the vernacular and translation are very defective. The “Brothers” here are East Indians. I inspected the school in November last, but no memorandum of the results or application was sent to your office, as the new result grants did not come into operation till January 1868. I was not able to visit the school afterwards during the official year as I was in Canara, and thus these “Brothers” lost their grant.

39. *The Christian Brothers' School, Calicut.*—The same was the case

Description of School.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Masters.	Amount of Grant.
Anglo-Ver. School	103	3	...

with the "Brothers" at Calicut. This school is under the charge of three "Brothers" the "Brother Director" (a European) being a gentleman of very superior attainments and much skill as a

teacher. The pupils are of all castes and creeds, but the majority are East Indians. I inspected this school in September last; the attendance was then 94 (now 103) divided into three classes, and the standard of the highest class was about that of the 4th class of a Zillah School; the tone of the school was very good and the instruction, except as regarded the Vernacular (a point in which the arrangements at all the schools I have seen of this order are very defective) was sound, the boys doing fairly in English Reading, Grammar and Translation, and in Arithmetic and Geography.*

* The total number of *schools* under the teaching of this order of the "Brothers of the Christian School" in different parts of the world is 1,011, of *Pupils* 399,320 and of *Teachers* 8,868. The following extract from my report on the first of their schools that came under my inspection may not be without general interest.

"This Order was founded in 1680 by Charles de la Salle, a French nobleman, who, deeply moved by the neglected condition of the children of the lower orders in France, devoted himself to the work of their instruction and elevation. As in the somewhat similar case of Loyola, his force of character and self-devotion soon attracted associates, gradually an "order" was established, novices were received and trained for their work. Normal, and a very great number of primary, schools were established in different parts of France, and the order was authorized by Louis XV. to undertake the work of educating the poorer classes generally throughout the kingdom. * * * It has schools in France, England, Ireland, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Prussia, Belgium, and even in Turkey, Egypt, Canada, India, Malacca, &c., &c. * * * All the schools of this order are open to Government inspection; but they have also a regular staff of Inspectors of their own called "Visitors," who examine with the greatest strictness the conduct and progress of the pupils, and see that the schools and instruction are in accordance with the Society's Text-book of method and organization. Their discipline is admirable. One striking point is the remarkable degree of quiet and order. This is obtained by a strict abstinence from all unnecessary speaking on the part of either teachers or scholars. When teaching, the "Brother" sits quietly at his desk or stands before the black-board and does not speak unless absolutely obliged, and even then his voice is raised only just so much as to be heard. So too the scholars speak only when called upon to do so. * * * Their "*Manual*" remarks that 'by this system of silence not only is the teacher saved much physical exertion, but better order is maintained than by any other method and that when the "Brother" does speak, as in instruction and examination, his words are much more likely to attract the attention of his pupils.' In the instruction which is on one model in all their schools, great attention is paid to neatness, but they consider the training of their pupils, the most important of their

40. *The German Mission Schools.*—The German Mission has 17 schools in Malabar, exclusive of the Anglo-Vernacular School at Tellicherry which receives a salary grant, and 13 in Canara (exclusive, as above, of two small schools in Mangalore). Of the Malabar Schools only three have applied to be placed under inspection, and of these only one in the official year, the Calicut Boys' School. The others are, however, I believe to come under inspection during the course of the current year.

(b.) All the German Mission Schools in Canara are under inspection, and (except a few) have

Name of School.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Teachers.	Amount of Grant for 1867-68.
			Rs.
1. Ang. Ver. Middle School	22	3	302
2. Parochial School.....	52	1	65
3. do. Mulki.....	32	2	34-12
4. Uchilla School.....	24	2	22-4
5. Udapi School.....	62	1	91-0
6. Bohma S., Mangalore...	11	1	...
7. Kadiki School.....	14	1	...
8. Santura School.....	9	1	...
9. Guddi School.....	19	1	...

received grants. The *Middle School* is under the Revd. F. Muller, the boys are thoroughly well grounded in their own language and in an elementary knowledge of English, Mathematics, History, and Geography. They are taught a little Sanskrit, enough Greek to construe the New Tes-

tament, and some Music. The *Orphan School* at *Udapi* is about the standard of a low class Talook school. It numbers 62 pupils, divided into 4 classes, under a European Superintendent. The instruction is very thorough. In the *Parochial Schools* at *Mangalore* and *Mulki*, English is not taught at present, but in other respects the instruction is on a level with that in our Taluk schools; superior, indeed, in some respects. The other boys' schools are of a lower grade; those I examined I found well taught and in good order. Of the girls' schools, I shall speak under a separate head.

(c.) *The Mangalore Anglo-Vernacular Town School*, was formerly

Name of School.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Teachers.	Amount of Grant for 1867-68.
Town School, Mangalore.	61	2	48 (Salary Grant.)

called the Canarese Boys' School, and was merely a vernacular school. Great pains have however been taken during the last two years to improve it, and its standard has been raised and the name

duties, and their constant aim is to make their pupils kind to each other, obedient to their superiors, and religious. They have a very admirable and carefully graduated system of punishment and rewards, for their system is one which is intended to lead by kindness and encouragement rather than to drive by punishment."

changed. I inspected it in March last and found 61 boys studying English, Canarese, Arithmetic, and a little Geography. The highest class was in standard between the second and third classes of a Telook school. They did very fairly in the first three subjects, and were for the most part a very intelligent set of boys. This school receives a small grant of Rs. 48 per mensem. It would earn more on the result system.

(d.) The *Bockapatna School*, also inspected in March last, is a school

Name of School.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Teachers.	Amount of Grant for 1867-68.
Bockapatna.....	19	1	24 (Salary Grant.)

somewhat similar to the above, but smaller; the Master having been guilty of misconduct, was suspended during the year, and the school was closed for four or five months. It was re-opened last month (March). When I

inspected it in March, I found the pupils of the highest class had left, and that the instruction at present was purely elementary. Measures, however, are being taken to put the school on a better footing.

(e.) Both these schools will this year be put under the "Result Grant System," and I have therefore thought it best to notice them with the other schools of the German Mission.

41. The *Milagres*, and *Urva Schools*, are Roman Catholic "Parish Schools," having school-houses contiguous to the Church, and being under the immediate superintendence of the Parish Priest. That at *Urva* (a suburb of Mangalore) is the best, the pupils having made some progress in their English studies, and being able in the highest class to pass the third

Name of School.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Teachers.	Amount of Grant for 1867-68.
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1. Attawar School.....	18		RS. A. P. 33 8 0
2. Urva Boys' School ..	33		102 0 0
3. Milagres' School,	57		*109 0 0
4. Kodiyal Baylu School	37		

* Recommended, but not yet sanctioned.

standard. The *Milagres School* is the remains of the once large and flourishing Anglo-Vernacular school of that name, which for many years drew large salary grants, but which has been ruined by the dissensions of its supporters.* It is now very little better than an ordinary Vernacular school, from what it rose, to that it has sunk again! (b.) The *Attawar Private School*, near that of *Milagres*, is conducted by a Mr. Mascarenhas, the former Head Master of the *Milagres School*. Mr. Mascaren-

has is a native gentleman of remarkable attainments, a fair classical scholar, and moderately well acquainted with several European, and many Indian languages; his school was once larger, but he lost interest in it, owing to the unmanageable character of the people. I have represented to him the advisability of uniting his school and the Milagres one; it is not improbable that this step may be taken.

(c.) *The Kodiyal Baylu Boys' School*, is an Anglo-Vernacular School of low standing, maintained as a private Institution. It was not brought up for a grant during the official year, as I thought it necessary to put it under the Inspecting Schoolmaster to be organized, and put it into a somewhat better state first. The other three schools have been examined for result grants, and I have recommended the disbursement to them of the grants noted in the margin.

42. There are under inspection 18 village schools in Malabar, and 24 in Canara. Generally speaking, it may be said

V. SCHOOLS UNDER THE
RESULT GRANT SYSTEM.

II.—*Village Schools.*

that those in Malabar are the largest and best conducted, and many of them are attended by girls as well as boys. I have inspected personally only two in Malabar, that at Cannanore and that at Taláp; these two for some time received grants from my own funds, and I took considerable pains to organize and improve them:—they may be therefore considered as fair specimens of what village schools may be brought to by proper superintendence. That at Cannanore numbers 126 pupils. The Government school-books are used, and the instruction in Malayalam and Arithmetic is sound, and fairly advanced. The Head Master is a very intelligent man. He has two Assistants. A new school-house has been erected to meet the increase in attendance, which was originally only 50. The attendance at Taláp has risen from 31 to 60 pupils, there is a neat little school-house here, and the instruction is similar to that at the other school. The other village schools in Malabar I have not yet had the opportunity of examining, but the Assistant Deputy Inspector is endeavouring to organize them, and the pupils have been classified and registers of attendance are regularly kept, and in some at least Government school-books have been introduced. All the schools are kept by Hindu Masters for Hindu boys.

43. Of the Canara village schools which I have brought under inspection during my recent long tour in Canara, I know somewhat more. Only one has yet received a grant, that connected with the Ganapati Temple. This is about the best. It was inspected in December last, and received a grant of Rs. 44-8-0. This school was originally set on foot by one of the Teachers of the Mangalore Provincial School. All the other schools are in a very elementary state, some have separate buildings, but many are kept in temples or in the Masters' houses. They have no furniture whatever, no

proper books, and till lately no classification, or registers of attendance. I am now making efforts, in conjunction with the Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools and the Inspecting Schoolmaster, to introduce useful books and put the teachers in good way of teaching the most necessary subjects. I hope gradually to supply each school with a black-board and slates, and to introduce the Government school books, and to have the pupils taught in classes instead of one by one as at present. The Masters are willing enough to improve their schools if they think they can get anything by it, and I think that in six months all the schools will be able to bring up some boys for the first standard, and perhaps a few for the second. It is much to be desired that these schools now brought under inspection should soon receive at least some grant, however small. At present the idea lurks amongst the Masters of them that the object of the Educational Department in bringing them under inspection is merely to make them pay a license tax. The Assistant Deputy Inspector has rendered me what aid he could respecting these schools, but he was appointed only three weeks before the close of the official year.

44. In Malabar there are under inspection the following female schools. 1st.—The Cochin Girls' school (which is the only one not under the "Result Grant Rules"). I thought it advisable to report on it in connection with the other school under the Chaplain of Cochin.

V. SCHOOLS UNDER THE
RESULT GRANT SYSTEM.

III.—Female Schools.

2nd, the *Cannanore Convent Girls' School*.—This last is a very large and well appointed schools, taught by the "Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph," the attendance is 169, divided into 4 classes, comprising Europeans, East Indians and Native Christians. In general, the instruction in the school is confined to the usual branches of an English education, but arrangements are made for giving instruction in music, and drawing to those girls whose station warrants their acquiring such accomplishments. I inspected the school in November last, and the girls did very well in needlework, fairly in reading and explanation, writing and Grammar, and possibly in Arithmetic and Geography. On this examination a grant (on the result system) was awarded to them of Rs. 583.

45. The numerous girls' schools connected with the German Mission in Malabar, have not yet been brought under inspection, but I hope to succeed in doing so during the course of the current year.

46. In Canara, all the girls' schools of which I have been able to hear, have been brought under inspection. Those under the German Mission, of which there are four, are the best, those for the Christian girls being very superior institutions, but the education given is wholly in the vernacular.

The girls' school at *Mulki* is a boarding school for Christian girls, the other

Name of School.	No. of Pupils.	No. of Teachers	Amount of Grant for	three schools are at <i>Man- galore</i> , one being for Christian girls and the other two for Brahmini girls. These schools were all inspected during the last quarter of the year, and received grants as noted in the margin.
			1867-68.	
Mangalore Parochial Girls' School.....	53		Rs. 244-4	
Mulki Girls' Boarding Sch.	45		216-8	
Shervikiri Brahmin Girls' School.....	20		87-8	
Mangalore Artillery Line Girls' School	23		50	

47. The other two schools in Canara are both at Mangalore, and both for Roman Catholic girls. That of *Kodiyal Bailu*, is the largest and is taught by Miss Tellis, who is or was formerly (for I have not been able to learn exactly which) a novice of the "Order of St. Joseph." This school promises in time to become a very fair one of an elementary kind. There has been difficulty what should be the language employed in this school, the vernacular of the girls being Konkani, a language which Government has refused to recognize. The girls are now wholly taught in English. This school was inspected on the "result grant system" in March last, and a grant of Rs. 141 has been sanctioned for it.

(b.) The remaining Roman Catholic girls' school is a very petty school, and requires to be further organized before it can come up for a grant.

48. I regret to state that in the pressure of other work, I neglected to make arrangements for the inspection this year of the Native Regimental schools at Cannanore and Mangalore.

49. There is only one Minor Ward in my District, the Nahyâli Arasu. He is very young, and his revenues very small, and his education has hitherto been necessarily sufficiently elementary to be conducted at home by a native tutor. The Collector of Malabar is now making arrangements to have him sent to the Calicut Provincial School, or should it be found more advisable, to some school in Ootacamund.

50. Since writing the above, I have received from you a copy of the Order of Government, in which it is stated that a few girls' schools will be established by Government as a model for others. I presume that as in the case of the Provincial Schools, at least one will be established for each population speaking a different language, (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese). I take this opportunity of stating that such schools would be thankfully accepted at Mangalore (for the Canarese people) and at Palghaut (for the Malayalis). Both these places have contributed most liberally for boys' schools, Palghaut, indeed, is burdened with a rate to a large amount for that

purpose. These places cannot contribute and cannot be expected to contribute fresh funds for girls' schools, and each of these towns has on this ground, as well as on other, strong claims that Government should favor it with one of the proposed Government girls' schools.

51. This report has unavoidably grown to so great a length that I must abstain from touching upon some other points that it has been usual with me to advert to.

APPENDIX VII.

No. 29.

MADRAS, 2nd April 1868.

From

E. THOMPSON, ESQ., M.A.,

Principal of the Presidency College.

To

E. B. POWELL, ESQ., M.A., C.S.I.,

Director of Public Instruction.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report upon the progress of the Presidency College, during the official year 1867-68.

2. A few days after the commencement of the year, I returned from England, and resumed charge of the Principalship from Mr. Porter. The only other changes of this nature to be noticed are those consequent upon Mr. Craig's departure for England in April 1867. Mr. P. Ranganadha Mudaliar was appointed Acting Professor of Logic, Moral and Mental Philosophy, his place in the Junior Department was filled by P. Balaji Rau; and M. J. Murrydoss Pillai was placed in charge of the class vacated by Balaji Rau. At the end of the civil year the lowest class of the Junior Department was abolished, and Mr. Dique, the only permanently appointed Master of this class, transferred to the Normal School. In the Vernacular Department there has been no change throughout the year.

3. Leaving out of consideration the lowest class of the Junior Department, it appears that a satisfactory increase has taken place in the number of students attending the College, especially in the Senior Department. The numbers are :—

Senior Department.

	III.	II.	I.
31st March 1867.....	16	29	40
31st „ 1868.....	19	31	54

Junior Department.

	II.A.	II.B.	I.A.	I.B.	Total.
31st March 1867.....	35	34	34	32	220
31st „ 1868.....	37	38	32	35	246

Of the total increase of 26, 19 belong to the Senior Department, which now consists of 104 students. There is, however, a falling off in the Law class, which now numbers 17, against 29 of last year.

4. I am happy to be able to report that the College has had considerable success in the late University examinations. The senior class consisted of 16 students, but one of these was twice removed from the roll for irregularity of attendance, and was absent from the December examination, while another died during the Christmas vacation, so that only 14 presented themselves for the Bachelor of Arts degree. Of these, eleven passed, and one, R. Saminadha Subba Rau, obtained the rare honor of a first class. In the First examination in Arts, 23 out of 28 students passed, four being placed in the first class, which only contained ten in all. The results in the Matriculation examination are not so satisfactory, but great allowances must be made on account of the increased difficulty of passing in English this year. Out of 58 students, 29 passed, 14 from Balaji Rau's, and 15 from Ramachendriah's division. Three of the former and one of the latter were placed in the first class, and two others, who formerly belonged to Balaji Rau's Division, but left the College before the close of the year, also obtained places in the first class.

5. The College was as usual examined in December, and the results are, on the whole, satisfactory. A detailed statement of the marks obtained in each subject by all the classes is appended to this report.

The Reverend Messrs. Symonds, Bamforth, and Stevenson, Captain Edgecome and Messrs. Grose, Brandt, Grigg, Porter, Kershaw, Ross, Fortey, Burnell, Tagg, Gopal Rau and Sanjivi Rau were kind enough to take part in the examination, and I have to express my best thanks to all these gentlemen for their valuable assistance.

6. *Third Class, Senior Department.*—This class acquitted itself decidedly well in Logic, Dynamics, and Byron's Corsair, and very fairly in all other subjects, though the average in Moral Philosophy, 39 per cent., is not quite satisfactory. In the University examination, however, highly creditable results were obtained in this subject. Mr. Symonds says "I must express the great pleasure which the papers of the third class (in Logic) have afforded me. They evince excellent teaching and intelligent study of the subject." Mr. Fortey looks upon the result of his examination in Pure Mathematics as very satisfactory. Mr. Porter's remarks in Dynamics shew a still better result, only one student having failed to obtain one-third of the maximum. Mr. Brandt, who examined in D'Quincey's Confessions of an opium eater, regrets that "there is not much trace of originality or reflection," but adds, "the general result cannot be considered unsatisfactory while 7 out of 15 have obtained marks varying from 68 to 50 per cent., and no one less than 31 per cent."

Mr. Grigg, who examined in Byron, remarks that the class was unsuccessful in paraphrase, but his report and marks are favorable on the whole, and he speaks in high terms of Venkatramiah's paper, to which he assigned 96 marks out of 120.

7. *Certificates of Proficiency*.—I propose with your sanction to confer Proficients' certificates upon the students of this class, as follows :—

2ND CLASS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. R. Saminadha Subba Rau. | 4. A. Sitharamiah. |
| 2. T. Dorasami. | 5. V. Rajagopala Chari. |
| 3. L. C. A. Venkataramiah. | |

3RD CLASS.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. P. T. J. Amildoss. | 6. C. V. Gopalachari. |
| 2. S. Venkatachellam. | 7. C. Dandayndhapani. |
| 3. V. Desikachari. | 8. C. A. Latchmana Chetty. |
| 4. D. Bashyam. | 9. G. Saminadhan. |
| 5. C. Desikachari. | |

It will be observed that several students who were placed in the second class at the B. A. examination are only recommended for third class certificates, but it must be borne in mind that in this respect the College standard is higher than that of the University, half marks on the whole examination being required for a certificate of the second class.

8. *Second Class, Senior Department*.—This class obtained highly creditable marks in Milton's *Samson's Agonistes*, Bacon's *Advancement of Learning*, Logic and English History, acquitted itself very fairly in Moral Philosophy and Conics, and indifferently in Statics and Hydrostatics. With regard to the last subject, Mr. Porter says "there seems to be a want of clearness in the ideas of the students on this subject, shewn first by misconceiving the questions asked and next by an inability to adapt their answers to questions slightly varied from the propositions in the book." Mr. Fortey, after speaking very favorably of Ramachendra Rau's paper in Statics, remarks that "five of the students have gained less than 25 per cent. of the full marks assigned to the paper, and cannot be said to have acquired much real knowledge of Statics." In Moral Philosophy Mr. Gopal Row says "most have secured fair marks, and the first three on the list, Sattia Aien, Dorasami and Govinda Pillai have shewn a really accurate knowledge of the subject." Mr. Burnell's report on *Samson's Agonistes* is a very favorable one, especially with regard to the papers of Elliot, Poonen and Sattia Aien, but he remarks, as almost all our examiners have done, on the tendency to diffuseness and to the introduction of unnecessary matter. Mr. Kershaw expresses an equally favorable opinion as to the answers on Bacon's *Advancement of Learning*, and specially commends Elliot and Ramachendra Row. On the

whole this class may be pronounced to have passed a creditable examination, and I have promoted nearly all of them to the senior class.

9. *First Class, Senior Department.*—This class passed creditably in Euclid and Algebra, and Campbell's Pleasures of Hope, and Gertrude of Wyoming; fairly in Logic and indifferently in Addison's Spectator and Trigonometry. The paper in this last subject was set by Mr. Gopal Row, and was rather more difficult than usual, so that perhaps some allowance ought to be made on this account and for the pressure of the F. A. examination into which Trigonometry does not enter. The results in Mr. Sanjivi Rau's paper on the Spectator, certainly disappointed me. Mr. Ross who examined in Campbell, remarked upon a deficiency in parsing, but is generally satisfied with the result, saying that "all the boys shewed a very intimate acquaintance with the works forming the subject of examination, and most of them a very fair command of English." In Euclid and Algebra, Captain Edgcome considers the examination to have been highly satisfactory, and speaks of having been favorably impressed by the neatness and style of the solutions. My impression of this class has always been that while there were very few really inferior boys in it (as is indeed shewn by the very small proportion of failures in the F. A. examination) it does not contain as many students of decided ability as we generally find in our junior class.

10. *Junior Department.*—The third class of the Junior Department was examined by Messrs. Gordon, Evans and Ranganadham, and, speaking generally, the results are not very satisfactory. In Euclid, Ramachendra's division failed altogether in working deductions, and many boys in Balaji Rau's division were equally unsuccessful in Algebra. In English, both divisions did tolerably, and seem to be nearly on a par. The second class was examined in English by myself, in History and Geography by Mr. Gordon, in Euclid by Mr. Ranganadham, and in Algebra and Arithmetic by the Masters of the third class. I examined in English both vivâ voce and on paper, and was well satisfied with the result, a few of the papers were excellent as coming from such young students. The averages of the two divisions were almost identical. A similar equality is observable in Euclid in which the average was 40 per cent., Nevin's division was superior to the other in Algebra and Arithmetic, and Murrydoss Pillai's in History and Geography, but in no case does the difference exceed 4 per cent. The first class was examined by Mr. Gordon and myself, and the results were satisfactory, with the exception of the English results in division B., Mr. Dique's division having a very great superiority in this subject. In History and Geography, Mr. Dique's division was also superior to the other; but in Arithmetic fell short of division B. by about 4 per cent.

11. *Vernacular Department.*—This Department has worked well throughout the year, and the reports of the Examiners, Messrs. Thamothe-

ram Pillai and Savandranayagam Pillai in Tamil, and Sitharamachari in Telugu, declare that the results are better than in former years. As usual, however, Grammar is reported a weak point generally, which is certainly strange, as it is understood that the Pandit's strength lies more in Grammar than in anything else : perhaps this unsatisfactory result may be attributable to the extreme complexity of the Grammars of these languages, which renders it very difficult for students who have so little time at their command to master all their intricacies.

12. *Law Class*.—Courses of lectures were delivered last year on Contracts, Torts and Mercantile Law. Five students presented themselves for examination in Contracts, and all did well, six came up in Torts and Mercantile Law, of whom five passed. P. Balaji Row stood first in both papers, and is recommended for the Prize.

13. *Patcheappah Studentships*.—These studentships can again be filled up in all the classes ; the following having fulfilled all the conditions, are recommended as students for the ensuing year.

THIRD CLASS.

S. Rangiah Chetty and M. Dorasami.

SECOND CLASS.

P. V. Kristnasami and V. Panchanadhia.

FIRST CLASS.

P. V. Ramasami Raju and Srinivassa Ragavachari.

14. *Elphinstone Scholarship*.—This scholarship is now vacant, and I beg to recommend that it be awarded to T. Kristnamurthi, who stood third in the First Class at the recent examination, and was only five marks below the most successful student. Kristnamurthi does not hold a Government scholarship.

15. *Library*.—The Library has received considerable additions in the course of the year under review, and has been used to the following extent:—

	Literature.	History.	Science.	Law.
1866-67...	573	70	52	70
1867-68...	580	94	90	33

16. *Conduct of Scholars*.—I have no fault to find with the conduct of the Government and other scholars, all have obtained their degrees or promotion in the College, which is in itself evidence of their steady attention to their studies.

17. *Appendixes to Report*.—Besides the table of marks alluded to in para. 5, I have the honor to forward a list of students to whom I propose to assign prizes at the next Anniversary, a statement shewing the various districts to which the students belong, and another exhibiting the fluctuations of the classes of the senior department during the official year. It will be observed that out of 104 students in the senior department, 58 came

from the Mofussil, while 46 belong to the town and the district of Madras. The College at Combaconum has almost entirely stopped the supply of students from Tanjore and the other districts of the south. Malabar now furnishes the largest number of students, a result I believe to be in some degree attributable to the appointment of a Malayalam Teacher ; a similar result would probably follow the appointment of a Canarese Munshi. We have already eight Canarese students, and more would undoubtedly attend if this encouragement were held out to them.

18. *Norton Medal*.—The subject for this prize was “the excellencies and deficiencies of the Tamil language and Literature,” and I recommend that the medal be awarded to L. C. A. Venkataramayah. The Reverend H. Bower was kind enough to read the Essays sent in for this prize, and speaks highly of Venkataramayah’s composition. Mr. Percival is also of the same opinion.

19. I have to express my best thanks for the cordial assistance I have received during the year from all the Professors and Masters of the College.

PRIZE LIST.

CERTIFICATES.

Second Grade.

R. Saminatha Subba Row.	A. Sitharamiah.
T. Dorasamy.	V. Rajagopala Chari.
L. C. A. Venkataramiah.	

Third Grade.

P. Amildoss.	C. V. Gopalachari.
S. Venkatachellam.	C. Dandayudhapani.
V. Desikachari.	P. Latchmana Chetti.
D. Bashyam.	G. Saminadhan.
C. Desikachari.	

English Class Prize.

R. Saminatha Subba Row.....	3rd Class Senior Department.
T. Ramachendra Row	2nd ” ”
P. V. Kristnasami.....	1st ” ”
V. Ragava Chari	3rd A. Junior ”
T. Appa Pillai	3rd B. ” ”
R. Singaravalu	2nd A. ” ”
N. Rethinasabapathy.....	2nd B. ” ”
E. Andrew.....	1st A. ” ”
R. Winfred	1st B. ” ”

VERNACULAR DEPARTMENT.

TAMIL.

R. Saminadha Subba Row.....	6th Class.
P. Anantachari	5th „
T. Seshia	4th „
C. Srinivassachari	3rd „
T. Narasimachari	2nd „
R. Meenachisundrum.....	1st „

TELUGU.

S. Rungiah	6th Class.
V. Vencatasamy	5th „
N. Rungachari	4th „
Rama Row.....	3rd „
Visvanatha Row	2nd „
A. Narasinga Row.....	1st „

Law Prize.

P. Balaji Row, Norton's Medal.

L. C. A. Venkataramiah, Elphinstone Prize.

Bourdillon Prize.

Tamil.

R. Saminadha Subba Row.

Telugu.

T. Dorasami.

Maha Rajah of Travancore's Prize.

L. C. A. Venkataramiah.

Alwar Chettiar's Prize.

R. Saminadha Subba Row.

Statement shewing the various Districts from which Students came for education in the Presidency College, during 1867-68.

CLASSES.	Madras.	Madras District.	South Arcot.	Tanjore.	Tinnevely.	Madurai.	Ceylon.	Malabar, Travancore included.	Bellary.	Gudalpath.	Salem.	Trichinopoly.	North Arcot.	Nellore.	Krishna District.	Secunderabad.	Colimbatore.	Mysore.	South Canara.	Total.	REMARKS.
Third, Senior	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	
Second do.	10	2	1	..	..	1	3	4	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	
First do.	19	7	2	..	..	..	5	6	1	..	4	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	1	54	
Second Class, A.	12	5	5	1	2	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	37	
Do. do. B.	14	6	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	38	
First do. A.	17	4	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	32	
Do. do. B.	15	7	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	35	
Total...	94	32	19	6	4	1	12	20	6	3	12	3	17	6	1	1	2	5	2	246	

*Statement of fluctuations in the Senior Department of the
Presidency College, during 1867-68.*

CLASSES.	April 1867.	May 1867.	June 1867.	July 1867.	August 1867.	September 1867.	October 1867.	November 1867.	December 1867.	January 1868.	February 1868.	March 1868.	REMARKS.
Third Class	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	18	19	19	
Second do.	29	24	24	24	22	21	21	20	20	31	31	31	
First do.	30	34	34	34	31	31	20	28	28	50	54	54	

APPENDIX VIII.

No. 17.

COMBACONUM, 31st March 1868.

From

W. A. PORTER, ESQ., M.A.,

Principal of the Provincial College, Combaconum.

To

E. B. POWELL, ESQ., M.A., C.S.I.,

Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report of the progress of this College during the past year.

1. This institution was formed into a College in January 1867, and a class was then for the first time opened for students who had passed the First Arts examination, which is here called the eighth class. During my absence in 1866-67, the school was under the charge of Mr. T. Gopal Row, who continued to act as Head Master till April 1867. I take this opportunity of stating that the progress of the school during that year was most satisfactory, and its success, as judged by the University examination, greater than in any previous year.

2. I resumed charge of the College in April 1867. In January 1868, a ninth class was opened, thus completing the number of classes in the College Department; and at the same time the staff of the College was increased by the appointment of C. Sundara Row, B.A., as 3rd Master. In the following month the College unhappily lost the services of Mr. T. Gopal Row, who was transferred to Calicut. His place has been filled by Mr. C. W. Burroughs, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin.

3. In the lower department a new division of the 6th or Matriculation class was opened, and the two divisions of the lowest class were abolished. This involved several changes among the Masters. The two Matriculation classes have been placed under the charge of S. Sashiah and A. Ganapathy Iyer, and the vacancies caused by their removal from the 5th class were filled by B. Sreenivasa Aiyengar and S. A. Saminada Aiyer. C. Appiah and N. Regobnatha Charry were promoted to the vacancies left in the fourth, and their places were taken by P. Sury Aiyer and P. Narayanasami Aiyer whose classes were dismissed.

4. The number of students in the College Department is satisfactory. Its strength at present is 57, of which however more than half belong to the 7th or First Arts class. The numbers in the Junior Department are 332, distributed into 4th classes.

5. The number of students who passed the recent First Arts examination is greater than in any previous year. Out of 26 candidates from this College, 18 were successful, of whom 2 were in the first class. In Matriculation the number of successful candidates has fallen to about half the average of recent years. This can be explained. Formerly the Matriculation subjects were read in three classes, the 6th and the two divisions of the 5th, but owing to the raising of the minimum in English, it was thought advisable last year to teach the Matriculation subjects in the 6th class only (which moreover contained several students already passed who were not promoted to the 7th class), so that only 18 appeared for the examination instead of 50, as in former years. The precaution seems to have been an unnecessary one, as the total number of passed candidates in the Presidency seems to have been but slightly affected by the raising of the standard. Of these 18, 12 passed.

6. The eighth class was examined in December last by Mr. W. S. Lilly, C. S., in Bacon's Advancement of Learning, by Mr. Runganadam in Statics and Moral Philosophy, by Mr. S. Nevins, in Milton, by M. Jugga Row in History, by R. Sashiah in Conics, and by the Deputy Inspector Ariambayagam Pillay in Tamil. To these gentlemen I owe my best thanks for their kind assistance. I examined the class myself in Dynamics. The result on the whole was satisfactory. In English no one got less than half the marks. In Mathematics, seven were above one-half, but no one did strikingly well; only two were below one-third. Of the Moral Philosophy, Mr. Runganadam speaks in favourable terms. The Tamil, however, was decidedly poor. I think the failure in Tamil is due to the neglect of the students themselves and not to any fault of the Moonshee, who is a hard-working teacher, and has the reputation of a good Tamil scholar. The marks are given in the Appendix.

7. The 7th class was examined in the extra Mathematical subjects of the year, which do not enter into the F. A. examination. For the papers in these subjects, I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Thompson, who favored me with the papers set in the Presidency College. Ten or twelve answered well, three or four remarkably well, but there was a considerable number chiefly of those who have no intention of prosecuting their studies beyond F. A., whose marks were low.

8. As the lower department of the school was examined by the Inspector in December, I confined my examination of the junior classes to a few subjects. They were all examined by me in English, and either Algebra or Arithmetic. The results will be found in the appendix to this report, but I may state here that on the whole the progress made during the year was satisfactory, and that I am thoroughly satisfied with the zeal and intelligence of the present Masters of the lower department.

APPENDIX IX.

From

GEO. SMITH, ESQ., M.D.,

Principal Medical College.

To

E. B. POWELL, ESQ., M.A., C.S.I.,

Director of Public Instruction.

1. *The Academic year.*—This anniversary brings to a close the academic year of 1866-67, which began on the 1st of October last.

The Winter Session terminated on the 31st of March, and the Summer Session commenced on the 1st of April.

2. *College Staff.*—Since the date of last report (29th June 1866) considerable changes have taken place in the staff of the College.

Mr. Blacklock, who proceeded to England on Sick leave on the 29th August 1865, vacated his appointment as Professor of Medicine on the 28th of April last. Mr. Blacklock's connection with the College has extended over sixteen years. He was the senior Professor. Thoughtful and original as a teacher and writer, kind and humane as a physician, exercising his noble profession among the poor and wretched, urbane and obliging as a fellow-labourer in the great work of education, few medical men have left a name in Madras more respected and esteemed than that of Ambrose Blacklock.

Doctor Smith has succeeded to the vacant chair; his services, however, have been retained temporarily in his present appointment.

Mr. Chipperfield, the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, has been nominated Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, but continues to act in the chair of Medicine, until further orders.

The Acting Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Mr. Furnell, closed his connection with the Medical College in September last, on being appointed Medical Officer on the Neilgherries. Doctor Keess, who entered upon his duties on the 1st of October, succeeded Mr. Furnell.

Doctor Urquhart, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, was forced to proceed (12th May 1867) to Europe on furlough on Medical certificate. Since Doctor Urquhart's departure, the combined professorship of Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene has been dissolved. Doctor Urquhart retains the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, whilst Hygiene has been constituted a separate professorship.

The health of Doctor Harris, Professor of Midwifery, having failed, he proceeded to the Neilgherries (16th April 1867) on leave for six months. Mr. King assumed charge of his duties on the 12th April 1867, in time to commence the Summer course of lectures on Diseases of Women and Children.

In accordance with the terms of the G. O. G. G. No. 370, dated 4th April 1867, the subjects of Anatomy and Physiology have been dissociated, and the latter course has been entrusted to the Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine. The subjects of Materia Medica and of Hygiene, also have been constituted independent professorships, and Mr. Day* and Doctor W. Arnold Smith have been respectively appointed Professors. The former, from the 3rd of May 1867; the latter, from the 14th of the same month. A new professorship of Pathology has been constituted and assigned, as an acting appointment, to Assistant Surgeon J. B. Thomas.

In consequence of these changes, the number of Professors attached to this Institution has risen from eight to eleven.

Mr. Hamilton, Acting Assistant in the Junior Department, was relieved from his College duties on the 9th July 1866. Mr. Harvey, whose services had been placed at the disposal of the Professor of Chemistry, for conducting an analysis of the waters of Madras, having returned to his post as teacher in the Junior Department.

Under the Order of Government, No. 287, dated 18th March 1867, the services of Mr. Harvey will be restricted to the department of Chemistry from the close of the Summer Session.

Native Assistant E. Ailsworth having passed successfully the required examination, was promoted (29th June 1866) to the grade of Assistant Apothecary, and 2nd Dresser Cundasawmy assumed charge of Mr. Ailsworth's duties in College (13th August 1866).

Within the last few days death has suddenly removed from among us the Senior Assistant of the College, Mr. J. J. Wood. Mr. Wood was much and justly respected, not only for his high scientific acquirements, which made him a distinguished ornament of the College and a successful teacher, but also for the uprightness, intelligence, and zeal which marked his conduct as a public servant. His loss will be deeply felt by this Institution.

3. *Lectures and examinations.*—In compliance with the Order of Government (No. 300, dated 17th October 1866), a table is subjoined, shewing the number of lectures delivered, the number of examinations held, and the proportion of examinations to lectures in each course during the Winter and Summer Sessions.

* To enter upon his duties from the 1st July.

TABLE.

Session.	Subject of Course.	Number of Meetings	Number of Lectures	Number of Examinations.	Proportion of Examinations to total number of Meetings.
Winter...	Medicine.....	115	76	39	1 in 3
	Surgery.....	113	82	31	1 in 3½
	Ophthalmology.....	48	33	15	1 in 3½
	Midwifery.....	108	68	40	1 in 2½
	Chemistry.....	114	67	47	1 in 2½
	Med. Jurisprudence	70	43	27	1 in 2½
	Hygiene.....	48	33	15	1 in 3½
	Physiology.....	124	89	35	1 in 4
	Materia Medica....	113	63	50	1 in 2½
Winter and Summer.	Anatomy.....	167	101	66	1 in 2½
Summer....	Botany.....	42	28	14	1 in 3
	Diseases of Women and Children ...	60	45	15	1 in 4
	Organic Chemistry	30	26	4	1 in 7½

4. *Extracts from Annual Reports.*—The annual reports of the Professors being entered in extenso in the Appendix, it will only be necessary in this place to allude to such points in them as seem to be of special importance. Referring to the Summer Session class of Operative Surgery, Professor Paul remarks:—

“The course of Operative Surgery was this year a very complete one, perhaps more so than the circumstances required, but unfortunately the supply of bodies was very limited and all occurred together at the commencement of the Session. * * * I was obliged to shew the operations on the body as the material became available, and to defer much of what I had to say regarding them till a subsequent meeting. This was of course a disadvantage, but I was able to shew all the amputations and excisions of joints usually performed, and the mode of ligaturing the principal arteries. All the students had an opportunity of performing some of the more important operations themselves, though not to the extent they would have had, had the supply of material been larger.”

The remarks of Doctor Paul go to shew that the failure of the Senior and Second Department students, at their final examination in Operative Surgery, did not arise from any incompleteness of the course, or from any fault in the system of instruction adopted, but rather from the insufficient opportunities enjoyed by the students of acquiring the necessary experience in performing surgical operations.

Doctor Wyndowe observes:—

“The lectures have been, as heretofore, illustrated by apparatus, dia-

grams and specimens, &c., the facts taught being, when practicable, demonstrated by experiments at the lecture table. Great inconvenience in this respect is felt from want of the required demonstrative apparatus; the Indent for the supply of deficiencies in this respect, though submitted in 1863, not having yet been complied with. A first instalment has, however, arrived in Madras, and the specimens, &c. are, I believe, also on the way."

The considerable interval which generally elapses, under the present system, between the despatch of an Indent from Madras and the receipt of the consignment indented for, is a source of embarrassment to all concerned. The first instalment of an Indent forwarded in 1863, reaching Madras in 1867, is an illustration in point. A change in this system is much to be desiderated.

Mr. Chipperfield writes :—

"As under the orders of the Governor General, a Professor of Pathology has been recently appointed to the College, I shall be relieved of the greater portion of the first section of my syllabus, namely, the lectures on general Pathology. I trust that this will give me sufficient time to fully complete my subjects, without necessitating a curtailment of the conversational course. Should I be disappointed in this respect, I shall have to ask that, in future, Diseases of the Skin may be transferred from the Winter to the Summer course. As the number of patients in the General Hospital has much increased of late, I find that I have but little time for clinical remarks, such being necessarily restricted to indicating the principal points in the diagnosis and prognosis of the cases. Again, as only a minority of the class attended the Medical wards at one time, it happens that some of the most important and interesting cases do not come to the notice of the majority of the students. I should therefore much like to have an hour, once a week, during the Summer Session, to afford me opportunity of giving a Clinical Lecture to the whole class, selecting some particular case, or group of cases of diseases under treatment in hospital for fuller illustration and ampler instruction than can possibly be given in the wards during the morning visit."

The great extent of the subject of Medicine renders it almost impossible to condense its more prominent details within the bounds of a Winter course, and Mr. Chipperfield regards it as probable that he may have to postpone an important branch of his course to the Summer Session. Should such necessity arise, there can be no objections to the arrangement proposed by Mr. Chipperfield.

With reference to clinical instruction, there can be no difficulty in setting apart one hour weekly for formal lectures to the whole class during the Summer Session, should Mr. Chipperfield, on re-consideration, deem such

arrangement necessary. A course of the kind suggested will supplement the daily teaching in the hospital wards, but cannot act as a substitute for it. Daily conversational or formal clinical instruction in hospital is of such paramount importance, that anything which interferes with its efficiency, strikes at the root of all medical training; hence it is a matter of concernment to observe that the increase of patients in the General Hospital has left the Professor, "but little time for clinical remarks, such being necessarily restricted to indicating the principal points in the diagnosis and prognosis of the cases." Clinical training in hospital is the most valuable of all instruction for the future medical man. It affords him all the experience of practice, without its responsibilities and cares; it constitutes a training far more for actual work than for examinations; it includes an education of eye, ear, hand, and common sense; it brings principles to the test of actual practice, and it gives the student a familiarity with the physiognomy and course of disease, which books cannot bestow, and which time cannot efface.

In the report on the class of *Materia Medica*, Mr. Bidie observes:—

"I have found the students this year much more teachable than those of last, and attribute this entirely to the training they have been subjected to in the Presidency Hospital. On the other hand, a deficiency in preliminary general education has been very marked and perplexing. Many of the lads could not, at the beginning of the Session, write correctly a single sentence of English, or comprehend with facility the instruction offered to them.

"It seems to me very desirable, therefore, that some particular plan be devised, including special supervision, whereby they might acquire a better acquaintance with the English language and literature during the period spent by them as medical pupils."

In connection with this remark of the Professor of *Materia Medica*, it may be noted that all arrangements connected with the admission of these lads to the service and with their hospital training, prior to joining College, are under the direct control of the Head of the Medical Department who, doubtless, will take care that the standard in English, demanded by the orders of Government, shall not be lowered by the Examining Committee.

In the report on Botany, Mr. Bidie makes the following suggestions:—

"Owing to the season of the year at which the course of Botany is now conducted, it has been found very difficult to procure such supplies of fresh specimens of plants as are absolutely necessary, for properly teaching the science. I would therefore suggest, that in future the course of Botany should commence on the 1st of December, and terminate about the beginning of March; as at that time an abundance of plants could be got with facility, and I could also take the class into the fields, and so familiarize them with the local flora. Ten such practical out-of-door lessons would be of more real value than fifteen, with dried specimens and diagrams, and also

lead the lads to take a much greater interest in the subject. Had it not been for my official connection with the Agri-Horticultural Society, it would have been impossible to have got the necessary supplies of plants during the past two Sessions. Under these circumstances, I trust the proposition I have brought forward will meet with due consideration. I would also take the liberty of recommending that the students of the Second Department should, during their first Session at College, be directed to attend the lectures on Botany. Of all the sciences, it is perhaps the one best suited to give the mental training required by a student of medicine, as it especially develops those faculties that lead to careful observation and correct diagnosis. It is also of great importance in the study of Physiology, as many vital phenomena are much more easily investigated and comprehended in plants than in animals. Now, too, that a distinct pharmacopœia, embracing indigenous vegetable drugs is to be introduced into all our hospitals, it will be absolutely necessary that the students should be capable of distinguishing the plants from which these are derived, and the Botanical Lecture Room is undoubtedly the place in which they should acquire that knowledge."

The transference of Botany from the Summer to the Winter Session, is a matter of some difficulty, inasmuch as the daily hours of the Winter Session are fully taken up with more important professional studies: but if the change can be effected without trenching upon the time set apart for other subjects, such change should be made, for there is a manifest propriety and fitness in the suggestions made by Mr. Bidie. The other recommendation, that students of the Second Department should be required to attend the course of lectures on Botany during their first Session at College, traverses somewhat the sanctioned arrangements of the curriculum of the department.

The reasons urged by the Professor, however, are deserving of careful consideration. Should Government see no objection to the proposal, there need be no difficulty in meeting Mr. Bidie's wishes in this particular.

In the report on the classes of Anatomy, Dr. Keess remarks:—

"Most of the students worked satisfactorily in the dissecting room, and among them meriting commendation are Gregory, Baker, Tripp, Tyrrell, Hesterlow, White, and Davamboo."

"I beg to suggest that some inducement be held out to students, such as a prize of books or instruments, so as to get them to take a deeper interest in the prosecution of this very important branch of their education."

Under Dr. Keess' able management, it is to be hoped that increased zeal and industry will be shewn by all students prosecuting their studies in Practical Anatomy. The suggestion regarding prizes has been approved of by the College Council, and two prizes will be awarded to-day to the successful students of this subject during the past year.

(A) SENIOR DEPARTMENT

5. *Constitution of the Department.*—At the commencement of the Session 1866-67, the Senior Department consisted of—

One Government student in his fifth year of study.

One Government student and one Lane scholar in their fourth year of study.

One Private student in his second year of study.

One Private and three Government students in their first year of study, making a total of eight students.

Of the three Government scholars in their first year of College attendance, two resigned their scholarships in the month of October.

Government scholar M. Pursooramen Naick, having completed his curriculum, appeared before the Final Examination Committee, and has been passed with a reservation. Adverting to this student, the Final Committee remark :—

“ It will be observed that only one candidate of the Senior Department appeared before the Committee, namely, M. Pursooramen Naick, whose acquirements on all the subjects on which he was tested, except two, are deemed creditable. In Medical Jurisprudence he is pronounced indifferent. He entirely failed in Operative Surgery, and although he has passed, the Committee recommend that he should undergo a further course of three months' tuition and practice on that subject.” M. Pursooramen Naick's diploma will be held in reserve until he shall have passed through the course of Operative Surgery recommended by the Committee of Examiners.

With the issue of his Degree to Pursooramen Naick, the privilege of granting Degrees in Medicine, enjoyed by this College since 1862, will come to an end. Henceforward all students of the Senior Department must undergo the examinations required by the University to obtain Degrees in Medicine and Surgery.

Twenty-four students will have obtained the diploma of this College. Of these twenty-four, including the present candidate, nineteen are still alive. Two have had the honor of bearing Her Majesty's Commission, two have been removed from the list of Native Surgeons, eleven are at present in the service of the Madras, and one in the employment of the Ceylon Government. Two graduates have left India; one has settled in Australia, and the other is believed to be now pursuing his medical studies in England.

Government students Gregory and Dhanakoti Rajoo have completed their fourth Session at College, and have secured, as heretofore, the approbation of the teachers as intelligent, industrious and well-conducted students. They have each passed the Preliminary Scientific and first examinations for degrees in Medicine and Surgery. Private student Tyrrell passed successfully in July last his Preliminary Scientific examination. In a few days,

Government student Martin, and Private student Mathew John, will appear for the same examination. It may be noted, in passing, that the last named student, an élève of the Travancore Government, passed his first examination in Arts in December last. The conduct and industry of all these candidates for medical honours have been unexceptionable.

(B).—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

At the commencement of the Academic year, the Second Department consisted of—

Ten first class students (five paid and five unpaid) in their third year of study.

Fourteen second class students in the second year of study.

Twenty-six third class students in the first year, making a total of fifty students.

Ten young men, constituting the senior class, having been passed by the Final Examination Committee, will receive their certificates of qualification as Assistant Apothecaries on this occasion. Of these ten, five are unpaid candidates, who, under special circumstances known to Government, have been allowed to attend the College classes during the present Session. As a whole, this batch of candidates has passed a creditable examination. None of them have been rejected. The conduct of these young men has been satisfactory.

Second Class, Second Department.—This class has done well during the past Session. The results of the class examinations conducted by the Professors, give ninety-one per cent. of favourable marks in Anatomy, ninety-two per cent. in Surgery, sixty per cent. in Physiology, and fifty-four per cent. in Medicine. In Minor Surgery and in Practical Pharmacy, fifty-six per cent. was attained. As usual the per-centage of marks stands higher in the oral than in the written examinations, partly because a written examination is a more crucial test of knowledge than an oral, and partly because of the imperfect command of English possessed by most of these lads. The per-centages have been obtained by taking the mean results of both oral and written examinations.

Third Class, Second Department.—The third or junior class of the Second Department, consisting of twenty-six students, is a class of average ability. As a whole, the students have acquitted themselves creditably in their several subjects of study. The mean per-centages in Chemistry and Anatomy are forty-eight and forty-four respectively, and in Materia Medica they rise to sixty-one. In practical Chemistry and Pharmacy, essentially practical examinations, the per-centages rise to seventy-three, and eighty-eight. These lads have had the advantage of one year's preliminary hospital training before joining College. The conduct of this class has been good.

The following young men of the Second class, Second Department, are recommended for discharge, on the ground of incompetence.

George Moore.

J. Apleeroobasawmy, and of the third (or junior) class, Second Department,

Thomas Mark Hogg.

Uriah Nathaniel Stephenson.

Anamallay Moodélliar.

(C).—JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Junior Department, at the commencement of the Session, consisted of—

Twenty-eight First Class Students in their second year of study.

Thirty-five Second Class Students in their first year of study.

Of the twenty-eight students constituting the senior class, twenty-two have been passed by the Final Examination Committee, and will to-day receive their certificates of qualification as third class Hospital Assistants.

Of this batch, the Final Examination Committee remark as follows :—

“ The Committee have recorded the results of their examination of the Junior Department in Table III. of the Appendix. Of the twenty-eight candidates for the grade of third class Hospital Assistants, twenty-two have passed and six have failed. But even those who have been successful, will leave College fully competent to perform only the duties of superior compounders and dispensers of Medicine. These youths have not been educated with the object of qualifying them to take the place of the present Dressers. A class of useful subordinates, whose speedy extinction all Executive Medical Officers of standing and experience view with apprehension, but nevertheless the emergencies of the public service demand their employment in the medical charge of bodies of men, frequently small but occasionally large, for which they are altogether unfitted. To entrust these Hospital Assistants with the care and treatment of the sick is to incur a risk, the consequences of which may at any time prove serious. These young men know only the mere rudiments of Anatomy, Surgery and Medicine, and even these they often know but partially. Physiology forms no part of their curriculum, so that starting into practice with an inadequate or altogether defective acquaintance with functions in health, they cannot appreciate morbid deviations from the normal condition.

“ The Committee are aware that all future students in this Department will have had two years' preliminary hospital training, but they submit that even this acknowledged advantage will not compensate for the present defective curriculum, nor can it supersede what they consider essential, namely, an additional collegiate year, during which, under the immediate tuition of

the Professors, these young men may study Anatomy both theoretical and practical, Physiology, Medicine and Surgery."

It is not competent for the Principal on this occasion to pass any opinion upon the remarks and suggestions of the Final Examination Committee. He would merely observe that the College authorities are not responsible for the acknowledged defects of the curriculum of the Junior Department, which on the recommendation of a Special Committee, received the sanction of Government on the 29th March 1865, (No. 84). The duties of Hospital Assistants have been defined by Government as simply mechanical, and it is for such duties alone that these young men are fitted.

Second Class of the Junior Department.—This class, which has had the advantage of one year's pre-collegiate training, numbered thirty-five students at the commencement of the Session. During the course one lad died, and a second was removed from the service. At the annual class examinations the students acquitted themselves fairly. The per-centages of the oral examinations stand as follows :—in *Materia Medica*, sixty-three ; in *Anatomy*, fifty ; in *Minor Surgery*, thirty-nine ; and in *Practical Pharmacy*, eighty-five.

The conduct of the students of the Junior Department has been good. The students of the Junior Department are instructed by the College Assistants, the Professors holding occasional examinations of the several classes.

The senior class met for instruction in *Surgery* under the late Mr. Wood, 136 times including 70 examinations. The Senior and Junior classes met under the same teacher for instruction in *Minor Surgery* 26 times.

Mr. Harvey directed the studies of the Senior class in *Medicine*. The class met 132 times, including 62 examinations.

The Junior class met for instruction in *Anatomy* under Mr. Wilkins 129 times, including 44 examinations. Cundasawmy took charge of the classes of *Materia Medica* and *Practical Pharmacy*, the former of which met 134 times, including 45 examinations and the latter 25 times.

The following students of the Junior Department are recommended for discharge on the ground of incompetence.

First Class student	P. Adycalanaden.....	No. 810
Do.	T. Appasawmy.....	„ 834
Do.	M. Poonambalum.....	„ 824
Do.	S. Somasoondrum.....	„ 827
Do.	Syed Abraham.....	„ 803
Do.	Zymool Abdeen.....	„ 821
Second Do.	B. Gopaul Rajoo.....	„ 878
Do.	C. Soobooroya Naik.....	„ 886
Do.	P. Soondrum Moodelly..	„ 867
Do.	C. S. Sashachellum	„ 837
Do.	B. Rajoo Naick	„ 888

Private Students.—Two Private Students attended certain classes of the College during the past year, and Rupees 50 in fees have been placed at the credit of Government.

GENERAL.

6. *Prizes and Medals.*—The Johnstone Gold Medal has been awarded this year to James Dale, a praiseworthy and intelligent student. The Government Gold Medal has not been assigned to any student of the Junior Department.

7. *Library.*—Eighty volumes have been added to the Library since the date of last report. A list of additions and donations is entered in the Appendix: the General Library contains 2,696 and the Students' Library, 384 volumes.

8. *Museum.*—The Museum has been enriched by the addition of thirty-four specimens during the last year.

9. *Assistants, &c.*—A reference to the Professors' reports prove how assiduously the College Assistants have laboured at their duties during last Session. On the recommendation of the late Principal Inspector General, Mr. Shaw, who well knew the qualifications and value of the College Assistants, Messrs. Wood, Wilkins and Harvey were respectively promoted to the rank of Second class Sub-Assistant Surgeons (Order No. 287, 18th March 1867.) The Principal, on the part of the College Council, cordially congratulates Messrs. Wilkins and Harvey on their well deserved honours, and deeply laments that one is not among us this day to receive this public recognition of his valuable services to the Medical College.

The Clerk, Librarian and Draughtsman have given satisfaction.

10. *Sickness.*—A return, obligingly submitted by Doctor Paul, shews that sixty-eight cases of sickness from among the students have been admitted into hospital during the past Academic year. Of these, seven have been caused by Small-pox, twenty by various types of Fever, three by Asthenia, one by Cholera, and the remainder by various affections, most of them of a less serious character. One lad was fifty days in hospital, and the others have been a month and upwards under treatment. One student, C. Cundasawmy, No. 884 of the Junior Department, died during the Session.

11. *Former Pupils of the College.*—Assistant Apothecary Stewart, who, at his own request, was permitted to pass the Final Examination in May 1865 and whose creditable appearance on that occasion was noted by the Examiners and in the Report of the College (vide Report for 1864-65, pages 25 and 29,) having resigned the Medical Subordinate Service, proceeded to England to complete his studies. Mr. Stewart not only succeeded in obtaining his diploma, but in the competitive examination of candidates for the Indian Army, his name ranks second in a list of successful candidates, and the following testimony to his ability has been given by the Right Honour-

able the Secretary of State for India :—" The Professors at Netley have brought the names of the following gentlemen to my notice, Messrs. Stewart and Dutt. Of Mr. Stewart they report ; ' This gentleman is an East Indian, and received the elements of his professional education in the Madras Medical College. Out of a grand total of six thousand nine hundred marks, Dr. Stewart has gained five thousand and twenty-eight, and stands second to Mr. Brockman in the school. His conduct has been admirable, and the Professors believe that the Government of India will have in Dr. Stewart a highly competent and trustworthy Medical Officer.' " It should be observed, in justice to this institution, that Mr. Stewart received much more than " the elements of his professional education " at the Madras Medical College.

Mr. Patterson, a pupil of this College, has also been successful in obtaining a Commission in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Department.

Mr. Apothecary Gorman, a former pupil of this institution, passed in April last his final examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine of the University of Madras.

Chinnappoo, immediately on obtaining his diploma last year, was offered a post under the Ceylon Government, and writes to the Principal that his present allowance of £180 per annum is likely soon to be raised to £200. These facts are matters of legitimate congratulation to the College, shewing as they do that a real, earnest, and practical work is being carried on within its walls. With adequate outlets the usefulness of the College might be increased tenfold.

HISTORICAL.

12. *Historical Notice.*—A short account of the principal events connected with this institution, which have occurred since the date of last Anniversary, may properly conclude this report.

(a.) A re-assembly of the Final Examination Committee was directed to take place (G. O. No. 221, 21st June 1866) for the purpose of submitting the students of the 2nd Class Second Department, to a modified examination, in order that, if found qualified, they might be draughted into the Subordinate Medical Department to meet the pressing wants of the public service. The Final Examination Committee pronounced the batch unfit to be transferred to the service as Assistant Apothecaries. On the recommendation

J. Baker.
Goorooasawmy.
E. C. Garaty.
H. H. Miles.
P. K. Frederick.

of the Principal Inspector General, the lads marginally noted, were discharged from the service. Government subsequently permitted them to attend another year at College without pay, but with the promise of admitting them to the

Medical Subordinate Department, should they succeed in passing the Final Examination. In this they have been successful, and they will receive this day their certificates of qualification as Assistant Apothecaries.

(b.) Since last report, Government has passed a final order on the subject of remands. The order, which is dated 22nd May 1867, No. 167, is to the following effect. "The Governor in Council concurs in the views expressed by the Director of Public Instruction in the foregoing letter, in regard to the course to be taken in the case of students of the Medical College failing to pass the prescribed examination. Questions relating to the remand of students must, as ordered in the Proceedings of Government of the 29th March 1865, be left to the discretion of the Principal, acting under the control of the Director of Public Instruction; the order passed in such case being immediately notified to the Head of the Medical Department for his information."

The following is a summary of the recommendations of the Director of Public Instruction, which have received the sanction of Government.

I.—Dismissal for failure at an Annual Examination to be the rule.

II.—Exceptions to be allowed; remands being made when recommended by the Principal and Professors, and approved of by the Director of Public Instruction. All remands to be notified to the Principal Inspector General Medical Department.

III.—One remand only to be allowed, but the remanded student to be permitted to draw a stipend.

(c.) In substitution of existing arrangements of the Commissioned Staff of the College, the following scheme, emanating from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, and issued under the authority of a General Order of the Supreme Government (4th April 1867, No. 370,) is quoted here in so far as its details affect this institution.

Major Professors, 8.

1.—Principal of Medical College, Professor of Medicine, and Physician to the General Hospital.

2.—Surgeon to General Hospital and Professor of Surgery.

3.—Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry.

4.—Principal Medical Store-keeper, and Professor of Materia Medica.

5.—Fort Surgeon with Port and Marine duties, Professor of Anatomy.

6.—Ophthalmic Surgeon, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology.

7.—Superintendent of Lying-in Hospital, Professor of Midwifery and Surgeon to Penitentiary.

8.—Assistant Surgeon General Hospital, and Professor of Pathology.

Minor Professorships, 5.

9.—Professor of Botany.

10.—Professor of Hygiene.

11.—Professor of Dental Surgery.

12.—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

13.—Professor of Comparative Anatomy.

Under paragraph² of the Government Order alluded to, the Local Government seems to have the power, should necessity arise, of altering the proposed allotment of duties.

(d.) The following decision of the Home Government, on the question of enlisting for the Medical Department young men of European parentage, and referred to in the last Report of this Institution (page 20) (e.) is of sufficient importance to warrant its insertion in this place :—“ The power to enlist persons, who, though born in India, may be the sons, both on the side of the Father and that of the Mother, of natural-born British subjects, having been restored by the Mutiny Act 29 Victoria, cap. 9, section 52, which declares that any person desirous of enlisting in Her Majesty's Indian Forces may be enlisted and attested by any person so authorized in Her Majesty's dominions in India or within the territories of any foreign State in India. The General Orders noted in the margin are cancelled, and any persons desirous of enlisting in Her Majesty's Indian Forces, Madras Presidency, for the Medical Subordinate Service

G. O. G. No. 35 of the
24th January 1865.

G. O. G. No. 297 of 18th
August 1865.

* * * * may, if found eligible, be enlisted according to the Rules in force for those services, and be attested agreeably to the subjoined forms.”

(c.) The additions to, and alterations of, the buildings of the Medical College, which were commenced in May 1865, under the authority of Order of Government No. 350, dated 18th November 1864, have been recently completed. The large Theatre, Museum, Junior Department, Lecture room and Principal's room, however, are still unfinished.

The work of the College has been steadily carried on during the progress of these repairs, but this has been effected at the expense of great inconvenience both to the Educational and Public Works Departments.

The College esplanade is at present in a condition very discreditable to this Institution.

The Principal concludes this Report with the expression of his grateful acknowledgments to his Brother-Professors and to the Assistant Teachers of the College, for the able and willing support they have afforded him during the past year.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
CHEPAUK, 27th May 1868.

From

CAPTAIN W. H. EDGCOMBE, R.E.;
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

To

E. B. POWELL, ESQ., M.A., C.S.I.,
Director of Public Instruction.

We commenced this Session with 117 students and close it with 102 on the rolls of the College, being 6 in excess of the number at the corresponding period of last Session.

This number is thus distributed :—

First Department...	7
Second Department...	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">First class.....</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">25</div> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Second class.....</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">32</div> </div>
Special Department. .	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Survey class.....</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">18</div> </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">Drawing class... ..</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">20</div> </div>
Total...	102

and of this number, 22 are Military students.

The average daily attendance has 88 only ; this low figure has been caused by an unusual amount of sickness (chiefly fever and diarrhoea) and a very few cases of small-pox which have necessitated protracted absence from the College.

Corporal McAliese who had been appointed Acting Master of the Special Department in Director's Proceedings No. 634, dated 28th March 1867, re-joined his class as a student in November last, at his own request, in

Changes in the Educational Staff.

order to qualify as a Taluq Overseer, and he receives his certificate to-day.

This vacancy in the Special Department I have not yet been able to fill permanently, but under the authority conveyed in Government Order No. 368, dated 26th November last, the instruction of the class in the Field and in College was entrusted to Mr. Evans and Serjeant Schoury (3rd and 4th Assistant Masters) in addition to their other duties. This arrangement has

worked satisfactorily. I hope however to have a Master permanently appointed to the class by the commencement of next Session, but the salary is small and this may create a difficulty.

In December last I was compelled to dispense with the services of Gunner Harkins, the Instructor of Bricklaying. Though an excellent workman, he was a man of most intemperate habits, and I accordingly had him remanded to his Regiment—(vide G. O. C. C. dated 10th December 1867.)

The vacancy was however almost immediately filled by the appointment of Lance Serjeant Harris, H. M. 16th Lancers, who appears well fitted for the post.

This class, which was established in Government Order No. 4127, dated 1st December 1862, has not been formed this *Officers' Surveying Class*. Session, owing apparently to a misunderstanding regarding it, which it is hoped may soon be removed. I have had an interview with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on this subject, and trust to see this useful class shortly re-established.

According to our usual custom, examinations in the different subjects of study have been regularly held every month. The *Monthly Examinations*. results on the whole have been satisfactory, but at the half-yearly examination, in December last, I was compelled to recommend five students of the 2nd Department to withdraw from the College.

In September last the services of Lieutenant Graham, H. M. 108th Foot, a student in the 1st Department, were demanded for service in Abyssinia. Although under ordinary circumstances he would not have appeared for examination till December, he was so far advanced in his studies, that I permitted him to come up in October before going on service, and he passed with much credit, and a certificate of qualification as Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, was accordingly granted to him.

Five Royal Engineer Soldiers (who had only joined the 2nd Department in August) were also ordered on field service in Abyssinia, and left the College in October last.

One student of the 1st Class 2nd Department who had prosecuted his studies diligently and regularly, and maintained a good position in the class, was I regret to say obliged, through serious illness, to leave the College last month, when just on the eve of obtaining his certificate as Overseer. Another student has been sick throughout the whole period of examination, and will be specially examined when discharged from Hospital.

Summing up therefore the students who have, as above explained, withdrawn from the College, and adding thereto four others (3 Military and 1 Civil student) remanded for misconduct, our strength but for these accidents would now have been 117 instead of 102.

These examinations commenced on 11th and terminated on 21st, thus occupying ten days, and as six hours a day were given to them, the test must be considered severe and searching.

To the undermentioned gentlemen who so kindly and ably assisted in the examinations, I desire here to offer my sincere thanks.

Mathematics.

Captain Lindsay, R.E.

George Duncan, Esq., Government Normal School.

George Thom, Esq., Principal Doveton College.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bean, R.E.

Rev. J. Bamforth.

P. Runganadam Mudaliar, B.A., Professor of Mathematics, Presidency College.

Civil Engineering.

Lieutenant J. F. Dorward, R.E.

Colonel Carpendale, R.E.

Captain A. de C. Scott, R.E.

Dr. A. Hunter.

H. Brady, Esq., C.E.

Surveying.

Lieutenant-Colonel Priestly.

Lieutenant Hamilton, R.E.

Drawing and Estimating.

Lieutenant Clark, R.E.

R. F. Chisholm, Esq., C.E.

Tamil and Telugu.

W. Joyes, Esq.

Chemistry.

Dr. G. S. W. Ogg.

Not one of the papers has been set by the Masters of the College, and this I take to be a satisfactory feature in the examination.

The Examiners' reports will be found *in extenso* in the Appendix, and on the whole are creditable to the College.

None of the students of the First Department have been long enough in the College to complete the prescribed course of study. This was not therefore their final examination.

First Department.

As exercise however, they all took up the papers, and the results are very satisfactory, the *per-centage* of marks obtained being in

Mathematics.....	63·8
Civil Engineering.....	55·1
Surveying.....	60·1
Drawing and Estimating.....	55·8

three students of this class will appear for their B.C.E. degree in February next.

The class as a whole has acquitted itself very creditably in Mathematics, the average mark being 54.6 per cent. Some three or four students are highly distinguished, and Lance Serjeant Cames, Royal Artillery, particularly so, in having obtained 633 marks out of 700. (This student is the best Mathematician that has been in this Institution during my tenure of office). Next to Lance Serjeant Cames stands P. Ruthnasawmy with 576 marks, and he is followed (though at some distance) by J. Taylor with 477 marks. These three students therefore carry off the prizes in Mathematics.

Lance Serjeant Cames is further distinguished by being at the head of his class, and therefore gains this year the prize which the Officers of Royal Engineers (Madras) give annually to the senior student in the College.

In each monthly examination too, he has held the same position, and for this I have also awarded him a prize.

In my last year's report, I find that I made special mention of Lance Serjeant Cames and P. Ruthnasawmy, it is gratifying therefore to have to record their successful endeavours to maintain the high position then attained.

The least satisfactory examination in my opinion was in "Statics," but even that showed marked improvement over last year's results, and the Examiner in this subject reports "that the results taken as a whole are highly satisfactory."

In all Mathematical subjects there has been a considerable improvement over the results of last year, and notably in Algebra, Mensuration and Trigonometry, the per centage in these subjects being (in 1867) 37.31, and 36, (in 1868) 49.55, and 52.5 respectively.

The Arithmetic paper this year was too easy to test fully the comparative merits of the students, and this the Examiner admits in his report.

In this branch I am sorry to say there has been a slight falling off as compared with last year's results, the per-centage then being 53.6, and this year barely over 49.

Civil Engineering.

This difference may be partially due to the higher style of papers set this year, but is evidently mainly owing to the comparative failure of the examination in "Roads, Bridges and Irrigation Works," in which subject only 34.1 per cent. of the maximum number of marks was obtained. The Examiner, Colonel Carpendale, R.E., reports that he considers the low marks to be mainly attributable to the students' hurried and off-hand manner of answering the questions. Had they, he remarks, taken time to fully consider a question and then answered according to their understanding, without making an effort of memory to reply in the words of the Text Book, the

gross numerical results would doubtless have been more favorable, although some questions might not have been attempted at all.

The average mark for the class is 65.5 per cent., which is very creditable, and Serjeant Gorman and Private Veitch gain the prizes with 227 and 219 marks respectively out of 250, Lance Serjeant Cames, Corporal Wills and P. Ruthnasawmy deserve special mention for having obtained 218, 205 and 192 marks.

Serjeant Gorman carried off the prizes in this subject last year when in the second class, he deserves credit therefore for winning the same honor in a higher class.

In these subjects the average mark is 58.4, which is decidedly good. The results of the examination in Drawing were however greatly superior to those in Elementary, in which latter subject two or three of the students acquitted themselves very badly indeed.

Serjeant Spencer and Corporal McAleise win the prizes each with 280 marks out of 300, but as Serjeant Spencer obtained the highest number of marks for work done during the Session, he will be awarded the 1st prize.

Corporal McAleise, it is satisfactory to me to state, won the prize last year in this subject when in the second class; Serjeant Gorman, Corporal Willis and J. Power in having obtained 235, 230 and 230 marks respectively out of 300, deserve honorable mention.

We have not such good results to show as we had last year, still there is a high per-centage of marks, namely, 60.8.

Language.

J. Power wins the Tamil prize with 133 marks out of 150, and Serjeant Gorman the prize in Telugu with 118 marks.

The papers were undoubtedly difficult and were certainly answered better by the Tamil than the Telugu section of the class. The Examiner (Mr. Joyes) reports thus, "The translations into English were very well executed by all the pupils, the translations from English into the vernacular exceeded my expectations. The exercises in spelling and rendering of phrases did not quite come up to the mark."

By totalling the above results, I find that the average mark gained by first class Second Department in all the subjects of examination for Overseers' certificate, is about 58 per cent., which must be considered very satisfactory.

Lance Serjeant Cames (as before mentioned) takes the first place with 1,911 marks out of 2,575, or three-fourths of the maximum. He also wins prizes in Mathematics and Proficiency at the monthly examinations. P. Ruthnasawmy takes the next place with 1,739 marks, and the second prize in Mathematics; Corporal Willis comes next with 1,669 marks, and takes the first prize in Civil Engineering. He is closely followed by Serjeant

Gorman with 1,657 marks and prizes in Surveying, Chemistry and Telugu. Corporal McAliese also deserves special mention. Of the 24 students examined, 19 have fully qualified as Taluk Overseers, Madras Public Works Department, and the remainder have passed the minor test required for the Bengal Public Works Department, and they will all receive certificates to-day.

This large class has been formed into two Divisions for instruction.

These are however very unequal in attainments. The First Division contains some most promising students who may be expected to pass out of the College with credit at our next Anniversary. Amongst these may be mentioned J. Foord, W. Hiscose, S. Winfred, Lance Serjeant Bennett, Private Bennett, Serjeant Smith, and C. Rajagopaul. Foord is distinguished by being first in his class and gains prizes in Mathematics, Surveying and Drawing. Hiscose follows next with prizes in Surveying, Drawing and Chemistry. Winfred stands third in the class and wins the 1st Prize in Mathematics, and Serjeant Bennett who stands next, the prize in Telugu, the Tamil Prize being gained by L. R. Mitchell. Of the 2nd Division of this class, I cannot on the whole speak very favorably, though A. Vathegherry, Bombardier R. Orr, N. Rungasawmy and Driver Wolfe are worthy of honorable mention.

This important Department has laboured under the disadvantage of changes in its Teachers, and even now has no permanent Master. Mr. Evans and Serjeant Schoury, who have had charge of the classes in addition to their legitimate duties in 2nd Department, have however done their utmost to supply every deficiency, and their efforts in the Drawing class have decidedly met with success, and 11 students receive certificates to-day.

G. Vigiahragavaloo, T. Cundasawmy and E. Mencaud obtain 1st class certificates, five others certificates of 2nd class, and the remainder 3rd class certificates.

G. Vigiahragavaloo also wins the prize with 271 marks out of 300. In the Surveying class however the results are not so satisfactory, and I have not felt myself justified in awarding a 1st class certificate to any student.

Out of a class of 18 students however, 4 have obtained 2nd class certificates and a like number certificates of 3rd class.

It should be borne in mind in looking at these results, that partly in consequence of occasional complaints of our Certificated Surveyors having been found wanting in practical knowledge of their duties on taking up appointments in Public Works Department, and partly because (in accordance with G. O. No. 240, dated 27th August 1866) we now work up to the Revenue

Survey as well as the Public Works Department standard, the difficulty of the test has been much increased.

I am aware that the want of good Surveyors in the investigation of Irrigation projects is much felt, and my efforts will accordingly be directed to meet that want as speedily as possible.

A. McGrath and J. C. Walker win the two prizes in this class with 174 and 159 marks respectively out of 250.

As usual, a class for instruction in Photography has been formed out of the 1st class students; their diligence has been *Photography.* been commendable, and the results which are exhibited to-day, fairly satisfactory.

The expenditure on this head has amounted to Rupees 593-4-0, and 70 Rupees recovered by the sale of Photographs.

A course of Lectures on Chemistry by Dr. Ogg, Chemical Examiner to Government, has been delivered during the *Chemistry.* Session.

These commenced on 16th January, and were completed on 9th March, but were not well attended by the general public.

Dr. Ogg has kindly examined the students in this subject, and his report is certainly favorable to the First Department and to the out-going students. In the second class however the results were, with few exceptions, unsatisfactory. On the results of this examination, at which forty-eight students competed, four First Class and nineteen Second Class Certificates were awarded.

The students of first class have as usual gone through a short practical course of instruction in Brick and Tile-making, &c., at the School of Arts under Dr. Hunter, and have been examined in the subject. Dr. Hunter's report, which will be found in the Appendix, is most favorable.

The usual visits have been paid to works in progress at the Presidency, and notes and measurements of the same taken, from which Drawings have been made. Of these, the new Presidency College, Biden Home, and Coom Bridge are exhibited to-day.

In addition to the students now on the College Rolls who have just completed their examinations, one (P. Balasundra Mudali) who failed last year, and was accordingly struck off the strength of the College, appeared this time as an "outsider," and passed a fair examination, and will receive his certificate to-day.

Papers for the examination of 58 candidates in the Mofussil have been issued during the past Session. Of this number, 32 passed, 21 failed, and the results of the examination of the other 5 are not yet determined.

Of the number who passed,

One obtained certificate as Sub-Engineer.

One obtained certificate as Taluq Overseer.

Eleven do. Accountants, 4th Grade.

Seven do. Surveyors.

Twelve do. Draughtsmen and Estimators.

Applications for admission into the First Department have been received from 8 under-graduates of the Madras University.

Candidates for admission during the ensuing Session.

They have all been directed to join on 1st August next.

On 22nd and 23rd instant, I held an examination of candidates for admission into the Second Department and Special Department.

For the former 39 presented themselves, including 11 Military candidates, and for the Special Department, 31 underwent examination. The results of these examinations are not yet fully determined, but will be duly notified hereafter. As it is important to keep the Special Department up to its full strength, a fresh examination will be held on 1st August in the event of any vacancies then existing.

In July last I held an examination for the scholarships founded in Second Department of this College.

Scholarships.

Two candidates only presented themselves, and both passed. Of these, P. Nery was elected and joined at the commencement of this Session. He has proved himself worthy of the reward by diligence and good conduct, and will retain the scholarship for another year. The first holder of the scholarship, D. Rebello, passes out of the College to-day with a certificate as Taluq Overseer.

On the whole, the conduct of the students has been commendable, but as I have before stated, I was obliged to remand three Military students to their Regiment for drunkenness and insubordination, and I regret to add that I was compelled to dismiss one Civil student for misconduct.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Masters of the College for their exertions and for the great assistance they have afforded me in the instruction of the students during the past Session.

APPENDIX.

Report of Examiners.

ARITHMETIC.

Examiner—Captain J. G. Lindsay, R.E.

Average marks = 82.2 per cent.

"I return you the examination papers with two lists of the marks I have awarded; you will see from the marks that the students of the First

Class Second department have done very well, one only having failed to obtain half-marks. The paper was an easy one, and although it was sufficient to test the capabilities of the students, it was too simple to make sure of their comparative marks."

ALGEBRA.

Examiner—G. Duncan, Esq.

Average marks = 49 per cent.

"In sending you the numerical results of my examinations of the First and Second departments in Algebra, I am glad to add that they are good. The average marks of the Second department were slightly over 48 per cent. P. Ruthnasawmy gained full marks, Corporal Cames 132, and K. Dorasawmy 120 out of 150, the lowest mark was 29. Had the problems been more generally attempted, the average marks of the class would have stood considerably higher in all probability, the answers to the questions involving processes merely being very neatly wrought."

EUCLID.

Examiner—George Thom, Esq., M.A.

Average marks = 56.5 per cent.

"The result of my examination of the students of First Class Second Department in Euclid, Books I to IV, is very satisfactory, 56.5 being the average per-centage of marks gained, while Cames, P. Ruthnasawmy, and J. Taylor, deserve special notice in having obtained 99, 87, and 84 respectively out of 100."

MENSURATION.

Examiner—Lieutenant-Colonel Bean, R.E.

Average marks = 55.5 per cent.

"As regards the papers in the Second Department, the students have answered fairly well. Cames did a remarkably good paper, and J. Taylor, Veitch, and Hennessy are very satisfactory in their answers. You will see that about half the students in the class averaged more than half the marks, and the average for the whole class, 55 per cent., is very nearly equal to the average of the First Department, whilst the first three students have done better than any in the First Department. I suppose however this will often be the case, as the lower class students having fewer subjects to take up and a smaller field, may have more retentive memories of their papers."

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner—Rev. J. Bamforth.

Average marks = 52.5 per cent.

"I have the pleasure to enclose the results of my examination in Plane Trigonometry of 25 students in your First Class Second Department. You will perceive from the "Order of Merit," that *fifteen* students have obtained half marks or more, and only two have less than one-third; these results I consider very satisfactory indeed. Cames, P. Ruthnasawmy and Ruthna Moodelly, are deserving of special mention, Cames having obtained nine-tenths of the standard, Ruthnasawmy five-sixth, and Ruthna Moodelly over two-thirds."

STATICS.

Examiner—P. Runganadum Moodelly, B.A.

Average marks = 32.5 per cent.

"I have much pleasure in sending you the results in Statics of the Second Department of the First Class of your College. The results taken as a whole are highly satisfactory. Two of the students, Cames and Ruthnasamy, have shewn remarkable aptitude for Mathematical studies. Only seven out of twenty-five students have failed to secure a fourth of the total marks assigned. This result is sufficiently accounted for by the facts of your students having had but two months to go through a subject of such inherent difficulty and extensive range as Statics. Perhaps also my paper contained some questions that the examinees were not quite prepared to answer. I am led to this conclusion from the circumstances of the 7th and 9th questions not having been successfully attempted by any of the students. Many of the students seem to have very confused notions about the equilibrium of forces acting on bodies free or constrained. In spite of these defects, the marks obtained evince a satisfactory knowledge of book-work in the majority of instances, and ability to apply statical principles to the solution of problems in a few cases. A list of marks secured by the students is subjoined."

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &c., CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

Examiner—Lieutenant J. F. Dorward, R.E.

Average marks = 56.6 per cent.

"I am happy in informing you that the First Class Second Department have passed a satisfactory examination in 'Building Materials' and the Construction of Buildings. Four only of the candidates have failed to obtain half marks."

"Some of these who have done best have shewn a very fair knowledge of the subject indeed, but it is curious that, rather than answer a question in their own words, they have gone out of their way to quote whole sentences from their text book. I have noticed this particularly in the papers of the native candidates.

"Many, however, have given indications of a knowledge beyond their book, shewing that full explanations of the subject have been given to them."

LIMES AND CEMENTS, &c.

Examiner—Dr. A. Hunter.

Average marks = 73.3 per cent.

"I return the Papers that you sent me for examination and report. They are very creditable this year, particularly those by G. P. Worster, 1st Department, and Private Smith, Corporal Camés, Serjeant Gorman, and J. B. Lawrence, 2nd Department, who have all understood and answered the questions remarkably well and have nearly the full number of marks."

ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.

Examiner—Colonel Carpendale, R.E.

Average marks = 34.1 per cent.

"I beg to send you a statement of the marks I have awarded in the examination of the 1st Class 2nd Department in Roads, Bridges and Irrigation works. I cannot say that I consider the result as good as it ought to be, and this appears to me to be in a great measure attributable to the students endeavouring to answer every question, and that too in a hurried and off-hand manner, whereas if they had taken time to fully consider a question, and then answer according to their understanding without making an effort of memory to reply in the words of the text book, the gross numerical results would doubtless be more favorable, although some questions might not have been attempted at all."

EARTHWORK AND STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Examiner—Captain A. deC. Scott, R.E.

Average marks = 40.4 per cent.

No report submitted, but the results give an average of 40.4 per cent., which must be considered satisfactory.

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner—Captain J. Mullins, R.E.*

Average marks=50·8 per cent.

"I return the Examination Papers in Hydraulics; the 2nd Department have on the whole done pretty well, 13 out of 24 having obtained more than half marks, only three of the papers have gained more than three-fourths of the full number of marks. Many of the students seem to remember Formulæ, but to have either an indistinct idea of the principles on which the Formulæ are based, or in some cases of the meaning of the component parts, as for instance that 9 in the Formulæ connected with the last question meant *gallons per hour*, and not simply gallons."

STEAM.

Examiner—H. Brady, Esq., C.E.

Average marks=38·1 per cent.

"I have the pleasure to return the Examination Papers on Steam, accompanied by a list shewing the value of each answer, and the total number of marks due to each pupil."

"The eighth question was intended to be worked by the aid of the Tables,* one pupil has worked it correctly, apparently from memory, and another has correctly stated the Rule."

"You ask for a Report on the Second Department results, I can only say that on the whole they appear very satisfactory, but the replies vary much in value, some being quite worthless and absurd, but the majority are very fair."

"Many of the detailed arrangements described in the Text Book are of the most primitive description, and not to be seen at the present date, this is calculated to practically mislead the pupils in some cases. I am under the impression that a late edition of the book is now procurable, which you might find useful hereafter."

SURVEYING.

COMPASS SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

Examiner—Lieutenant A. F. Hamilton, R.E.

Average marks=64·5 per cent.

"I herewith return you the Examination Papers of First Class Second Department in Surveying and Levelling; the result is on the whole satisfactory, thirteen out of 24 obtained over the average number of marks, five

* I would not allow the use of tables.—W. H. E.

got three-fourth marks, only three obtained less than half marks, and of these one failed to get one-third marks. I am sure more marks would have been obtained if it had not been for the almost general misunderstanding of question III. In the answer to question X, the instrument was pretty generally correctly chosen, but the reasons given erroneous, also the plotting from the Field Book (Chain Survey) was nearly always done backwards; this might be held up as an example of the necessity of making a rough diagram of the triangle in the Field. But on the whole I must repeat it is satisfactory."

THEODOLITE SURVEYING.

Examiner—Colonel Priest.

Average marks=66.4.

No report submitted, but an analysis of the results shows that an average of 66.4 per cent. was obtained by the class, which is decidedly satisfactory.

DRAWING.

DRAWING FROM SPECIFICATION.

Examiner—Lieutenant S. C. Clarke, R.E.

"I herewith return the Drawings examined and valued to the best of my powers."

"The three first papers of the Second Department are very good, and creditable to the students concerned."

ESTIMATING.

Examiner—R. F. Chisholm, Esq., C.E.

No report submitted, but an analysis of the results shows that 51.5 per cent. of the maximum was obtained, and this is satisfactory.

LANGUAGE.

TAMIL AND TELUGU.

Examiner—Walter Joyes, Esq.

Average marks=60.8 per cent.

"I was much pleased with the Vernacular papers received from your College. The translations into English were very well executed by all the pupils, the highest obtaining full marks 45, and the lowest 30. The translations from English into the Vernacular exceeded my expectations. With the exception of one pupil in Tamil, and three in Telugu who seemed to lack confidence, most did very fairly indeed, the average for Tamil being

about 32 out of 53, and that in Telugu owing to the three failures, about 15. The exercises in spelling and rendering of phrases, did not come quite up to the mark, but were far from bad, and contained nothing absolutely discreditable: average about twenty-five in Tamil, and eighteen in Telugu out of fifty-two.

"The total average, about 110 out of 150 for both Vernaculars taken together, that is over two-thirds and in such a subject speaks for itself. I consider the attainments of the Tamil Class creditable, and would make special mention of Power, Secluna, Lawrence, Ruthnasawmy, Ruthha Moodelly, and Doreysawmy. In Telugu, Gorman and Smith mainly sustained the average obtained. Without them the contrast between the Tamil and Telugu students would have been more marked."

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Dr. G. W. S. Ogg.

"The results of the examination in Chemistry of the students in the Civil Engineering College have been on the whole fair, several of the papers of the students of the First Department and the First Class of the Second Department were very good, but the answers of the students in the Second Class of the Second Department were, with a few exceptions, bad.

"From the mode in which some of the natives in this department express themselves in English, I should infer that they have not a sufficiently accurate or extensive knowledge of English to enable them to follow a course of lectures on Chemistry, with advantage. The per-centage of marks obtained was 44.5. Four students having gained more than one-third of the total number of marks, are entitled to a first class certificate, and 19 students having obtained more than half the total number of marks are entitled to a second class certificate."

APPENDIX XL.

Sketch of the work of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors in 1867-68.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Area of Districts in square miles.	Number of schools inspected during the year.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of days occupied in examining schools.	Number of days occupied in other work.	Number of days spent on circuit.	Number of miles travelled during the year.	REMARKS.
First Division. H. B. Grigg, Esq... C. Rama Row ... G. Vedanta Chari ... S. Nadamuni Mudali ... P. Chinmatabi Chetty ...	Acting Inspector of Schools. Dr. Insp. of Schools, Ganjam Do. Vizagapatnam... Do. Godavari, Sub-Division. Do. Godavari and Krishna Districts	30,000 6,000 8,000 7,000 9,000	101 39 76 78 83	4,259 1,528 2,775 1,361 3,333	154 64 133 62 121	122 165 140 193 153	256 154 230 156 215	2,216 1,534 1,827 982 2,456	
Second Division. H. Fortey, Esq... M. Singaravelu Mudali ... C. Sama Row ... C. Kotiah...	Inspector of Schools Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bellary and Kurnool. Do. Cuddapah... Do. Nellore ...	37,000 13,000 8,000 8,000	41 16 104 62	1,860 839 2,877 1,718	66 22 124 56	139 149 97 98	296 291 239 144	2,091 2,066 2,159 1,359	For three quarters only. Appointed Deputy Inspector of Nellore in July 1867.
Third Division. J. T. Fowler, Esq... V. Kristanna Chariar ... P. Vizianunga Mudali ... S. Seeliah...	Inspector of Schools Deputy Inspector of Schools, Madras Dist. Do. do. ... Do. South Arcot	10,630 3,080 ... 7,600	Statement not supplied by the Inspector. 30 11 51	3,530 392 2,424	57 20 157	152 19 93	24 20 193	496 235 1,259	Appointed as Quarter of Government Books from the 1st January 1868. Appointed Deputy Insp. of the Madras Dist. and assumed charge of his duties on the 5th February 1868.

Fourth Division.	E. C. Caldwell, Esq.	Inspector of Schools	...	20,400	96	7,560	129	180	184	2,553	
	B. Kristna Row	Deputy Inspector of Schools,	North Arcot.	5,700	77	3,268	74	131	142	2,433	
	C. Eliatham Pillai	Do.	Salem	7,500	37	2,002	62	141	163	1,387	
	G. S. Arianyagum Pillai	Do.	Tanjore and Trichinopoly.	4,000 } 3,200 }	79	5,105	110	39	205	2,099	
Fifth Division.	T. Marden, Esq.	Inspector of Schools	...	27,000	171	3,716	95	100	226	1,835	
	A. Cachapewariyah	Deputy Inspector of Schools,	Coimbatore.	8,300	203	4,069	70	157	160	1,766	
	P. Vizitarunga Mudali	Do.	Madura	13,000	79	2,350	106	23	126	1,285	Appointed as Deputy Inspector of the Madras District, delivered over charge of his office as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Madura, on the 4th February 1868.
	R. Anantaramier	Do.	do.	...	26	595	19	8	31	332	Appointed as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Madura, on the 8th and assumed charge of his office on the 15th February 1868.
Sub-Division, Malabar & S. Canara.	Mr. J. Armstrong	Do.	Tinnevely.	5,700	175	3,242	103	59	175	985	
	J. Garthwaite, Esq.	Deputy Inspector of Schools,	Malabar and South Canara.	9,500	45	2,915	94	107	220	610	Exclusive of the work done during the first quarter, for which a return has not been received.
	P. Nanu Aiyan	Asst. Depy. Insp. of Schools,	Malabar.	6,000	32	426	23	42	60	233	For the last quarter only.
	K. Santappa	Do.	South Canara.	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	106	Entered on his duty only three weeks before the close of the last quarter.

APPENDIX XII.

Results of the Comparative Examination of the 5th Classes in Provincial and Zillah Schools held in December 1867.

SCHOOLS.	Class.	Average age.		Maximum age.		Minimum age.		Average time in class.		Maximum time.		Minimum time.		AVERAGE MARKS.					Maximum total marks.	Minimum total marks.	Number of Boys examined.	Class work, average per-centage of marks x number of Boys.	
		Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	English.	Translation.	Mathematics.	History and Geo-graphy.	Total.							
Provincial College Combaconum	5th	17	14	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	120	60	120	100	400	145	224	90	58	36.25 x 58 = 2102.5
do. School, Bellary.....	do	19	26	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	14	54	33	121	189	58	13	30.25 x 13 = 393.25	
do. do. Calicut.....	do	19	21	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	21	42	25	109	163	68	31	27.25 x 31 = 844.75	
do. do. Mangalore.....	do	19	21	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	25	17	41	114	221	45	10	23.50 x 10 = 235.0	
Zillah School, Barhamore.....	do	16	17	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	20	51	22	125	148	101	4	31.25 x 4 = 125.0	
do. do. Rajahmundry	do	18	20	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	15	44	23	96	178	66	7	24.0 x 7 = 168.0	
do. do. Kurnool.....	do	16	17	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	10	59	21	104	146	63	3	26.0 x 3 = 78.0	
do. do. Cuddapah.....	do	18	22	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	14	52	32	116	156	64	10	29.0 x 10 = 290	
do. do. Chittoor	do	18	22	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	23	64	33	144	206	101	14	36.0 x 14 = 504	
do. do. Madras	do	17	22	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	17	16	53	37	113	158	61	23	29.50 x 23 = 678.50
do. do. Salem.....	do	17	20	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13	53	32	112	150	65	13	28.0 x 13 = 364	
do. do. Cuddalore.....	do	18	21	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	11	52	18	107	177	52	10	26.75 x 10 = 267.50	
Madras-i-Azam.....	do	19	23	17	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	30	43	31	124	193	84	15	31.0 x 15 = 465	

APPENDIX XIII.

SCHEME FOR GRANTS-IN-AID ON THE "PAYMENT FOR RESULTS" SYSTEM.

SCHEDULE A.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION,

1st (Lowest Standard.)

- (1.)—*Vernacular Reading.* As in the 1st part of the 1st Book of Lessons in Tamil. The meanings of words to be given.
- (2.)—*Writing*, in large hand, short words out of the Reading Book.
- (3.)—*Arithmetic.* Notation to thousands, easy Addition and the Multiplication Table to five times five. English figures to be used in all cases.

2nd Standard.

- (1.)—*Vernacular Reading.* As in the 2nd Part of the 1st Book of Lessons in Tamil, and the first twenty-five lessons of the 2nd Book. Explanation to be given.
- (2.)—*Writing*, from dictation, short sentences out of the Reading Book.
- (3.)—*Arithmetic.* Subtraction, Multiplication and Division. The Multiplication table to twelve times twelve.

3rd Standard.

- (1.)—*Vernacular Reading.* As in the 2nd Book of Lessons in Tamil generally, with explanation.
- (2.)—*Writing*, from dictation, in small hand, out of the Reading Book.
- (3.)—*Arithmetic.* Compound Rules and Reduction, with the ordinary weight, measure and money tables.
- (4.)—*Grammar.* Etymology, as in Pope's 1st Catechism of Tamil Grammar. Questions to be put in reference to the Reading Book.
- (5.)—*Geography* of the District in which the school is situated.
- (6.)—*English Reading.* As in the 1st Book of Reading of the Madras School Book Society, with explanation in a Vernacular.
- (7.)—*Writing*, in large hand, easy words from the English Reading Book.

4th Standard.

- (1.)—*Vernacular Reading.* As in the 3rd Book of Lessons in Tamil, with explanation and paraphrase. The quantity to be brought up for examination to be equivalent to about half of the 3rd Book.

- (2.)—*Writing*, from dictation, out of the Reading Book.
- (3.)—*Arithmetic*. Moderately easy practical questions in Vulgar Fractions and Simple Proportion.
- (4.)—*Grammar* generally, as in Pope's 1st Catechism of Tamil Grammar, with application to the Reading Book.
- (5.)—*Geography* of the Madras Presidency, with a general outline of the Geography of Hindoostan. The knowledge required of the Madras Presidency to be such as may be obtained from the study of the "short account of the Madras Presidency" in connection with a Map.
- (6.)—*English Reading*. As in the 2nd Book of Reading of the Madras School Book Society, with translation of easy passages into a Vernacular.
- (7.)—*Writing*, from dictation, out of English Reading Book.
- (8.)—*English Grammar*, Etymology and the Syntax of simple sentences. Application to be made to the Reading Book.

SCHEDULE B.

Grants to pupils passed under the several standards.

	Vernacular.						English, or extra language.			
	1	2	3	4	5	Total Rupees.	6	7	8	Total Rupees.
	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.		Reading.	Writing.	Grammar.	
1st Standard.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...
2nd do. ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
3rd do. ...	2	1	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	...	3
4th do. ...	3	1	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6

- (a.) For English and Eurasian children, the English language may be taken as the vernacular; and, in the place of English as an extra language, one of the vernaculars of the Presidency—Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam and Hindoostanee—may be brought up.
- (b.) In the case of Girls' Schools the grants will be 50 per cent. higher; and, in addition, a grant of Rupees 2 will be given for tolerably fair plain needle-work and one of Rupees 4 for decidedly good work of the same description. A capitation grant

of one Rupee a head will also be allowed, as a temporary measure upon the average daily attendance during the year.

Special Regulations in connection with the system of "payment for results."

Only one examination within an official year will be claimable by a school ; but to meet the case of indigenous schools, half-yearly examinations will, when practicable be given to such schools, and half the prescribed annual grants will be issued upon the results of each examination.

2. To be eligible for examination, a pupil must have attended six months at the school in which he is reading ; and, to count a month's attendance, a pupil must have attended at least 15 days in that month.

3. A pupil is not to be presented for examination under any standard who has already passed for that standard at another school.

4. Where the inspection of a school is made annually, a pupil will not be allowed to pass more than once under any standard, save the fourth or highest. For the fourth, a pupil will be permitted to pass twice at the same school.

5. Where the inspection of a school is made half-yearly, a pupil may pass twice for each of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd standards, and four times for the 4th standard.

6. In the case of half-yearly examinations, the first may be made somewhat less severe than the second.

7. An application, in the annexed form (C), must be made to the Inspector of the Division by the managers of a school seeking aid under the system of payment for results ; and, at the same time, a copy of the application must be forwarded by them to the office of the Director of Public Instruction. An application, for inspection, under this system, must reach the Inspector at least three months before, in the course of his ordinary tour he will visit the district in which the school is situated. If this condition is not fulfilled, the Inspector will be at liberty, should his arrangements render it decidedly inconvenient for him to visit the school, to let the application stand over till the following year's tour. In this case, the Inspector is to send a Memorandum of the course pursued by him to the managers of the school, and a copy of the same to the Office of the Director of Public Instruction.

8. When the preliminary conditions are fulfilled, the Inspector will examine the children presented to him according to the standards specified by the managers of the school. After examination he will furnish the managers with a Memorandum showing the pupils examined and passed under each standard, and the grant claimable in consequence. This memorandum is to be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction by the managers, with an application, requesting that the sum stated by the Inspec-

tor to be claimable may be paid to them. On receiving the application and memorandum, the Director of Public Instruction will take immediate steps to pay the money.

9. Schools receiving aid under the salary grant system cannot claim assistance under the "payment for results" system and *vice versa*.

10. All schools receiving aid under the system of "payment for result" similarly to schools under the salary grant system, have to furnish such returns and statements as may be called for by Government.

11. To pass at an annual examination for any head belonging to a standard, a pupil must secure one-half of the marks assigned by the Inspector to that head. The Inspector is at liberty, however, to allow a *small* deficiency under one head to be compensated for by superior proficiency under another.

FORM C.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Locality.	Description of school	Responsible Managers.	Number of Masters.	Average number of Pupils during the last three months.	Average monthly expenditure for the last three months.	Average monthly fee collection for the last three months.	Probable number of pupils that will be presented to the Inspector for examination under each standard.	Remarks.

We, the responsible Managers of the above school, promise to comply with all the provisions of the grant-in-aid rules, in case of our receiving a grant according to the system of payment for results.

(Signature of Managers.)

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement of Salary Grants for Masters paid during the year 1867-68.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1868.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.			Total.			REMARKS.
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
FIRST DIVISION.									
Hindu School, Vizagapatam ...	9	197	1,436	14	5				
Church Mis. Sch., Masulipatam ...	8	271	3,889	8	8				
Hindu School, do. ...	6	117	740	0	0				
Onslow Institution, Chatterpore ...	2	63	66	5	4				
Zemindari School, Parlakimidy. ...	2	110	376	0	0				
Do. Mandasa ...	2	35	154	11	5				
Do. Bobbili ...	3	50	302	8	0				
Central School, Nursapore ...	6	145	780	0	0				
Church Mission School, Ellore..	7	100	1,658	5	4				
Hindu School, Cocanada ...	9	227	1,326	6	10				
Subscription School, Somepata. ...	2	23	83	10	8				
Zemindari School, Chicati ...	1	40	193	6	3				
Rate School, Ernagudum ...	2	29	83	4	6				
Do. Undi Taluq ...	1	436	1,216	7	8				
Anglo-Ver. Sch., Manapalli ...	2	40	79	15	0				
Subscription School, Peddapur..	3	51	249	4	8				
Anglo-Ver. School, Amalpore...	3	53	165	8	11				
Do. Kadali ..	1	27	66	0	0				
Do. Dowleshwaram. ...	3	77	175	10	8				
Do. Gopavaram ...	1	...	37	8	0				
Hindu School, Tallarevu ...	2	33	313	5	0				
Rate School, Narsapur Taluq ...	...	347	1,354	13	8				
Do. Taunku do. ...	...	74	301	2	0				
Town School, Rajahmundry ...	2	86	74	0	0				
Anglo-Ver. Sch., Kovaru ...	2	27	179	11	4				
Do. Tuni ...	1	...	19	0	0				
Ver. School, Munamala ...	1	...	40	0	0				
Zemindary Sch., Juggempettah. ...	3	59	374	12	7				
Anglo-Ver. Sch., Sirupuram ...	1	21	107	0	0				
do. Yelamanchili ...	1	...	124	0	0				
Do. do. Ellesvaram ...	1	29	53	13	11				
Do. Ernagudam ...	2	34	61	2	3				
Do. do. Lingamparu ...	1	26	18	13	5				
do. Vendra ...	1	...	42	8	0				
do. Nonpeda ...	1	20	10	0	0				
Do. Tatipaka ...	3	...	87	0	0				
Do. Tanuku ...	1	68	105	0	0				
Do. Prettipad ...	1	29	65	0	0				
Vernacular School, Aravettum..	1	16	12	11	2				
Hindu Primary Sch., Cocanada. ...	2	...	20	7	2				

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1868.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.		Total.	REMARKS.
			RS.	A. P.		
Ver. Sch., Peddegallapollam ...	1	...	60	0 0		
Anglo-Ver. Sch., Gollapollum ...	1	24	32	12 0		
Do. do. Munakanda ...	1	11	75	0 0		
Do. do. Gudivadah ...	1	...	82	8 0		
Hindu A. V. Sch., Coringa ...	1	29	99	9 1		
Anglo-Ver. Sch., Polaveram ...	2	44	209	2 1		
Do. do. Jaggayapeta ...	1	31	184	5 8		
Do. do. Tirvur ...	1	12	117	13 8		
Zemindary do. Vullur ...	2	35	306	8 0		
Anglo-Ver. Sch., Chintaguntapollam ...	2	30	75	0 0		
St. Mary's Sch., Masulipatam ...	1	16	80	0 0		
Anglo-Ver. Sch., Thoruhillpettah ...	1	25	120	0 0		
Do. do. Gunnavaram ...	1	30	80	0 0		
Mudelliar's do. Ramanapettah ...	2	27	80	0 0		
do. Buttayapettah ...	2	...	82	8 0		
do. Godugupettah ...	1	26	70	0 0		
Anglo-Ver. Sch., Bapatla ...	1	10	90	0 0		
Zemy. Sch., Chilakalirpettah ...	1	19	120	0 0		
Anglo-Ver. Sch., Guntoor ...	3	62	223	1 5		
Do. do. Rajam ...	1	32	150	0 0		
Do. do. Pentacottah ...	1	11	27	15 1		
Do. do. Rayaveram ...	2	34	75	7 9		
Village Schools, Vizagapatam ...	...	330	891	5 6		
Rate School, Gajapatinagram ...	...	39	401	13 11		
Do. do. Parvatipur ...	...	42	527	8 0		
Ch. Mis. Sch., Bezwarah ...	3	46	498	0 0		
Do. Ver. Sch., Masulipatam ...	9	143	2,062	4 0		
Do. Girls' do. Ellore ...	2	31	7	0 0	22,675	2 0
SECOND DIVISION.						
London Mis. Sch., Bellary ...	6	160	923	0 0		
Rom. Cath. do. Bellary ...	7	170	543	5 4		
Protestant Orphan Asylum, Bellary ...	1	53	240	0 0		
Anglo-Ver. Sch., Harpenhully ...	1	46	78	0 0		
Do. do. Ghooty ...	1	136	306	0 7		
Rate School, Tadpatry ...	1	31	42	0 0		
Anglo-Ver. Sch., Royachote ...	1	...	60	0 0		
Do. do. Sidhout ...	2	34	148	4 4		
Do. do. Jammaldagu ...	2	42	450	0 0		
Do. do. Puddatore ...	3	58	423	5 4		
Do. do. Kadiry ...	2	31	388	14 7		
Do. do. Pullumpet ...	1	26	140	0 0		
Do. do. Cumbum ...	1	...	45	0 0		
Do. do. Patticondah ...	1	30	100	0 0		
Christ Church Sch., Kurnool ...	1	30	58	5 4		

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1868.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.			Total.	REMARKS.	
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Anglo-Ver. Sch., Yeldoorty ..	1	28	19	12	6			
Do. do. Gudur ...	4	70	309	0	0			
Do. do. Rapur ...	1	38	109	5	2			
Do. do. Udayagiri ...	1	45	240	0	0			
Do. do. Cavali ...	3	56	203	8	0			
Do. do. Ongole ...	3	76	388	6	9			
Rate School, Allur ...	...	51	411	4	0			
Do. Chinnanalur ...	...	32	102	0	0			
Anglo-Ver. School, Kaligiri ...	1	37	92	10	4			
Village Schools, Nellore ...	...	2,932	1,158	7	0			
Anglo-Ver. School, Naidupet ...	3	86	121	11	4			
Do. do. Kundakur..	2	64	25	12	2			
Free Ch. Mis. Sch., Nellore ...	7	200	1,077	1	10			
Do. Girls' Sch., do. ...	..	46	8	0	0			
THIRD DIVISION.						8,213	2	7
Gospel Society's Anglo Vernacular School, Vepery ...	12	396	4,203	0	3			
Do. Sullivan's Garden ...	...	...	...	...	...
Seminary ...	2	22	1,065	0	0			
Church Missionary Society's Madras District School ...	4	162	446	13	4			
Do. Harris School, Madras.	4	72	420	0	0			
Free Church Central School ...	19	757	6,186	7	11			
Do. Black Town, Branch..	7	256	1,098	0	0			
Do. Madras Female Boarding School ...	3	66	420	0	0			
Do. do. Girls' Day School.	7	208	674	7	6			
Do. Balica Patasala ...	3	120	309	5	3			
Do. Chingleput Branch ...	7	245	842	3	10			
Do. Trivellore do. ...	4	160	421	10	6			
Do. Conjeveram do. ...	7	248	708	2	8			
Do. Covittandalum ...	2	43	61	14	11			
Wesleyan Mission School, Royapettah ...	11	305	2,749	12	0			
Do. Boarding Girls' School, Royapettah ...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Caste Girls' do. do....	4	55	73	8	0			
R. Catholic Seminary, Madras, &c	16	721	2,197	0	0			
Govindu Nayudu's Primary do.	15	421	2,476	6	10			
Pacheappa's Conjeveram Branch School ...	5	172	950	9	8			
Pacheappa's Chedumbaram Branch School...	6	146	774	8	11			
Comaliawara Covil Streenuvassa Pillay's Ver. Female School...	3	103	222	13	1			
Pacheappa's High School, Madras ...	11	390	1,099	4	3			
Church of Scotland Mission Institution ...	13	510	748	6	7			

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1868.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st May 1867 to 31st March 1868.		Total.		REMARKS.
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
Doveton Protestant College ...	6	200	3,284	10 2			
Do. Girls' School ...	1	117	500	0 0			
Vepery Poor Schools...	4	242	458	5 4			
Parcherry Schools, Black Town.	4	131	338	5 0			
Christ Church District Schools.	2	111	450	0 0			
St. George's Cathedral Parochial Schools ...	2	79	300	0 0			
Pursewalkum Lutheran Mission School ...	4	92	503	8 0			
St. Mary's Protestant Charity School ...	1	47	502	8 0			
Chintadrepetta Girls' School ...	1	78	360	0 0			
Madras Civil Orphan Asylums..	4	108	1,040	0 0			
Chintadrepetta St. Andrew's Poor School ...	1	167	277	10 7			
St. Thome, St. Francis Xavier's Anglo-Vernacular School ...	2	125	320	0 0			
John Pereira's Union Schools...	3	122	269	10 8			
Black Town Parochial Schools..	4	375	1,040	6 8			
Royapuram Parochial School...	2	35	66	16 8			
Triplicane Balica Andra Dravida Patasala ...	2	40	178	4 11			
Moothealpet Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School ...	4	126	377	0 0			
Bishop Corrie's Grammar School ...	...	113	4,800	0 0			
Nungumbaukum Anglo-Vernacular School ...	2	...	130	8 6			
St. Thomas' Mount Wesleyan Mission School...	10	159	826	18 1			
Sydapett Rate School ...	...	227	2,095	12 3			
Mucasa Rate School ...	1	32	75	6 9			
Gospel Society's Cuddalore Old Town School ...	1	51	88	0 0			
Do. do. New Town School.	1	40	80	0 0			
Tripatore Anglo-Ver. School ...	5	62	374	14 6			
Munjacuppum Infant School ...	3	85	244	11 2			
Cuddalore Lutheran Mission Orphan Asylum ...	2	89	103	0 0			
Cuddalore Pensioners' School...	2	73	140	0 0			
Rate School, Tillagudy...	1	23	90	0 0			
Do. Manargudy ...	2	51	97	6 5			
Do. Tillavudagam ...	2	36	66	0 0			
Do. Streemushnam ...	1	25	105	0 0			
Do. Boovānagerry ...	2	70	229	12 6			
FOURTH DIVISION.					48,138	12 8	
Vellore Free School ...	...	16	276	0 0			
Village School, North Arcot ...	...	967	726	14 0			
Guriattum Anglo-Ver. School...	3	49	298	15 6			
Polar do. ...	2	62	100	0 0			

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1868.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st May 1867 to 31st March 1868.		Total.		REMARKS.
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
Vellore Convent...	2	119	189	1 10			
Do. Church of Scotland Mission School	2	95	177	6 9			
Womalore Anglo-Ver. School...	2	43	52	1 7			
Indur do.	1	32	10	0 0			
Pennagaram do.	1	72	18	2 4			
Wesleyan Mission Manargudi and Nedamungalam Schools	9	165	793	0 0			
Negapatam Wes. Mis. School...	8	169	1,057	2 8			
Tranquebar Lut. Mis. Girls' Sch.	1	52	85	4 0			
Do. do. Anglo-Ver. Sch.	6	138	932	8 0			
Negapatam do do	1	14	26	10 8			
Tranquebar R. C. Boys' School	1	33	60	0 0			
Do. do. Girls' School	3	45	156	4 1			
Negapatam St. Joseph's College	8	183	1,971	4 8			
Pandur Anglo-Vernacular Sch.	1	...	10	8 0			
Sheally do.	3	39	182	8 0			
Kuttalam Anglo-Ver. School	2	37	204	0 0			
Combaconum Pettah do	1	11	55	0 0			
Ammachattram Primary do	1	15	48	0 0			
Combaconum Town do	14	522	1,379	8 4			
Gnanadayavilasam do	6	105	264	0 0			
Coviladi Anglo-Ver. do	1	22	71	0 0			
Tanjore Lutheran Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	3	64	156	10 8			
Komal Anglo-Vernacular School	2	11	91	8 0			
Coranadu Vernacular do	1	42	14	0 0			
Trichinopoly Wesleyan Mission Anglo-Vernacular School	6	180	1,503	11 10			
Lalgudy Anglo-Ver. School	2	48	315	0 0			
Museri Anglo-Ver. do	2	35	200	0 0			
Kullitalai Anglo-Ver. do	2	53	240	0 0			
Perambaloor do do	1	30	120	0 0			
Toorayur do do	1	29	195	0 0			
Trichenduray do do	1	22	40	0 0			
Canunore do do	1	...	30	7 9			
Totiem do	1	22	106	6 10			
Nungapuram do do	1	31	116	9 9			
Jollarpet Railway do	1	34	68	6 2			
Uttankaray do	2	21	73	2 5			
Ambil Anglo-Ver. do	2	23	111	5 4			
Caverypatnam A. V. do	3	46	114	11 7			
Peryaversalei A. V. do	1	21	68	11 4			
Kalamangalam do	1	44	57	5 4			
Ahtoor London Mission do	1	31	70	0 0			
Denkennycottah A. V. do	3	95	105	12 2			
Gos. Society's Tanjore High Sch.	20	485	8,014	0 0			
Do. Trichinopoly High Sch.	12	353	2,883	0 0			
Do. Vellum Anglo-Ver. Sch.	4	98	391	5 4			
Do. Negapatam A. Ver. Sch.	6	169	1,699	0 0			
Do. Vedarapuram Seminary	5	78	1,730	0 0			

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March 1868.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st May 1867 to 31st March 1868.		Total.		REMARKS.
			RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
Gos. Society's Nangoor School..	6	199	1,006	0 0			
Do Erungaloor do ...	2	55	240	0 0			
Do Amiappen A. V. do.	1	9	13	12 8			
Do Cauandagudy							
Boarding School ...	1	45	50	0 0			
FIFTH DIVISION.					26,971	3 7	
Coimbatore Anglo-Ver. School..	9	303	2,421	2 7			
Do Day School, Girls' ..	1	28	226	10 8			
Ootacamund St. Steven's Boys' Sc	1	26	480	0 0			
Do Tamil Mission School...	1	30	43	5 4			
Thondamathoor A. V. School...	1	...	67	8 0			
Bowany School ...	1	237	89	12 10			
Catoomadapoor A. V. School...	1	..	22	8 0			
Ooryaloor A. V. School ...	1	...	80	8 0			
Caramady do ...	1	21	145	2 8			
Veeratchimangalam A. V. do ...	1	...	52	8 0			
Elevandikadagapolliam V. do ...	1	14	112	8 0			
Kodivali Anglo-Ver. do ...	1	39	96	0 0			
Kongarapolliam A. V. do ...	1	21	120	0 0			
Karakampolliam do do ...	1	16	96	0 0			
Veerapady do do ...	1	19	120	0 0			
Tirrupur Vernacular do ...	1	29	67	8 0			
Periaghararam do do ...	1	29	76	10 8			
Rate School, Chokampolliem ..	...	39	195	8 6			
Rate School, Annoor ...	...	...	178	9 1			
Do. Palladam ...	...	42	313	0 0			
Village Schools, Coimbatore ...	...	6,056	1,022	0 0			
Vangul Anglo-Vernacular Sch...	1	18	113	3 7			
Condampatty A. V. School ...	1	...	37	8 0			
Fodumudi A. V. do. ...	1	21	40	0 0			
Madura do. do. ...	7	179	827	4 8			
Terumangalam A. V. do. ...	1	50	134	0 0			
Tirumalanayanallur A. V. do...	1	...	39	3 7			
Nelakotta A. V. School ...	1	20	120	0 0			
Buttulgundu A. V. do. ...	1	29	110	0 0			
Shevagunga do. do. ...	2	71	250	14 5			
Ayakudi do. do. ...	1	10	120	0 0			
Palani do. do. ...	1	35	122	8 11			
Melur do. do. ...	1	34	180	0 0			
Solavandam do. do. ...	1	19	120	0 0			
Trippatur do. do. ...	1	13	128	14 10			
Permagudi do. do. ...	1	59	135	0 0			
Kilamangalam do. do. ...	1	...	20	0 0			
Kannivady do. do. ...	1	...	30	0 0			
Village Schools, Madura. ...	...	1,615	449	0 0			
Christian Vernacular Education							
Society's Training Institution.	1	82	1,632	8 0			
Tinnevely Anglo-Vernacular Sch.	7	174	1,681	6 10			
Ambasamudrum do. do. ...	3	62	341	2 10			

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Masters receiving Grants.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1868.	Amount of Grant drawn from 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.			Total.	REMARKS.
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A. P.
Tuticorin Subscription do. ...	4	129	478	4	9		
Sattoor Anglo-Vernacular Sch. ...	1	32	145	0	0		
Paikulam Vernacular do. ...	1	56	120	0	0		
Elevelengal A. V. do. ...	1	...	92	4	1		
Parevelicottai A. V. do. ...	1	...	112	0	0		
Sevelperry do do. ...	1	...	86	7	2		
Vallioor Anglo-Vernacular Sch. ...	1	19	75	0	0		
Shirmadevi A. V. School ...	1	41	97	9	0		
G. S. Seminary, Sawyerpuram. ...	6	119	2,397	10	8		
do. Ramnad ...	6	128	1,285	0	0		
do. Nazareth. ...	30	650	1,575	8	0		
do. Christianagram ...	16	299	508	8	0		
do. Muthalur ...	16	430	491	2	0		
do. Edeyengudy ...	43	679	1,756	0	0		
do. Puthiamputhur ...	16	249	868	4	8		
do. Sawyerpuram ...	8	253	372	2	0		
C. M. S. Sch., Menguanapuram. ...	63	1,805	2,323	5	1		
do. Suveshapuram ...	26	547	864	13	4		
do. Palamcottah A.V. Sch. ...	7	225	998	0	0		
do. Panikulam ...	5	94	166	5	4		
do. Palamcottah Vernacu- lar Training Institution ...	9	268	952	0	0		
do. Dolnavur ...	15	333	618	8	0		
do. Kadachapuram ...	7	304	270	9	3		
do. Sevagai ...	10	...	449	0	0		
do. Strivelliputhur ...	3	82	260	0	0		
do. Palamcottah & Alvarneri ...	15	359	553	8	0		
do. Nallur ...	31	787	1,366	8	0		
do. Surandai ...	10	292	489	0	0		
do. Panevellei ...	18	459	711	8	0		
MALABAR AND SOUTH CANARA.						33,134	14 4
Cochin, Protestant Boy's School ...	5	105	1,044	0	0		
Cochin, Girl's School ...	2	32	121	0	0		
Rate School, Angadipuram ...	...	99	884	15	0		
Do. Cherpallcherry ...	1	95	803	4	0		
Do. Mungerry ...	3	99	1,229	8	0		
Do. Betatpudiangudi ...	3	51	420	3	3		
Do. Kavo ...	...	41	1,080	0	0		
Do. Cottayam ...	...	112	633	8	0		
Tellicherry, Brenen School ...	1	111	950	0	0		
Manantoddy, Grant-in-Aid do. ...	2	36	360	0	0		
Rate School, Palghat ...	15	456	3,443	13	10		
Mangalore, German Mis. School ...	1	61	93	8	0		
Rate School, Mulki ...	...	73	1,031	0	0		
Calicut, Vernacular School ...	2	...	60	0	0		
						12,154	12 1
						1,51,287	15 3
Furniture, Book & Prize Grants .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,909	15 7
Results System ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	788	0 0
						1,54,985	14 10

